HD. 66.56-57.II
8,500

सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FOR THE YEAR

1956-57

(Sixth Report)

PART II

APPENDICES

BY
L. M. SHRIKANT

INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX No.	SUBJECT	PAGE
I.	Statement 1. Statement showing the set up of the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1
	Statement 2. Statement showing Administrative set up in the States to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	2
	Statement 3. Statement showing the constitution of Welfare Committees/Boards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, etc., in various States at the State and District level	11
II.	Statement showing the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with percentages to the total population, according to the Constitution Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders of 1950 and 1951 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956	15
III.	Statement 1. Statement showing the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas in the reorganised set up	16
	Statement 2. Statement showing the names of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members who have been returned to Lok Sabha against unreserved seats during 1956	17
	Statement 3. Statement showing the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who have been returned to Vidhan Sabhas against unreserved seats during 1956	17
	Statement 4. Statement showing the names of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members returned to Rajya Sabha	17
	Statement 5. Statement showing the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been returned to State Legislative Councils against unreserved seats	18
IV.	Statement showing the names of Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Cabinet	19
V.	Statement 1. Statement showing the Legislative and Executive measures adopted in the States for giving representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Local Bodies	20
	Statement 2. Statement showing the Legislative and Executive measures adopted in the States for giving representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Gram Panchayats	23
VI.	Statement 1. Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Local Bodies in the various States	26
	Statement 2. Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Gram Panchayats in the various States	28
VII.	Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, during the period 1st June, 1955 to 30th November, 1956	30
VIII.	Important recommendations of the Scavengers' Living Conditions Enquiry Committee	31
IX.	Statement showing the cost involved in the purchase of Hand-carts and Wheel-Barrows by Municipalities in the State Governments/Union Territories for amelioration of the working conditions of sweepers	33
X.	Report submitted by Non-official Agencies as regards work done by them for the Removal of Untouchability	34
XI.	Statement showing the work done by Information and Broadcasting Ministry of the Government of India	44
XII.	Statement 1. Statement showing comparative State-wise total expenditure incurred during the First Plan period and proposed to be incurred under the Second Plan	46
	Statement 2. Statement showing comparative scheme-wise expenditure incurred during the First Plan period and proposed to be incurred under the Second Plan	48
	Statement 3. Statement showing State-wise allocation of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Programme in the Second Five Year Plan	50
	Statement 4. Statement showing scheme-wise allocation of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Programme in the Second Five Year Plan	51
XIII.	Statement 1. Statement showing State-wise distribution of expenditure during the year 1956-57	52
	Statement 2. Statement showing scheme-wise distribution of expenditure during the year 1956-57	54
XIV.	Statement showing the number of pupils (Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes and total number of pupils including those belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes) studying in recognised schools in India during 1952-53 and 1955-56	56
XV.	Statement 1. Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the Education of Backward Classes by the States out of their own funds and Central grants in the First Five Year Plan and proposed to be incurred during the Second Five Year Plan	58
	Statement 2. Statement showing the financial targets estimated to be achieved under the scheme of Education for Backward Classes by the States out of their own funds and Central grant during 1956-57	62

Appendix No.	Subject	Page
XVI.	Statement 1. Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the award of Government of India scholarships to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students since 1944-45	64
	Statement 2. Statement showing the total number of applications received from and the number of scholarships awarded to eligible Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students each year from 1951-52 to 1956-57	64
XVII.	Statement 1. Statement showing the position in regard to the exemption from payment of fees by Other Backward Class students in various States	65
	Statement 2. Statement showing the position in regard to the exemption from payment of fees by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in various States	65
XVIII.	Statement showing the total expenditure incurred on institutions specially meant for pupils belonging to Scheduled Caste and Other Backward communities	67
XIX.	Statement 1. Statement showing the number of applications received from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students with prescribed qualifications for award of Overseas Government of India scholarships and the number of recepients	68
	Statement 2. Number of Overseas scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class candidates under Central schemes of the Ministries of the Government of India	68
	Statement 3. Statement showing particulars of tourists/second class sea passages allowed to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students going abroad for studies, who were in receipt of merit scholarships either from Foreign Government or under any other scheme of the Government of India (not covering the cost of passage)	69
	Statement 4. Statement showing particulars of tourist/second class sea passages allowed to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students returning to India from abroad who were in receipt of merit scholarships either from Foreign Governments or under any other scheme of the Government of India (not covering the cost of return passage)	69
XX	Statement 1. Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students who have been awarded merit scholarships by Government of India/Public Schools for studies in Public Schools in India since the inception of the scheme	70
	Statement 2. Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the award of merit scholarships to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students by the Government of India for studies in Public Schools, since the inception of the scheme	70
XXI	Statement 1. Statement showing a comparative study of expenditure on Agriculture schemes for Backward Classes during the First Plan and proposed for the Second Plan	72
	Statement 2. Statement showing comparative expenditure on Agriculture schemes under State Sector and Central Sector during the Second Five Year Plan period	74
	Statement 3. Statement showing comparative expenditure incurred under State Sector and Central Sector during 1956-57 on Agriculture schemes	76
	Statement 4. Statement showing physical targets achieved/to be achieved on Agriculture schemes under the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan respectively	78
XXII	Statement 1. Shifting cultivation practised in various States and steps adopted to tackle the problem.	81
	Statement 2. Statement showing the expenditure incurred and the physical targets achieved during the First Five Year Plan period and expenditure proposed to be incurred and targets to be achieved in the Second Five Year Plan in weaning away tribals from the practice of Shifting Cultivation	88
XXIII	Statement 1. Statement showing a comparative study of expenditure on Cottage Industries schemes for Backward Classes during the First Plan and proposd for the Second Plan	90
	Statement 2. Statement showing comparative expenditure on Cottage Industries schemes under State Sector and Central Sector during the Second Five Year Plan period	92
	Statement 3. Statement showing comparative expenditure incurred under State Sector and Central Sector during 1956-57 on Cottage Industries schemes	94
	Statement 4. Statement showing physical targets achieved/to be achieved on Cottage Industries under the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan respectively	96
XXIV	Statement 1. Statement showing a comparative study of expenditure on Co-operation schemes for Backward Classes during the First Plan and proposed for Second Plan	98
	Statement 2. Statement showing comparative expenditure on Co-operation schemes under State Sector and Central Sector during the Second Five Year Plan period	100
	Statement 3. Statement showing comparative expenditure incurred under State Sector and Central Sector during 1956-57 on Co-operation schemes	102
	Statement 4. Statement showing physical targets achieved/to be achieved on Co-operation schemes under the First Five Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan respectively	104
XXV	Statement showing the number, membership, working and share capital of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Society working in the States together with number and amount of contracts undertaken and also the loans/subsidies advanced by the State Governments during the perod 1951-52 to 1955-56	106

APPENDIX NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
XXVI	Statement 1. Statement showing the setting up of special Multi-purpose Intensive Development Blocks in various States and Union Territories and the expenditure to be incurred by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India	108
	Statement 2. Statement showing a comparative study of expenditure on various schemes as approved in the Ministry of Community Development for a special Multi-purpose Intensive Development Block by the various State Governments and Union Territories	110
XXVII	Statement 1. Statement showing a comparative study of expenditure on Medical and Public Health schemes for Backward Classes during the First Plan and proposed for the Second Plan	112
	Statement 2. Statement showing comparative expenditure on Medical and Public Health schemes under State Sector and Central Sector during the Second Five Year Plan period	114
	Statement 3. Statement showing physical targets achieved/to be achieved on Medical and Public Health schemes under the First Five Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan respectively	116
	Statement 4. Statement showing comparative expenditure incurred under State Sector and Central Sector on Medical and Public Health schemes during 1956-57	120
XXVIII	Statement 1. Statement showing a comparative study of expenditure for Housing schemes for Backward Classes during the First Plan and proposed for the Second Plan	122
	Statement 2. Statement showing the expenditure proposed to be incurred on the Housing Programme under the State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Second Five Year Plan period	124
	Statement 3. Statement showing a comparative study of physical targets for Housing schemes for Backward Classes during the First Plan and proposed for Second Plan	126
XXIX	Statement 1. Statement showing a comparative study of expenditure for 'Communication' schemes for Backward Classes during the First Five Year Plan period and proposed under the Second Five Year Plan	130
	Statement 2. Statement showing comparative expenditure provided in the Second Five Year Plan under State Sector and Central Sector for schemes of 'Communications'	131
	Statement 3. Statement showing a comparative study of physical targets achieved during the First Five Year Plan and proposed to be achieved during the Second Five Year Plan on 'Communication' schemes	132
	Statement 4. Statement showing comparative expenditure incurred by different States during the year 1956-57 on schemes of 'Communications'	133
XXX	The work done by various Cultural /Tribal Research Institutes	135
XXXI	Important observations made by the Seminar on Tribal Welfare held at Chhindwara from the 23rd to the 30th February, 1956	138
XXXII	Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Armed Forces from 1953—56	139
XXXIII	Statement 1. Statement showing progress achieved in the respresentation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the year 1951 to September, 1956, in Central Government services	140
	Statement 2. Statement showing progress achieved in the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the year 1951 to September, 1956 in Central Government services	146
	Statement 3. Statement showing the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes *vis-a-vis* total number of persons appointed through direct recruitment during the period 1-10-55 to 30-9-56 in the Central Government services and posts	154
	Statement 4. Statement showing over-all position regarding representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government services during Five Year period from 1951 to 1955	160
XXXIV	Statement 1. Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees *vis-a-vis* total number of employees under State Government from the years 1951 to 1956	162
	Statement 2. Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees *vis-a-vis* total number of employees under State Governments from the years 1951 to 1956	166
	Statement 3. Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees *vis-a-vis* total number of employees in the Police Departments under State Governments, as on 30-9-55 and 30-9-56.	170
	Statement 4. Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees *vis-a-vis* total number of employees in Judicial Departments under State Governments, as on 30-9-55 and 30-9-56	174
	Statement 5. Statement showing the concessions allowed by the State Governments to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Police and Judicial services under the State Governments	178
XXXV	Details of additional measures adopted by the State Governments for increasing the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under the State Governments.	180
XXXVI	Statement 1. Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed in employment during the years 1950 to 56	181
	Statement 2. Statement showing the number of Scheduled Tribe applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed in employment during the years 1952 to 56	181

	Statement 3. Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year 1956	182
	Statement 4. Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1956	183
	Statement 5. Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by Employment Exchanges in various states in regard to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1956	184
	Statement 6. Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants who remained on live registers of Exchanges seeking employment assistance, as on the 31st December, 1956, classified according to occupations and educational qualifications	184
XXXVII	Statement showing the population of Anglo-Indians in different States and Union Territories and their representation in the Vidhan Sabhas	185
XXXVIII	Statement showing representation of Anglo Indians in posts and services where there is a special reservation fixed for them under Article 336 of the Constitution	186
XXXIX	Statement 1. Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Anglo-Indian applicants during the year 1956	190
	Statement 2. Statement showing the number of Anglo-Indian applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed in employment during the years 1952 to 1956	190
	Statement 3. Statement showing the number of Anglo-Indian applicants who remained on live register of the exchanges seeking employment assistance as on 31-12-1956 classified according to occupations and educational qualifications	191
XL	Statement showing grants given by the State Governments for the educational benefits of Anglo-Indians under Article 337 of the Constitution	192
XLI	Summaries of the Reports of tours undertaken by Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1956	193

APPENDIX I

Statement No. 1

Statement showing the set-up of the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

- Personal Section
  - (Private Secretary—1, Personal Assistant—1, Typist-*cum*-clerk—1, Jamadar-1, Peon—1.)
- Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Headquarters)
  - Administration Section. (Section Officer-1, Assistants-4, Upper Division Clerk-1, Lower Division Clerks-3, Daftry-1, Peon-1, Staff Car Driver-1, Farash-1, Sweeper-1).
  - General Section (Section Officer-1, Assistants-2, Upper Division Clerk-1, Lower Division Clerks-4, Daftry-1, Peon-1).
  - Development I Section (Section Officer-1, Assistants-2, Investigators-2, Upper Division Clerk-1, Lower Division Clerks-4, Daftry-1, Peon-1).
  - Developement II Section (Section Officer-1, Assistants-2, Upper Division Clerk-1, Lower Division Clerks-3, Daftry-1, Peon-1).
  - Research I Section (Research Officer-1 Assistant-1, Investigators-2, Graphist-1, Lower Division Clerks-3, Daftry-1, Peon-1).
  - Research II Section (Research Officer-1, Investigators-2, Lower Division Clerks-3, Daftry-1) Peon-1).

REGIONAL ORGANISATION.

- Regional Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Bombay and Rajasthan, Baroda.
- Regional Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, Delhi.
- Regional Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur
- Regional Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Kerala, Madras and Mysore, Madras.
- Regional Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Bihar and West Bengal, Ranchi.
- Regional Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Assam, Manipur, and Tripura, Shillong.
- Regional Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Andhra Pradesh, and Orissa, Visakhapatnam.

Note.— (1) The Staff at each Regional Office consist of the following :

Superintendent-1, Upper Division Clerks-2, Stenotypist-1, Lower Division Clerks-2, Peons-3, Chaukidar-*cum*-Sweeper-1.

(2). The Regional Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Shillong, has also been provided with one Driver for Staff Car.

APPENDIX I

Statement No. 2

Statement showing administrative set-up in the States to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

ANDHRA PRADESH

Social Welfare and Labour Department

Details of the set-up

Secretary, Social Welfare and Labour Department

- 1 Director of Tribal Welfare.
  - Personal Assistant.
  - Deputy Director of Tribal Welfare (Headquarters). He is also touring officer in Telangana Region.
  - Assistant Director
  - Accounts Officer
  - 2 Regional Officers for Tribal Welfare
    - (i) Andhra Region
      - Deputy Director of Tribal Welfare, Visakhapatnam, (Deputy Collector's grade), incharge of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Agencies.
      - Deputy Director of Tribal Welfare, Bhadrachalam, (Deputy Collector's grade), incharge of Agency Districts of East Godavari and West Godavari.
    - (ii) Telangana Region
      - 7 Special Social Service Officers (Deputy Collector's grade), Field Staff to implement the schemes
      - 7 Social Service Officers (Tehsildar's grade).
- 1 Director of Social Welfare and Secretary, Scheduled Castes Scholarships Board
  - Personal Assistant (Deputy Collector's Cadre).
  - Assistand Secretary, Scheduled Castes Scholarships Board.
  - Accounts Officer.
  - Children Protection Officer (Men).
  - Children Protection officer. (Women)
  - 2 Regional Officers for Social Welfare
    - (i) Andhra Region
      - 1 Additional District Welfare Officer (Gazetted).
      - 11 District Welfare Officers (non-Gazetted, of Tehsildar's cadre).
    - (ii) Telangana Region
      - 6 Special Social Welfare Officers (Deputy Collector's cadre).
      - 5 Social Service Officers (Tehsildar's cadre).

With a view to imparting greater impetus to the Agency Development work, a separate Directorate of Tribal Welfare was constituted in the State in February 1956, with a Director as Head of the Department in the grade of Collector of a District. The Director is assisted in his work by a Deputy Director (Headquarters) who is also a touring Officer, incharge of Telangana Region. There are two other Deputy Directors of Tribal Welfare (Regional Officers) of Deputy Collector's grade, one incharge of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Agencies and the other that of Agency Districts of East Godavari and West Godavari. The Director of Tribal Welfare is also assisted at Headquarters by a Personal Assistant of Deputy Collector's grade, an Assistant Director and an Accounts Officer. To assist the Deputy Director (Headquarters) incharge of Telangana Region, there are 7 Special Social Service Officers of Deputy Collector's grade and 7 Social Service Officers of Tehsildar's grade.

There is a separate Directorate of Social Welfare with a Director as the Head of Department, who is assisted in his work by a Personal Assistant of Deputy Collector's cadre, an Assistant Secretary, Scheduled Castes Scholarship Board, Children Protection Officer (Men), Children Protection Officer (Women) and an Accounts Officer. In old Andhra Region there is one Additional District Welfare Officer, (Gazetted) and 11 District Welfare Officers of non-gazetted rank. In Telangana Region, there are 6 Special Social Service Officers (Gazetted) and 5 Social Service Officers of non-Gazetted rank.

ASSAM

Tribal Areas Department

Details of the Set-up

Secretary, Tribal Areas Department.

- Under Secretary
  - 2 Special Officers.

This Department works under a Secretary and deals with the general administration of the Tribal Areas (Autonomous Districts) of the State, including the problems of the District Councils and Regional Councils as well as with the Development schemes undertaken out of the Central grants, and with the general welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes residing in the non-Autonomous Districts of the State. This Department has also been entrusted with the work relating to "Social welfare" of the State, which was previously dealt with by the Planning and Development Department.

BIHAR

Welfare Department

Details of the set-up

- Secretary.
  - Deputy Secretary-*cum*-Director, Social Welfare
    - Under Secretary
    - Additional Under Secretary
    - 4 Divisional Welfare Officers of Gazetted rank (Under the control and supervision of Divisional Commissioners).
      - 18 District Harijan Welfare Officers (Under the control of respective District Officers).
        - 107 Zonal Sevaks.
      - 5 District Aboriginal Welfare Officers (Gazetted) under the control of Deputy commissioners.
        - Assistant District Aboriginal Welfare Officer.
          - 394 Thana Welfare Officers.
    - Registrar

2. Backward Classes Welfare Officer
   - (One Gazetted post of Superintendent and four non-Gazetted posts of Supervisors have been revived to look after the Welfare of Backward Muslim Communities).
   - (Special Officer to look after the Welfare of Tharus and Dhangars).

3. Paharia Welfare Officer.

(i) Kharia Welfare Officer.

(ii) 3 Welfare Officers.

(iii) Supervisor, Kharia Co-operative Society.

Welfare Officer for Tana Bhagats.

This department functions under a Secretary who is assisted in his work at the Headquarters by a Deputy Secretary-*cum*-Director, Social Welfare, and Under Secretary and a Registrar. Subject to the control and supervision of the Divisional Commissionners there are 4 Divisional Welfare Officers of Gazetted rank, one in each Division of the State to look after the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes of the Division and subject to the control of the respective District Officers, there are 18 District Harijan Welfare Officers, one in each district of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Shahabad, Bhaglpur, Monghyr, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Sahars, Ranchi Palamau, Dhanbad and Singhbhum district and two in each of the Districts of Darbhanga and Gaya. In Hazaribagh, the services of the District Harijan Welfare Officer are not required due to the introduction of Anchal Andhikari Scheme to help the Divisional Welfare Officers in the execution of the Welfare programme of the Harijans. Some of the District Harijan Welfare Officers are also incharge of Aboriginal Welfare work, in addition. There are also 107 Zonal Sevaks spread over the State except in the district Santal Parganas and Chhota Nagpur Division to help the District Harijan Welfare Officers in the execution of the Welfare Programe of the Harijans. In certain areas, the Zonal Sevaks also look after the Scheduled Tribes Welfare work in addition to their own duties. Subject to the control of the respective Deputy commissioners, there are five Gazetted posts of District Aboriginal Welfare Officers, one each in the districts of Chhota-Nagpur Division and Santal Parganas excepting Hazaribagh, where the post of District Aboriginal Welfare Officer has been abolished with the introduction of Anchal Andhikari Scheme. Some of them also look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes. There is also one Assistant District Aboriginal Welfare Officer of non-Gezetted rank, in the district of Santal Parganas. To assist and help the District Aboriginal Harijan Welfare Officers, there are 394 Thana Welfare Officers, each incharge of one or two graingolas in these regions. They also attend to other welfare measures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A Special Officer of gazetted rank has also been appointed for Paharia Welfare, under the Deputy Commissioner, Santal Parganas. One Kharia Welfare Officer has been appointed to supervise the rehabilitation scheme of Kharias in Singhbhum District and one Welfare Officer in each of the Districts of Ranchi Singhbhum and Santal Parganas for supervision of rehabilitation Schemes. The State Government have also appointed a Special Officer for the Welfare of Tana Bhagats who made valuable sacrifices during the last movement for the freedom of India. There is a Special Officer for Backward Classes in Champaran District to look after the welfare of Tharus and Dhangars, the most Backward Classes in the State. The Officer is placed under the charge of the District Officer, Champaran. A Superintendent and four non-Gazetted Supervisors have been appointed by the State Government along with subordinate staff to look after the welfare of the Backward Muslim Communities. There is one supervisor for organisation of co-operative societies in the Kharia Colonies, set up at Government cost in Singhbhum District.

BOMBAY

Backward Classes Department

Details of the set-up

- Secretary, Labour and Social Welfare Department
  - Director of Backward Class Welfare
    - Personal Assistant
    - Assistant Director (Education)
    - Assistant Director (Economic uplift)
    - Assistant Director (Land matters)
      - 23 Backward Class Welfare Officers.
      - 2 Regional Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers.
    - Regional Officer, in charge of Tribal Welfare, Vidarbha Region.
      - One Supervisor
      - 3 Area Organisers for Tribes
        - 14 Circle Organisers
      - One Area Organizer (for Backward Classes)
        - 1 Circle Organiser
    - Backward Class Officer and Secretary, Saurashtra Backward Class Board
      - Central Officer
        - 2 Assistant Backward Class Officers.
        - 1 Scheme Officer
        - 1 Publicity Officer.
        - 1 Research Officer
      - 5 District Backward Class Officers (Honorary)
        - Assistant District Welfare Officer
      - 5 District Officers
        - Sanchalaks 50 full time, 118 part time
        - 26 welfare workers.
    - 1 Special Social Service Officer at Aurangabad
      - 4 Social Service Officers 1 each in districts of Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
        - 3 Inspectors. 6 organisers. 1 Cooperation Inspector. 16 Samaj Sevaks
    - Backward Class Officer, Kutch
      - Assistant Backward Class Officer, Kutch.

The Backward Class Department is under the administrative control of the Labour and Social Welfare Department in the Secretariat. The Director of Backward Class Welfare is assisted at Headquarters by one Personal Assistant in the grade of Assistant Director of Backward Class Welfare. In addition there are 3 Assistant Directors of Backward Class Welfare. These posts are filled by transfer of suitable Class I or Class II Officers of the Departments of Education, Cooperation and Revenue. In the areas of old Bombay state, there are 23 Backward Class Welfare Officers of the rank of 2nd Grade Mamlatdars, each in charge of a single district(except in case of Nasik and Dangs District which are under the charge of one Backward Class Welfare Officer) there are also two Regional Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers for Maharashtra and Gujrat, appointed specially for the welfare of Nomadic Tribes. In the area of old Bombay State the Backward Class Department is not ordinarily entrusted with executive work and its main function is that of coordination of the work of the Departments concerned with the Backward Class Welfare work. The execution of a programme in any particular field is the responsibility of the individual Department.

In the Vidarbha Region, work relating to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes is looked after by the Regional Officer in charge of Tribal welfare, who is assisted by the three Area Organisers (for Tribes), one Supervisor for Cottage Industries and 14 Circle Organisers. The Supervision of the work relating to the welfare of Backward Classes is looked after by one Area Organiser who is assisted by one Circle Organiser. The work relating to the schemes for removal of untouchability is attended to by the Regional Officer-in-Charge, Social Welfare, Vidarbha Region, who is also under the administrative control of the Labour and Social Welfare Department. The work is looked after by the Social Service Staff appointed for the execution of various Social Service Schemes.

In the areas of old Saurashtra state, the work relating to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is looked after by the Saurashtra Backward Class Board constituted as an autonomous statutory Board. The board carries out and coordinates with the cooperation of the people, such activities as are calculated to bring about social educational and economic progress of the Backward Classes. The Saurashtra Backward Class Board started functioning from December, 1953, and all the welfare schemes are being implemented through the Board. Minister incharge of the Department is the President of the Board. Vice-President is elected from amongst the non-official members. The Board has in all 15 members, out of which 11 are non-officials who are Social workers of long standing and repute. The Board meets every three months to review future plans. Sub-committees, appointed to attend to the implementation of specific welfare schemes also meet from time to time and thus non-official members keep in close touch with the working of the welfare activities. The Backward Class Officer is the Secretary of the Board. He looks after the administration of the Office and implementation of the various welfare schemes. Backward Class Officer is assisted by two Assistant Backward Class Officers, one Scheme Officer, one Publicity Officer and one Research Officer, all of Mamlatdar's grade, at the Central Office. Distict Officers (Five) are being supervised by District Backward Class Officers (Five) honorarily, as they are also District Panchayat Officers. They are being assisted by Assistant District Backward Class Officers of Mahalkari' grade. Various educational and cultural centres are being conducted through Sanchalakas and in addition 26 field workers are also appointed to look after the village activities of the Board.

In the Marathawade region, the work relating to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is looked after by one Special Social Service Officer, and 4 Social Service Officers, each incharge of one District. These Officers along with their staff including field workers such as Social Service Inspectors, Social Service Organisers, Cooperation Inspector, Samaj Sevaks etc. look after the welfare schemes in their jurisdiction.

The Backward Class Officer, Kutch works under the direct control of the Director of Backward Class Welfare and looks after the implementation of the various welfare schemes for Scheduled Tribes and Sheduled Castes.

MADHYA PRADESH

Tribal Welfare Department.

Details of the set-up.*

(1)

- Secretary, Tribal, Welfare, Planning and Development Departments and Development Commissioner
  - Director, Tribal Welfare
    - Honorary State Organiser
      - 2 Assistant Directors
        - 2 Divisional Organisers.
          - 4 Area Organisers (for Backward Classes.)
            - 4 Circle Organisers.
          - 11 Area Organisers (for Tribes.)
            - 61 Circle Organisers.
        - 2 Organisers for publicity and propaganda.
        - Supervisor Cottage Industries.

(2)

- Secretary, Social Welfare, Food, Public Health and Labour.
  - Director of Social Welfare (for Removal of Untouchability.)

The Department of Tribal Welfare deals with the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and is under a Secretary to Government who is assisted in his work by a Director. Shri P. G. Vanikar, Honorary State Organiser, continues to be incharge of the execution of the Tribal Welfare Schemes. The Director is assisted by to Assistant Directors and two Divisional Organisers. The work relating to the Welfare of Tribes is entrusted to eleven Area Organisers assisted by sixty-one Circle Organisers. There are also two Organisers for publicity and propaganda work and one Supervisor for Cottage Industries. The supervision of the implementation of the schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes has been entrusted to four Area Organisers assisted by four Circle Organisers.

The work relating to the scheme for the Removal of untouchability is being executed by the Director of Social Welfare, Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur who is under the Secretary to Government, Social Welfare, Food, Public Health and Labour Departments.

*As before the 31st November, 1956. Details of the subsequent set-up of the Tribal Welfare Department has not been furnished.

MADRAS

Department of Harijan Welfare

Details of the set-up

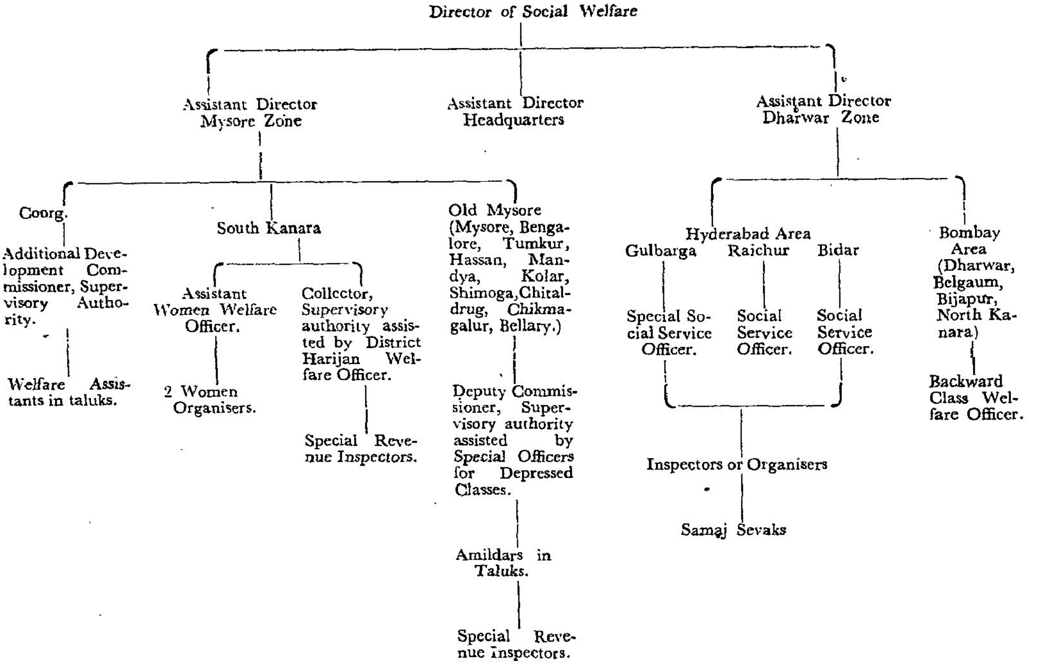
- Secretary, Industries, Labour and Cooperation.
  - Director, Harijan Welfare.
    - Personal Assistant (in the grade of a Deputy Collector).
      - 7 District Welfare Officers (drawn from the cadre of Deputy Collectors, work under respective Collectors).
      - Special Deputy Collector (to look after the reclamation of Kallars).
      - 5 District Welfare Officers (drawn from the cadre of senior Tehsildars work under respective Collectors).

This Department is under a Director who is assisted by one Personal Assistant in the grade of Deputy Collector. The Director of Harijan Welfare is co-ordinating the work of the Collectors who are directly incharge of the work in the districts, except in Madras city, where the Director himself is incharge of the work. The Collectors are assisted by District Welfare Officers drawn from the cadre of Deputy Collectors in the 7 heavy districts and from the cadre of Senior Tehsildars in the remaining five districts. In Madurai District in addition to the District Welfare Officer of the cadre of the Tehsildar, there is one Special Deputy Collector to look after the reclamation of Kallars, one of the Ex-Criminal Tribes. The Administration of Ex-Criminal Tribes settlement at Azignagar in South Arcot District has also been taken over by the Director of Harijan Welfare from the Police Department.

MYSORE

Departmet of Social Welfare

Details of set-up



The Director of Social Welfare is the Head of the Department responsible for organising welfare work for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. and is assisted by an Assistant Director, at the Headquarters. In addition there are two Assistant Directors posted at Mysore(for Mysore zone) and Dharwar (for Dharwar Zone) respectively. At the District level there are District Officers assisted by their executive staff.

Hyderabad Area (Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar)

There is a District Officer for each district, designated as Special Social Service Officer (in Gulbarga only) or Social Service Officer. They are assisted by the Inspector or Organisers. Again there are Samaj Sevaks or Village Level Workers, one each for two taluks.

Bombay Area (Dharwar. Belgaum Bijapur and North Kanara)

There is a District Officer called Backward Class Welfare Officer, assisted by ministerial staff.

South Kanara:

Here the Collector is the supervising authority for the ameliorative work. He is responsible to the Director of Social Welfare. There is a District Officer called the District Harijan Welfare Officer of non-gazetted rank, under whom there are Special Revenue Inspectors. The Assistant Women Welfare Officer, assisted by Women Organiser, is responsible for ameliorating the conditions of women and children of all communities. This is peculiar only to South Kanara and this activity was brought under the control of the Director Social Welfare after States Reorganisation.

Coorg

The Assistant Development Commissioner is the supervisory authority of the welfare activities and is responsible to the Director of Social Welfare. There is the District Officer, called Welfare Officer for Backward Classes of a gazetted cadre who is assisted by Welfare Assistants in the various taluks.

Old Mysore (Bengalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur, Mandya and Bellary)

Deputy Commissioners are incharge of the welfare activities and are responsible to the Director of Social Welfare. There is also a District Officer for each District known as Special Officer for Depressed Classes, who assists the Deputy Commissioner. In the taluks, there are Amaldars, who are incharge of the welfare activities and they are assisted by Special Revenue Inspectors one for each taluk.

ORISSA

Tribal and Rural Welfare Department

Details of the set-up.

- Secretary, Tribal and Rural Welfare (also designated as Director)
  - Deputy Secretary, Tribal and Rural Welfare (also designated as Deputy Director)
    - Under Secretary, Tribal and Rural Welfare
      - Honorary Rural Welfare Officer (at Headquarters).
        - District Welfare Officers, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Mayurbhanj.
          - 3 Assistant District Welfare Officers.
            - 5 Rural Welfare Inspectors.
              - 24 Social Workers. 36 Village Welfare Guides.
      - Assistant Director, Tribal and Rural Welfare, (with headquarters at Koraput).
        - District Welfare Officers Phulbani, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Koraput.
          - 7 Assistant District Welfare Officers.
            - 4 Rural Welfare Inspectors.
              - 46 Social Workers, 19 Village Welfare Guides.
      - Assistant Director Tribal Research Bureau, (with Bhubaneswar as headquarters)
        - 2 Research Officers. 1 Laboratory Assistant. 1 Photographer.
      - Rural Welfare Officer (with headquarters at Sambalpur).
        - District Welfare Officers Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Bolangir, Dhenkanal Keonjhar.
          - 5 Assistant District Welfare Officers.
            - 5 Rural Welfare Inspectors.
              - 37 Social workers. 23 Village Welfare Guides.

The Department which looks after the interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and Other Backward Classes is under the control of a Secretary who is also the executive head of the Department and designated as Director of Tribal and Rural Welfare. The present arrangement of combining the Secretariat and the Directorate has worked very satisfactorily. To assist the Secretary a post of Deputy Director-cum-Deputy Secretary was created during the year 1954. The Under Secretary of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department has been divested of his functions as Under Secretary of the Public Relations Department. The Rural Welfare Officer, who was previously attached to the headquarters was posted at Sambalpur for better facility of supervision. The Honorary Rural Welfare Officer continued to function at Headquarters, as before. The Assistant Director, Tribal and Rural Welfare, who has been appointed recently, is stationed at Koraput. Due to increase in the volume of work, 6 new posts of Assistant District Welfare Officers were sanctioned in the districts of Kalahandi, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Sambalpur and Cuttack. The number of Rural Welfare Inspectors continued to be as before. The normal strength of social workers increased considerably during the year under Report. 17 Social workers were appointed to look after the 331 Primary Schools taken over from the Education Department and converted into Sevashrams.

PUNJAB

Welfare Department

Details of the set-up

- Home Secretary to Government of Punjab
  - Welfare Officer
    - Deputy Welfare Officer. 11 District Welfare Officers. 24 Welfare Field Officers. 20 Assistant Welfare Officers.
    - Superintendent, Agricultural Settlement, Bir Thehbari, District Karnal

The Welfare Department, Punjab is headed by a Gazetted Officer of P. C. S. rank, designated as Welfare Officer, Punjab. He is assisted by a Deputy Welfare Officer Punjab who is a Gazetted Officer. The Welfare Department is under the Administrative charge of the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh. Eleven District Welfare Officers, 24 Welfare Field Officers. 20 Assistant Welfare Officers and one Superintendent, Agricultural Settlement Bir Thehbari are working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes Vimukta Jatis, and Other Backward Classes. The staff surveys the conditions of these people, helps them in removing their grievances, and also implements the various schemes sanctioned by Government for their uplift.

RAJASTHAN

Social Welfare Department

Details of the set-up

- Additional Chief Secretary
  - Director of Social Welfare
    - Accounts Officer (1)
      - Welfare Inspector, (2)
    - Social Welfare Officer. (1)
      - Accounts Inspector (1)
    - Publicity Officer. (1)
      - Photographer & Artist. (1)
    - Social Education Officer. (1)
    - Research Officer. (1)
      - Industrial Inspector. (1)
    - Assistant Research Officer. (2)
      - Lady Welfare Workers. (2)
    - Assistant Statistical Officer. (1)
      - Overseer & Draftsman. (1)
    - Propaganda Assistant. (1)
      - Operator. (1)

Divisiona District Level

- Assistant Director, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
  - Social Welfare Officer .. (1)
  - Assistant Lady Welfare Officer (1)
  - Supervisor ... (1)
  - Housing Inspector ... ... (1)
  - Welfare Inspectors ... (10)
  - Welfare Workers ... (6)
  - Lady Welfare Workers ... (3)
  - Pracharak ... (1)
  - Assistant Pracharak (1)
- Assistant Director, Social Welfare Department, Jodhpur
  - Assistant Lady Welfare Officer (1)
  - Propaganda Assistant. . (1)
  - Welfare Inspectors (3)
  - Well Inspector (1)
  - Welfare Workers ... ... (8)
  - Lady Welfare Workers ... (2)
  - Accounts Inspector ... (1)
  - Pracharak ... (1)
  - Assistant Pracharak (1)
- Assistant Director, Social Welfare Department, Bharatpur.
  - Assistant Lady Welfare Officer (1)
  - Welfare Inspectors ... (3)
  - Housing Inspector ... (1)
  - Well Inspector (1)
  - Welfare Workers ... (6)
  - Lady Welfare Worker ... (1)
  - Pracharak ... (1)
  - Assistant Pracharak ... (1)
- Assistant Director, Social Welfare Department, Bikaner.
  - Assistant Lady Welfare Officer (1)
  - Welfare Inspectors (2)
  - Housing Inspector ... (1)
  - Welfare Workers (4)
  - Lady Welfare Workers (2)
  - Pracharak ... (1)
  - Assistant Pracharak .. (1)
- Assistant Director, Social Welfare Department, Udaipur.
  - Social Welfare Officers ... ... (3)
  - Assistant Publicity Officer ... ... (1)
  - Assistant Lady Welfare Officer ... (1)
  - Supervisors of Schools ... ... (4)
  - Propaganda Assistant ... ... (1)
  - Welfare Inspectors ... ... (10)
  - Rehabilitation Inspectors ... (2)
  - Well Inspectors... (8)
  - Welfare Workers (6)
  - Lady Welfare Workers ... ... (2)
  - Assistant Pracharak ... ... (1)
  - Overseer-*cum* Draftsman ... (1)
  - Operator ... ... (1)

The Social Welfare Department is headed by the Director of Social Welfare At the Secretariat level, the Department is under the charge of the Additional Chief Secretary. At the Headquatters, the Director is assisted by the Accounts Officer, Research Officer, Social Welfare Officer Lady Welfare Officer, Publicity Officer, Social Education Officer, Industrial Inspector, Assistant Statistical Officer, Welfare Inspectors Accounts Inspector and Welfare Workers. At Divisional and District Levels, the work is controlled by Assistant Directors who are posted at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Bharatpur. The Assistant Directors are further assisted by the Field Staff, like Assistant Lady Welfare Officer, Propaganda Assistants, Welfare Inspectors, Housing Inspectors, Welfare Workers, etc.

UTTAR PRADESH

Harijan Sahayak Department

Details of the set-up

- Secretary Harijan Sahayak, Social Welfare and Labour Departments
  - Additional Secretary Harijan Sahayak Department, and Director Harijan Welfare and Social Welfare (Headquarters)
    - 2 Deputy Directors.
    - 3 Assistant Directors
    - 2 Harijan Welfare Officers (Headquarters)
    - 1 Publicity Officer

The work relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and Other Backward Classes is carried out by the Harijan Sahayak Department, which co-ordinates and executes schemes for the welfare of these communities The Department is headed by Secretary. The Director of Harijan Welfare is also designated as Additional Secretary to the Harijan Sahayak Department. The Director is assisted at the Headquarters by two Deputy Directors, three Assistant Directors, two Harijan Welfare Officers (Headquarters) and one publicity Officer. The two Deputy Directors work on functional basis and look after the rehabilitation, educational and other general schemes. The three Assistant Directors work on territorial basis, under the general guidance of the Deputy Directors. The two Harijan Welfare Officers (Headquarters) look after the establishment, accounts work and preparation of Departmental Manual, etc.

2 *Field Staff*

- 3 Technical Training Centres under charge of Superintendents assisted by necessary staff
- 3 Government Unnayan Bastis under charge of Managers assisted by necessary staff
- 51 District Harijan Welfare Officers
  - Ex-Criminal Tribes Colonies
    - 5 Colonies in Kheri District under charge of 2 Officers
    - 5 Colonies in various Districts under charge of 5 Works Inspectors
  - 162 Harijan Welfare Supervisors

The field staff consists of 51 District Harijan Welfare Officers, one each in every district of the State. There are ten colonies in the State meant for Ex-Criminal Tribes. Five of these have been started in Kheri District and are under the control of two Officers. The other five colonies *viz.*, Bauriah Colony in Muzaffarnagar, Aihar Colony in Rae Bareli, Taqipur Colony in Farrukhabad. Sahebganj Colony in Kheri and Konth Colony in Moradabad, are under the control of 5 Works Inspectors.

There are three large Government Unnayn Bastis (formerly known as settlements) of Ex-Criminal Tribes, located at Kalyanpur-Kanpur, Fazalpur-Moradabad and Gorakhpur under charge of Managers who are assisted by necessary technical and other staff.

In addition to the above, there are three Technical Training Centres where memders of these communities are given technical and vocational training in various trades. These Training Centres are located at Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Lucknow, Nainital and Gorakhpur, and are under the control of Superintendents, assisted by necessary instructional and other staff.

WEST BENGAL

Tribal Welfare Department

Details of the set-up

- 1 Ex-Officio Secretary Land and Land Revenue and Tribal Welfare.
  - Deputy Secretary (Part Time)
    - Assistant Secretary
      - Special Officer
        - Liaison Officer
          - 6 Special Officers (Tribal Welfare)
          - One Harijan Welfare Officer
          - 7 Tribal Welfare Officers
          - 5 Publicity Officers (Tribal Welfare.)
          - 16 Thana Welfare Officers

The work of Tribal Welfare Department is attended to by a part-time Deputy Secretary, one Assistant Secretary, one Special Officer and one Liaison Officer. There are 6 Special Officers for tribal welfare in the Districts of Midnapur, Birbhum, West Dinjapur, 24-Parganas, Bankura and Purulia, seven Tribal Welfare Officers of non-gazetted rank have been appointed, one each in the Districts of Malda, Midnapur, Burdwan, Hoogly, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. There are also five Publicity Officers, under the control of Home (Publicity) Department for tribal welfare in the District of Burdwan, Birbhum, Midnapore, Bankura, Malda and West Dinajpur. This Department acts only as a co-ordinating Department and has no Directorate of its own and the execution of all welfare schemes relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes are being looked after by the Administrative Departments concerned in the Secretariat.

In the newly annexed district of Purulia, there is one Harijan Welfare Officer and 16 Thana Welfare Officers.

(2) Cultural Research Institute

- Ex-Officio Director (Deputy Secretary, Tribal Welfare Department)
  - Cultural Research Officer and Ex-Officio Assistant Director

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Details of the set-up

- Chief Commissioner.
  - Deputy Commissioner.
  - Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
    - 2 Assistant Secretaries to the Chief Commissioner.
    - Development Officer.

The work relating to the welfare of "Aboriginal Tribes" is done under the supervision of the Chief Commissioner, who is assisted in his work by a Deputy Commissioner. The staff at the office of the Chief Commissioner consists of a Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries and a Development Officer.

Apart from the above staff, the Department of Anthropology, Ministry of Education, Government of India, have established an Anthropological sub-Station at Port Blair.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Social Welfare Department

Details of the set-up

- Secretary Social Welfare
  - Assistant Secretary Social Welfare
    - Welfare Officer
    - District Public Relations and Welfare Officers.

A separate administrative department has been set up in Himachal Pradesh to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes with effect from September 1955. At Headquarters, the work relating to this department is attended to, in addition to his own duties, by the Director of Public Relations and Tourism, who is the Assistant Secretary of this Department. The Development Commissioner-*cum*-Additional Secretary (Development) is the Secretary of this Department. To assist the Assistant Secretary, one Welfare Officer is being appointed at the State Headquarters, through the Union Public Service Commission. At the District level, the District Public Relations Officers, whenever possible, are being entrusted with this work in their respective units, under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

DELHI

Details of the set-up

There is no separate administrative set-up for looking after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. The various welfare schemes for these people are being executed by the respective departments in the State.

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Information not furnished

MANIPUR

Details of the set up

- Deputy Commissioner (also Ex-Officio Development Commissioner).
  - Tribal Development Officer.
  - Assistant Secretary Tribal Welfare.

There is no separate Department to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Manipur. A Tribal Development Officer has, however, been appointed under the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also the Ex-Officio Development Commissioner for the State. At the Secretariat level also, a Tribal Officer is holding the post of Assistant Secretary (Tribal Welfare).

TRIPURA

Tribal Welfare Department

Details of the set-up

Adviser, Tribal Welfare, *Planning*, Finance, Works and Building and Food and Supply.

|

Development Commissioner (post vacant since October, 1956)

|

Assistant Secretary

|

Director, Tribal Welfare (post not yet filled up)

|

Deputy Director, Tribal Welfare (post vacant since November, 1956)

A separate Department called the Tribal Welfare Department has been set up in Tripura and is under the overall guidance of an adviser. The Development Commissioner holds charge of this Department in addition to his duties in the Planning Department. The Directorate of Tribal Welfare which also deals with matter pertaining to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, is directly under the control of the Development Commissioner.

STATEMENT No. 3

Statement showing the Constitution of Welfare Committees/Boards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes, etc., in various States at the State and District Levels.

Serial No.	Name of the State	At the State Level	At the District Level
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	The Government of Andhra Pradesh have constituted a State Harijan welfare Committee with 31 Legislators and 17 non-officials with the Minister for Electricity and Social Welfare as its Chairman and the Director of Social Welfare as Secretary. Similarly, at the State level, the Backward Classes Advisory Committee and the Vimukta Jatis Advisory Committee have been formed with membership of 32 and 12 respectively.	The Government of Andhra Pradesh ordered the constitution of District Advisory Committees in June, 1956 with a view to create local leadership and sense of, responsibility among Scheduled Tribes in the Districts of Srikakulum, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari. The officials in the District and non-officials who are interested in the welfare of Scheduled Tribes have been nominated as members of these Committees. The Agent in the District has been appointed as Ex-officio Chairman of the Committee and he has been authorised to nominate one of the Special Assistant Agents in the District as Ex-officio Secretary of the Committee.
2	Assam . .	The formation of a State Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare is under consideration of the State Government.	The State Government have constituted Sub-divisional Development Committees in each Sub-division of both Plains and Hills Districts of the State. These Committees formulate the development schemes taken up out of Sub-divisional allotment from Government grants, such as self, help, Rural Communications-Rural Water Supply etc. and forward the same to the Government for approval. The Government in their turn also prepare the entire state development schemes taken up for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes out of the Central grants made available under Article 275 of the Constitution and from the State revenues. The two sets of schemes prepared by the Sub-divisional development Committees and Government are finalised and approved in consultation with the Tribal M. L.As. and the Chief Executive Members of the various Autonomous districts of the State of Assam. A lump sum grant-in-aid is also sanctioned to each Autonomous District Council for the purpose of implementation of the various development schemes, such as improvement of water supply, communications etc., under its jurisdiction. As regards the Plains Districts, such grants-in-aid is sanctioned to each of the Deputy Commissioners of those Districts who are also specially directed to implement the development schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in consultation with the local Tribal M.L.As. of their respective Districts. Similarly, the development schemes taken up for the removal of untouchability are prepared and finalised in consultation with the Scheduled Caste M.L.As. of the State.

1	2	3	4
3	Bihar .	The State Government have constituted a Scheduled Castes Advisory Board at the State level to advise the Government on all matters relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes. The Government have also constituted a State Advisory Board for the welfare of Backward Muslim Communities.	There are District and Sub-divisional Harijan Welfare Boards for every District and Sub-division of the State. The Boards advise the District and Sub-divisional officers on matters pertaining to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Ex-Criminal Tribes. District, Backward Muslim Communities, Advisory Board have also been constituted in all the Districts of the State. These Boards assist the Inspectors of Schools in the management of welfare of Maktabs started for the educational development of Backward Muslim Communities.
4	Bombay . .	In the old State of Bombay, there was a Backward Class Board to advise the Government on matters pertaining to the Welfare of Backward Classes. The Board had 25 members including the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and two Ex-Officio members. The tenure of the Board has already expired and the question of its reconstitution in the new Bombay State is under consideration of the State Government.	There is a District Development Board constitued in every District of the Old Bombay State to deal with all round rural development. Under the District Development Boards, Sub-committees known as Backward Class Welfare Committees have been formed to look after the work of amelioration of Backward Classes. The Vice-Chairman of the District Development Board, who is a prominent and influential non-official nominated by the Government is the chairman and the Backward Class Welfare Officer of the District is the Secretary of the Backward Class Welfare Committee. The function of the Backward Class Welfare Committees is to chalk out programme for executing welfare schemes sanctioned by the Government.
		In the old State of Saurashtra, there is a Backward Class Board, constituted to carry out and co-ordinate, with co-operation of the people, such activities as are calculated to bring about educational, social, and economic equality of the Backward Classes. The Board has 15 members in all, out of which 11 are non-officials, who are workers of long standing and repute.	In the erstwhile State of Saurahtra, there have been formed District Welfare Committees composed of non-officials, social workers and local members of the Board to look after the welfare of Backward Classes. The Welfare Committees also supervise the implementation of the various welfare schemes. In the Marathawada region of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad which has now merged in Bombay, there are District Social Service Boards consisting of officials and non-officials to advise the District Authorities on all the welfare schemes of the Social Service Department.
		In the Old State of Kutch, a Backward Class Advisory Board has been set-up to advise the Government on matters relating to education, grants for houses and economic upliftment, repairs and constructions of wells, and other proposals for general welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Vimuktajatis. A Committee for looking after the effective implementation of the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955, has also been formed.	There are no district Welfare Committees in the erstwhile State of Kutch and the Vidarbha region of former Madhya Pradesh which have now merged in Bombay.
5	Jammu & Kashmir	Information not furnished	
6	Kerala. . .	The Advisory Committee for the advancement of Backward Communities which was reconstituted in 1954, continued to function. The function of the Committee is to advise the Government on all matters relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. After the formation of Kerala State, 5 members from Malabar have also been coopted with the Committee. A high power Tribal Board consisting of senior officers of the State Government and representatives of Backward Communities has also been constituted. The Board is implementing three pilot schemes for the amelioration of the conditions of Hill Pulayas, Mu huvans and Kadars. The Trital Board is also preparing a final report to suggest ways and means to improve the general well being of the Scheduled Tribes in the State. The inclusion of the representatives of the S heduled Tribes from Malabar in this Committee is nder consideration of the Government.	District Advisory Committees have been constituted by the Collectors to advise them on schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes.
7	Madhya Pradesh	Information not furnished	

1	2	3	4
8	Madras . .	The State Government have constituted a State Harijan Welfare Committee consisting of 23 members. Harijan M.L.As. and Social workers are members of the Committee. This Committee meets once in a quarter to discuss matters relating to the upliftment of the eligible communities in the State. The State Backward Classes Committee advises the State Government on all matters pertaining to the Welfare of Other Backward Classes.	A District Harijan Welfare Committee has been constituted in each district under the Chairmanship of the Collector to tackle the problems relating to uplift ment of the eligible communities and the removal of untouchability.
9	Mysore . .	A Central Depressed Class Policy Committee consisting of officials and non-officials with the Chief Minister as the Chairman discusses and settles all policy matters relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc.	Advisory Committees for Districts with the Deputy Commissioner of the District as the Chairman and Taluk Committees have been constituted to advise on the various aspects relating to this welfare work. Leading public men of other communities are appointed as members of these district and taluk committees. The members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes hold a majority of seats on the District Committees.
10	Orissa .	Nil.	The State Governments have constituted a District Welfare Committee in all districts of the State to advise and help the District Magistrates in preparation and execution of the development programme and other welfare work. The District Magistrate is the Chairman and the District Welfare Officer is the Secretary of the Committee. Officers of the Departments at District level, the local M.L.As. and other public men who take interest in welfare work for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have been taken as members.
11	Punjab	An Advisory Committee for the Welfare Department was constituted in the State in October, 1955. This has since been abolished after the reorganisations of States. The question of revival of this committee is under consideration of the State Government.	Nil.
12	Rajasthan	The State Government have constituted an Advisory Committee for Scheduled Castes.	District Social Welfare Boards have been set up in each District of the State to advise and suggest measures for the amelioration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The Boards carry out propaganda work among Backward Classes in the State and take suitable measures for the removal of untouchability, other social disabilities and removal of harmful social customs from amongst them.
13	Uttar Pradesh.	There is a State Harijan and Backward Classes welfare Board at the State level to advise the Government on matters pertaining to the general welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Ex-Criminal Tribes.	There is a District planning committee in each District of the State, with a Sub-Committee called the Harijan Sahayak Sub-Committee. The Vice-Chairman of the Planning Committee, who is generally a non-official, is the Chairman of the District Harijan Sahayak Sub-committee. The functions of these Sub-committees are (i) to advise the Municipal Boards, Town Area Committees, Development Boards, District Boards to promote the welfare of these classes, (ii) to advise the District Inspector of Schools, Regional Harijan Welfare Officers and District Planning Officers in awarding stipends, non-recurring assistance for purchase of books etc., and giving grant for construction of wells, houses, drains, etc., (iii) securing the admission of Harijans in vocational and technical institutions and giving them financial assistance during the period of training, (iv) considering the applications of cottage industries grant in the Districts and their recommendations.
14	West Bengal .	Nil.	Out of the 15 Districts of the State, Tribal Welfare Committees have been set up in 12 Districts. The functions of the Tribal Welfare Committees are mainly to advise the District Officers in matters of formulation of schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and their execution.
15	Andaman Nicobar Islands.	Nil.	Nil.

1	2	3	4
16	Delhi . .	In Delhi, there is a Harijan Welfare Board to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes. The Board helps the Harijans in securing employment, financial assistance for students and construction of houses and wells. Through the agency of the Harijan Welfare Board, loans have been provided to cooperative Societies of small scale industries and to Harijans for development of their industry. The Board is running a training centre for crafts at Vinobapuri.	
17	Himachal Pradesh.	Himachal Pradesh Welfare Advisory Board was constituted in March, 1956 to look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Backward Areas in Himachal Pradesh. It consists of 19 members out of whom 8 members belong to Scheduled Castes and two members represent Tribal Areas. The Assistant Secretary (Welfare) to the Himachal Pradesh Administration is an Ex-Officio member and Secretary of the Board.	District Advisory Committees have been constituted in all the District of Himachal Pradesh to help the District Administrations in chalking out welfare programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The committees meet regularly every month and consider proposals for various programmes like education, cottage industries, construction of wells, housing etc.
18	Laccadive & Minicoy Islands.	The question of forming an Advisory Council for the inhabitants of the Islanders who have been classified as Scheduled Tribes, is under consideration.	
19	Manipur .	Tribes Advisory Board was constituted in Manipur in June, 1955, for the purpose of drawing up development schemes and utilising the Tribal Welfare grants to the best advantage in the Tribal areas of Manipur.	
20	Tripura.	Tribal Advisory Committee was constituted last year to advise the Administration in matters relating to the welfare of Tribal people. Question of constituting a committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes is under consideration of the Administration.	

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with percentages to the total population, according to the Constitution Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders of 1950 & 1951 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956

Serial No.	State/Union Territory	Total population	Population figures of Scheduled Castes with percentages to total population		Population figures of Scheduled Tribes with percentages to total population	
			According to 1950 & 1951 Orders	According to 1956 Order	According to 1950 1951 Orders	According to 1956 Order
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,12,60,133	44,06,617 (14.09)	44,15,995 (14.13)	7,66,679 (2.45)	11,49,919 (3.68)
2.	Assam	90,43,707	4,24,044 (4.68)	4,24,044 (4.69)	17,35,245 (19.18)	17,61,434 (19.48)
3.	Bihar	3,87,84,172	49,13,990 (12.66)	49,13,990 (12.67))	38,27,672 (9.86)	38,80,097 (10.00)
4.	Bombay	4,82,65,221	51,30,245 (10.62)	52,02,077 (10.78)	36,71,686 (7.60)	37,43,408 (7.76)
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	44,10,000	N.A.	1,56,135 (3.54)	No Scheduled	Tribes
6.	Kerala	1,35,49,118	12,54,358 (9.25)	12,07,294 (8.91)	74,056 (0.54)	1,34,757 (0.99)
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,60,71,637	35,02,620 (13.43)	39,12,205 (15.01)	38,59,667 (14.79)	48,44,128 (18.58)
8.	Madras	2,99,74,936	53,91,296 (17.98)	53,81,836 (17.95)	60,393 (0.20)	1,36,376 (0.45)
9.	Mysore	1,94,01,193	25,89,115 (13.33)	25,83,142 (13.31)	45,964 (0.23)	80,402 (0.41)
10.	Orissa	1,46,45,946	26,39,763 (17.95)	26,29,250 (17.95)	29,67,334 (20.25)	30,09,580 (20.55)
11.	Punjab	1,61,34,890	30,62,445 (18.97)	34,90,983 (21.64)	2,429 (0.01)	2,661 (0.02)
12	Rajasthan	1,59,70,774	15,84,706 (9.91)	25,02,202 (15.67)	3,48,924 (2.18)	17,74,278 (11.11)
13	Uttar Pradesh	6,32,15,742	1,18,55,341 (1.875)	1,31,00,398 (20.72)	No Scheduled	Tribes
14.	West Bengal	2,63,01,992	48,85,166 (18.56)	47,43,713 (18.04)	13,86,987 (5.27)	15,66,868 (5.96)
Union Territories:						
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30,971	..	..	..	..
2.	Delhi	17,44,072	2,68,237 (15.37) (estimated).	2,68,530 (15.40)	No Scheduled	Tribes
3.	Himachal Pradesh	11,09,466	2,59,335 (23.36) (estimated).	3,19,972 (28.84)	N.A.	27,928 (2.52)
4.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.	21,035	No Scheduled	Castes	13,486 (64.11)	13,486 (46.11)
5.	Manipur	5,77,635	N.A.	28,647 (4.96)	1,94,239 (33.63)	1,94,239 (33.63)
6.	Tripura	6,39,029	46,371 (7.25)	46,608 (7.29)	1,92,293 (30.09)	1,92,293 (30.09)
	TOTAL	36,11,51,669	5,22,04,649 (14.45)	5,53,27,021 (15.32)	1,91,47,054 (5.30)	2,25,11,854 (6.23)

N. A.—Not available.

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT No. I

Statement showing the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha in the Re-organised set-up.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Total number of seats		Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes		Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes	
		Lok Sabha	Vidhan Sabhas	Lok Sabha	Vidhan Sabhas	Lok Sabha	Vidhan Sabhas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	301	6	43	2	11
2.	Assam	12	108	1	5	2@	26
3.	Bihar	53	318	7	40	5	32
4.	Bombay	66	396	7	43	5	31
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	75	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Kerala	18	126	2	11	0	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	36	288	5	43	7	54
8.	Madras	41	205	7	37	Nil	1
9.	Mysore	26	208	3	28	Nil	1
10.	Orissa	20	140	4	25	4	29
11.	Punjab	22	154	5	33	Nil	Nil
12.	Rajasthan	22	176	3	28	2	20
13.	Uttar Pradesh	86	430	18	89	Nil	Nil
14.	West Bengal	36	252	6	45	2	15
	Union Territories:						
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	*	..	..	..	..
2.	Delhi	5	*	1	..	Nil	..
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4	†	1	..	Nil	..
4.	Laccadive & Minicoy Islands	..	*	..	..	..	..
5.	Manipur	2	†	Nil	..	1	..
6.	Tripura	2	†	Nil	..	1	..
	TOTAL	506	3,177	76	470	31	221

@ One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.
* There are no Vidhan Sabhas in these Union Territories.
† There are Territorial Councils in these Union Territories.

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing the names of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes members who have been returned to Lok Sabha against Unreserved seats during 1956.

Name of the State	Name of the Member	Whether Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
Andhra Pradesh	1. Shri B. S. Moorthy.	Scheduled Caste.
Assam	2. Shri Beli Ram Das.	Scheduled Caste.
	3. Shri J. N. Hazarika.	Scheduled Tribe.
West Bengal	4. Shri Basanta Kumar Das.	Scheduled Caste.
	5. Shri Ramananda Das.	Scheduled Caste.

STATEMENT NO. 3

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who have been returned to Vidhan Sabhas against Unreserved Seats during 1956

Name of the State	Legislative Assemblies	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Andhra Pradesh	1	..
Assam	..	2
Bihar	..	2
Bombay	..	..
Kerala	1	..
Madras	..	..
Mysore	..	..
Punjab	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	..	..
West Bengal	5	..
TOTAL	7	4

STATEMENT NO. 4

Statement showing the names of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members returned to Rajya Sabha

Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1. Shri Kishori Ram (Bihar).	1. Shri R. Thanhlira (Assam).
2. Shri Premji Thobbanbhai Leuva (Bombay).	2. Thakar Bhanu Pratap Singh (Madhya Pradesh).
3. Shri Rameshwar Rao Agnibhoj (Madhya Pradesh).	3. Shri Theodora Bodra (Bihar).
4. Shri V. N. Surendra Ram (Madras).	
5. Shri Ram Prasad Tamta (Uttar Pradesh).	

STATEMENT NO. 5

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been returned to State Legislative Councils against Unreserved Seats.

Name of the State	Legislative Councils	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
Bihar	2 (one nominated)	1 ..
Bombay	1	..
Madras	1 (nominated)	..
Mysore	2	..
Punjab	1	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	..
TOTAL	8	1

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the names of Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Cabinet

Name	Designation & Portfolio	Whether Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
Shri Jagjivan Ram	Minister for Transport and Railways.	Scheduled Caste.
Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar . .	Deputy Minister for Health.	Scheduled Caste.
Dr. Mono Mohan Das	Deputy Minister for Education.	Scheduled Caste.
Shri J. N. Hazarika	Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs.	Scheduled Tribe.

APPENDIX V

Statement No. 1

Statement showing the Legislative and Executive measures adopted in the States for giving representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Local Bodies

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Whether reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is on population basis		Legislation/Executive measures and scope of Act/Rules
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra . . .	No	No	Under Section 9 of Madras District Boards Act, 1920, and Section 7(3) of the District Municipalities Act 1920, reservation is made for members of Scheduled Castes for seats not exceeding 1/4th of the total strength of members fixed for the District Board/Municipality.
	Hyderabad . . .	No	No	Section (2-A) of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1950 (XXXVI of 1950), provides that out of the elected members of the Hyderabad Corporation and the Secunderabad Corporation not less than five and three must be members of the Scheduled Castes. The Government nominate a sufficient number of persons belonging to these castes as Councillors to make up the deficiency, if the number of elected Councillors belonging to the Scheduled Castes in any city is less than the minimum number laid down by Section (2-A). In Municipalities also reservation is made of at least 3 seats for Scheduled Castes under Section 9 of the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committee Act, 1951 (XXVII of 1951).
2	Assam . . .	Yes (Excluding Municipal Boards and Town Committees in the Plain District).	Yes	In the Autonomous Districts of the State, the constitution and working of the Local Bodies, such as, the Town Committees, the Village Councils, etc., are matters for the District Councils of those Districts to legislate under para 3(1) (e) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. The Mizo District Council have already made necessary enactments *e.g.*, the Mizo District (Administration of Town Committees) Act, 1955. In the Plain Districts of Assam, Section 5 of the Assam Local Self Government Act, 1953, provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Local Boards according to the population. Although there is no provision in the Assam Municipal Act, 1923, for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Municipal Boards and Town Committees, there is provision for nomination of members to these institutions.
3	Bihar . . .	No	No	Necessary provision has been made in the Bihar Municipal Bill 1955, for reservation of seats, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Municipalities in the ratio of their population. The Bill has been referred to the Joint Select Committee of the Bihar Legislature and is likely to be discussed in the next session of the Legislature. Similarly, necessary steps are being taken to amend the Patna Municipal Corporation Act, for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the ratio of their population. As regards the District Boards there is already a provision in the Local Self Governmen Act, for representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the District Boards, by way of Co-option. The question of amendment of the Local Self Government Act for giving representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their population is under consideration of Government.

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bombay	Yes	Yes	Section 5 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949, Section II(i)(c) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, and Section 6 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, provide for the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on population basis in Corporation, Municipalities and District Boards, respectively. The State Government have also taken steps to provide representation to these people on the Municipal School Boards constituted under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947.
	Kutch	Yes	Yes	The Bombay Municipality Boroughs Act, 1925, and the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, with some modification have been adopted in the State. The Rules framed under these Acts provide for adequate representation to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population. Consequently, seats have been reserved for these Castes and Tribes on all Municipalities and District/Local Boards in the State.
5	Kerala (Travancore-Cochin).	Yes	Yes	Under Section 3(c) of the Trivandrum City Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1952, reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes is provided in proportion to their population. Similarly, Section 3 of the Travancore District Municipalities and the Cochin Municipal (Amendment) Act of 1952 provide for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population.
6	Madhya Pradesh . .	No	No	Section 10 of the Central Provinces and Berar Municipalities Act, 1922, provides that a Municipal Committee shall be composed of elected and selected members as may be fixed by the Government and in case the elected members do not include a Scheduled Caste, the total number of members to be selected shall be increased so as to include a Scheduled Caste. Section 9(2) of the Nagpur/Jubbulpore Corporation Act provides that in the case of Corporations of Nagpur and Jubbulpore, if the elected and the appointed members do not include a Scheduled Caste, the persons to be selected shall include a Scheduled Caste.
	Madhya Bharat . .	Not known.	Not known.	Under Section II(b)(3) of Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954, representation is ensured to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each Municipality.
	Bhopal	No	No	Under Section 8(3) of Bhopal State Town Area Act, 1954 adequate representation is provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Deficiency, if any, is being made up by Government nomination. The Bhopal State Municipalities Bill, 1955 (sent to the President of India for his assent after being passed by the State Legislative Assembly) also provides for representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Municipalities in the State.
7	Madras	No	No	The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the Madras District Municipalities and the Madras District Board Act, 1920, specifically provide for reservation of seats for the members of the Scheduled Castes, on the Corporation of Madras, the Municipal Councils in the District, and the District Boards in the State. The members of Scheduled Castes are thus assured of their representation on these Local Bodies, in addition to their chances of being elected to these bodies from general seats open to all communities. The population of Scheduled Tribes in the District and Municipal Areas is quite negligible and there is, therefore, no need to provide for reservation of seats for them on District Boards, Municipal Councils and the Corporation of Madras.
8	Mysore	Yes	Yes	Provision has been made in the Village Panchayat and District Boards Act, 1952, to fix the number of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their total population.

1	2	3	4	5
	Coorg	No	No	In the Municipalities and Notified Areas, provision has been made for the nomination of a member of Scheduled Castes, if a candidate of the Scheduled Castes is not returned by the elections.
9	Orissa	Not known.	Not known.	Under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 and the Madras Local Boards Act; 1920 (as applied to the District Koraput), there is a statutory provision for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Municipalities in the State and the Koraput District Board, respectively. Under Section 9(i) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, governing the Ganjam District Boards, seats are reserved for the members of Scheduled Castes to return to the Board by election.
10	Punjab	Yes	No	The State Government have taken a decision to reserve seats for the Scheduled Castes on Local Bodies in proportion to their population for a period of 10 years with effect from the first general election.
11	Rajasthan . . .	No	No	There is no provision of seats in the Rajasthan Town Municipal Act. The Government, however, nominate one member from among the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each Municipality. In the Rajasthan Municipalities Bill which is under consideration of the State Legislature, a provision to the extent of 10% of the total number of the members of a Municipal Board, has been made for their representation.
	Ajmer	No	No	There is a provision, in the rules framed under Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, for reservation of seats in the Municipalities in the State for Scheduled Castes. Consequently 11 seats have been reserved for them in various Municipalities in the State. There is no reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the District Board.
12	Uttar Pradesh . . .	Yes	No Scheduled Tribes in the State.	Under section 5 of the District Board (Amendment) Act, 1948, there is a provision to reserve seats for members of Scheduled Castes for selection in the District Boards to an extent which has indirect proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes in the area of the District in which elections are held. No elections have; however, taken place in District Boards since the Constitution came into force. Similar reservation also exists for representation of the Scheduled Caste people on Municipal Boards. Notified Areas and Town Areas Committees under Section 9-A of the Municipal Boards Act, 1916 as amended by Uttar Pradesh Act VII of 1953.
13	West Bengal . . .	No	Yes	Section 2 of the Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Act 1950, and Section 5 of the Bengal Local Self Government (Amendment) Act, 1950, empowers Government to reserve seats for the members of the Scheduled Tribes in Municipalities and District Boards of the State. The number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to which the Commissioner or members are to be elected as the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the areas under the local bodies bears to the total population therein.
14	Delhi	No	No	Under the Delhi Municipality Election Rules, 1951, 6 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes in the specially created double member constituencies while under Shahadra Municipality Election Rules, two seats are reserved for members belonging to Scheduled Castes.
15	Himachal Pradesh . .	No	No	The State Government have not adopted any special measures for providing representation to the members of Scheduled Castes, but provision exists in the Punjab Municipal Act and Punjab. Small Town Act, as applied to the State of Himachal Pradesh under which the State Government can frame rules regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes.

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing the Legislative and Executive Measures adopted in the States for giving representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Gram Panchayats

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Whether reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is on population basis.		Legislation and scope of Act/Rules.
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes.	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra	No	No	Under Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, seats up to 1/5th of the total strength of the Panchayat are reserved for members of Scheduled Caste Communities.
	Hyderabad . . .	No	No	Under Section 4 of the Hyderabad Panchayat Act, 1951 (VIII of 1951), one seat for Scheduled Castes in each Village Panchayat is reserved, which is filled in by the Deputy Collector by way of nomination.
2	Assam	No	Yes (in Autonomous Districts only).	In the Autonomous Districts of the State, the constitution and working of the Local Bodies, such as, the Town Committees, Village Councils, etc., are matters for the District Councils of those Districts to legislate under para 3(1) (e) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. The Mizo District Council have already made necessary enactment *e. g.*, the Lushai Hills District (Village Council) Act, 1953; the Mizo District (Village Councils Amendment) Act, 1955.
3	Bihar	No	No	Under Rule 31 of the Bihar Conduct of Business of Panchayats and Appointment of Executive Committee Rules, 1949, it is the duty of the Mukhia to so form his Executive Committee as to provide representation on it of all the important elements of the population of the Panchayat *viz.*, Muslims, Harijans, Aboriginals, or Backward Tribes, Christians, Parsis and Sikhs on population basis as far as possible. In order to improve the position further a provision has been made in an Amending Bill to the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, for nomination of at least 1/5 members of the Executive Committee of the Mukhia by Government. It is hoped that this provision, when enacted, will remove any deficiency which may be there in the present Act in respect of the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, is proposed to be amended by the Bihar Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1955 providing that such number of seats shall be reserved for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of Panchesas the population of the Scheduled Castes and as the case may be of Scheduled Tribes in the area, subject to the jurisdiction of the Gram Panchayat, bears to the total population of such areas, for a period of ten years.
	Bombay	No	No	The State Government have issued instructions for securing adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Village Panchayats and District Local Boards.
	Saurashtra. . . .	*Yes	No	Under Section 8(2) of the Gram Panchayat Ordinance No. 57 of 1949, each Panchayat in the State has one seat reserved for Harijan Person.

*Reservation fixed is even higher than the percentage of population.

1	2	3	4	5
	Kutch	*Yes	No	The Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1933, with some modification has been adopted in the State. The Rules framed under this Act provide for adequate representation to the members of Scheduled Castes in proportion to their population.
5	Kerala (Travancore-Cochin)	No	No	As per section 7 of Travancore-Cochin Panchayat Act II of 1950, a seat has to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats if the total number of such voters is not less than 5% of the total number of electors in that Panchayat Area.
6	Madhya Pradesh . .	No	No	Section 6 of the Central Provinces and Berar Local Government Act, 1948, provides that on every Janapada Sabha there should be a Scheduled Caste Councillor and in areas specifically notified by Government, a member of an Aboriginal Tribe. If they are not elected, the Section provides for their selection by the Councillors of the Sabhas. In case the Councillors fail to select such persons, then the State Government nominate a person to be a member of the Sabha. The State Government have also decided that the deposit of Rs. 50 for a candidate for contesting Janapada elections should be reduced to Rs. 5 in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They have also done away with the educational and literacy qualifications in case of these people for election to Janapada Sabhas. Keeping in view the special needs of the Scheduled Tribes in merged territories, the State Government passed Madhya Pradesh Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1950. The Rules for regulating the establishment of Panchayats under the Act are under consideration of the State Government. The Panchayats, under the Act, would be established after these rules are finalised.
	Madhya Bharat . .	No	No	Representation is provided to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Gram Panchayats in the State under Section 10 of the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act and Rule 7 of the Madhya Bharat Rules.
	Bhopal	*Yes	*Yes	The Bhopal State Panchayat Raj Act, 1953, provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats in the State in proportion to their population, in a particular Gaon Sabha.
	Vindhya Pradesh . .	*Yes	No	Under Section 12 (7) of the Gram Panchayat Ordinance, 1949, representation is provided for Scheduled Castes on Gram Panchayat in proportion to their population.
7	Madras	No	No	Section 8 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 provides for the reservation of seats for the member, of Scheduled Castes on the Panchayats. The State Government have decided to amend the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, for reservation of seats for the members of Scheduled Tribes. It is intended to reserve seats in cases where they form not less than five per cent of the total population or two hundred whichever is advantageous to them. One seat will be reserved for the members of the Scheduled Tribes in cases where their population does not exceed 500 and two seats when their population exceeds 500. The seat or seats so reserved will be exclusive of sanctioned strength of members of the Panchayat, fixed under Section 6 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950. It is proposed to authorise the Collector to nominate the required number of members. In Panchayats where the population of the Scheduled Tribes is more than one-half of the total population, no reservation will be made for them.

*Reservation fixed is even higher than the percentage of population.

1	2	3	4	5
8	Mysore	Yes	Yes	Provision has been made in the Village Panchayat and District Boards Act, 1952, to fix the number of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their total population.
	Coorg	No	No	In the Coorg Panchayat Raj Bill, which was to be introduced at the Budget Session of the Coorg Legislative Assembly, it was proposed to make provision for representation of Scheduled Castes with due regard to their population.
9	Orissa	No	No	The Gram Panchayats in the State are still at a formative stage. The State Government, however, contend that necessary steps will be taken, if deemed necessary, to amend the law suitably to secure proper representation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on these Panchayats.
10	Punjab. . . .	Yes	No	In Punjab, Section 5 of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, ensures representation of Scheduled Castes on Gram Panchayats. The State Government have also decided to reserve seats on the elective principle for the Scheduled Castes on Gram Panchayats for a period of 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution.
	Pepsu	No	No Scheduled Tribes in the State.	The State Government have issued instructions to the Director of Panchayats to ensure, the persuation, adequate seats for Scheduled Castes at the time of Panchayat Elections. With a view to giving full representation to the members of Scheduled Castes on Gram Panchayats in proportion to their population, the State Government propose to amend the Pepsu Panchayat Raj Act, suitably.
11	Rajasthan . . .	No	No	There is no provision of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayat Act. The Government, however, nominate one member from among the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each Panchayat. There is also no bar for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to stand in Elections.
12	Uttar Pradesh . .	Yes	No Scheduled Tribes in the State.	There is a provision under Section (7) (12) of Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in the Gaon Sabhas in proportion to the population of these people in the area of that Sabha.
13	West Bengal . . .	No	No	No.
14	Himachal Pradesh .	No	No	Section 12 of the Panchayat Raj Act provides for representation of Scheduled Castes on Gram Panchayat. The State Government have framed rules for the adequate representation of members of Scheduled Castes in Gram Panchayats. Necessary instructions have also been issued to the Deputy Commissioner to to give definite proposals in respect of each Panchayat on this behalf.

APPENDIX

Statement

Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Total number of persons serving as members in various Local Bodies. 1951	1955	Scheduled Castes. Total number serving as members 1951	1955	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to the total population of the State.	Percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes fixed in Local Bodies. 1951	1955	Actual percentage enjoyed by Scheduled Castes in Local Bodies. 1951	1955
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra	1,347	896	109	73	12.46	Not exceeding. 25.00		8.1	8.1
	Hyderabad	2,556	3,457	N.A.	358	16.55	N.A.	N.A.	..	10.36
2	Assam	N.A.	785	N.A.	44	4.69	N.A.	25.29	N.A.	57.47
3	Bombay	N.A.	5,488	N.A.	367	10.78	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14.6
	Kutch	70	100	4	5	1.31	5.00	5.00	5.7	5.00
4	Madhya Pradesh—									
	Madhya Bharat	N.A.	1,089	N.A.	54	16.64	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4.9
	Vindhya Pradesh	124	124	2	4	13.32	..	..	1.6	3.2
5	Madras	2,099	2,116	135	173	16.49	6.05	7.09	6.43	8.18
6	Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coorg	87	124	5	6	11.19	5.8	5.8	5.00	6.00
7	Orissa*	565	565	37	37	17.96	Not known		6.5	6.5
8	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
	Pepsu	N.A.	396	N.A.	57	19.36	N.A.	..	N.A.	14.3
9	Rajasthan	N.A.	479	N.A.	48	15.67	N.A.	Nil.	N.A.	N.A.
	Ajmer	131	112	10	9	11.67	7.6	12.2	7.6	8.03
10	Uttar Pradesh**	N.A.	2,498	N.A.	192	18.75	N.A.	7.5	N.A.	7.5
11.	West Bengal***	17,173	17,076	1,698	2,108	18.92	..	..	9.88	12.34
12	Delhi	176	226	14	18	15.37	..	..	7.95	7.96

*Information for the year 1954.

**Figures in respect of 114 Municipalities. The remaining 6 Boards, *viz.*, Kanpur, Allahabad, Banaras, Agra, Lucknow and Aligarh

***Reports from 15 Municipalities and 2 District Boards have not been included.

N.A.—Not available.

VI

No. 1

Scheduled Tribes on Local Bodies in the various States.

Scheduled Tribes.							Presidents/Chairmen of Local Bodies.					
Total number serving as members.		Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to the total population of the State.	Percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribes fixed in Local Bodies.		Actual percentage enjoyed by Scheduled Tribes in Local Bodies.		Total Number		Scheduled Castes.		Scheduled Tribes.	
1951	1955		1951	1955	1951	1955	1951	1955	1951	1955	1951	1955
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	..	2.48	..	..	..	..	46	35	..	..	..	..
..	..	1.90	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	172	175	N.A.	N.A.	..	..
N.A.	52	19.48	N.A.	32.642	N.A.	21.38	N.A.	40	N.A.	2	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	384	7.76	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
..	..	2.99	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..
N.A.	..	13.33	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	139	89	..	..	..	..
..	..	11.70	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..
1	1	0.35	..	..	..	..	73	74	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	9.18	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	..	..	..
6	6	20.26	Not	Known	1.06	1.06	Information	—not—			furnished.	
No Scheduled Tribes in the State						N.A.	N.A.	50	N.A.	1	No Scheduled Tribes in the State	
N.A.	2	11.11	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	45	N.A.	4	N.A.	1
..	..	1.41	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..
No Scheduled Tribes in the State							N.A.	114	N.A.	..	No Scheduled Tribes in the State.	
286	266	4.69	5·00	..	9.88	12.34	2,430	2,431	177	269	9	35
No Scheduled Tribes in the State							11	12	..	..	No Scheduled Tribes in the State	

were superseded and placed under the charge of official Administration.

Statement

Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and

Serial No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Total number of persons serving as members in various Gram Panchayats		Scheduled Castes. Total number serving as members.		Scheduled Castes. Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to the total population of State.	Scheduled Castes. Percentage of reservation of Scheduled Castes fixed in Gram Panchayat		Scheduled Castes. Actual percentage enjoyed by Scheduled Castes in Gram Panchayats.	
		1951	1955	1951	1955		1951	1955	1951	1955
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra	29,700	23,783	3,413	2,922	12.46	Not exceeding.	20.00	14.9	15.4
	Hyderabad	8,022	9,290	1,020	1,224	16.55	N.A.	N.A.	12.7	13.17
2	Bihar	30,262	51,261	2,147	3,119	12.57	..	..	7.09	6.1
3	Bombay	N.A.	48,325	N.A.	4,877	10.78	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10.09
	Saurashtra	6,088	9,184	587	900	6.61	10.6	11.5	9.7	9.8
	Kutch	..	253	..	25	1.31	..	10·00	..	10.00
4	Kerala (Travancore Cochin)@	N.A.	4,445	N.A.	451	9.37	N.A.	9.4 (Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).	N.A.	10.2 (Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).
5	Madhya Pradesh Madhya Bharat	N.A.	29,975	N.A.	5,504 (Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).	16.64	N.A.	18·00 (Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).	N.A.	18·00 (Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).
	Bhopal	††	8,517	††	1,513	15.46	††	18·00	††	18·00
	Vindhya Pradesh	731	14,014	53	695	13.32	10.9	22.15	13·00	23.56
6	Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coorg	31	31	..	..	11.19	..	..	..	..
7	Orissa*	8,046	23,705	1,076	3,432	17.96	..	..	13.3	14.4
8	Punjab— Pepsu	N.A.	12,946	N.A.	1,943	19.36	N.A.	..	N.A.	15.00
9	Rajasthan%	N.A.	40,000	N.A.	N.A.	15.67	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	N.A.
10	West Bengal	644	3,764	84	331	18.04	..	..	13.04	8.79
11	Delhi	448	455	52	52	15.37	..	..	11.6	11.4
12	Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	11,399	N.A.	2,773	28.84	N.A.	28.84	N.A.	24.3

* Figures are in respect of the year 1954, since the elections to the new Gram Panchayats have not been completed (12-12-55).
@ Information in respect of the year 1953-54.
†† No Statutory Gram Panchayats were established.
% The exact number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not available as Castes have not been recorded separately in each elected.

N.A.— Not available

No. 2

Scheduled Tribes on Gram Panchayats in the various States.

Scheduled Tribes.							Sarpanchs of Gram Panchayats.					
Total number serving as members.		Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to the total population of the State.	Percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribes fixed in Gram Panchayats.		Actual percentage enjoyed by Scheduled Tribes in Gram Panchayats.		Total Number.		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes.	
1951	1955		1951	1955	1951	1955	1951	1955	1951	1955	1951	1955
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	2	2.48	..	..	..	0.08	3,440	3,778	..	1	..	..
N.A.	N.A.	1.90	..	..	..	..	1,020	1,224	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3,356	6,445	10.06	..	..	11.1	12.6	1,946	1,983	2	..	3	34
N.A.	1,450	7.76	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
..	..	0.93	..	..	..	..	644	1,060	..	..	..	..
..	..	2.99	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..
N.A.	5	0.28	N.A.	See Col. 9	N.A.	See Col. 11	N.A.	548	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
N.A.	5,504	13.33	N.A.	See Col. 9	N.A.	See Col. 11	N.A.	4,111	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
††	879	7.06	††	10.00	††	10.00	††	507	††	2	††	2
1	1	11.70	..	..	..	..	60	1,204	..	..	..	..
..	..	9.18	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
650	3,038	20.26	..	..	8.07	12.8	530	1,465	Information not available.			
..	..	No Scheduled Tribes in the State			..	..	N.A.	1,569	N.A.	28	No Scheduled Tribes in the State.	
N.A.	N.A.	11.11	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	3,272	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	198	5.96	..	..	0.77	5.26	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..
..	..	No Scheduled Tribes in the State			..	..	74	74	..	No Scheduled Tribes in the State.		
N.A.	442	2.52	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	100.0	N.A.	20	Nil	Nil	20	20

case. However 351 and 361 members of Scheduled Castes were nominated in the year 1955 and 1956 respectively in addition to those already

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, *during the period* 1st *June,* 1955 *to* 30*th November,* 1956.

Sirial No.	Name of the State	Number of cases registered with the police: Total	Challaned	Not Challaned with reasons	Details of cases challaned: Convicted	Acquitted	Compounded	Still pending with court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	Information not furnished.						
2	*Assam			NIL				
3	*Bihar	19	17	2	1	6	3	7
4	Bombay	168	148	20	11	6	21	110
5	Jammu and Kashmir	Information not furnished.						
6	Kerala	17	10	7	7	2	Nil	1
7	Madhya Pradesh	Information not furnished.						
8	Madras	Information not furnished						
9	Mysore	Information not furnished.						
10	*Orissa	27	26	1 (case proved false)	2	4	13	7
11	Punjab	12	11	1 (offence not proved)	5	3	1	2
12	Rajasthan	94	73	21 (11 false, 3 filed for want of evidence, 7 pending investigation).	13	2	14	44
13	Uttar Pradesh	30	30	Nil	2	10	12	6
14	* West Bengal	6	6	Nil	3	1	Nil	2
	CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS.							
15	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Information not furnished.						
16	Delhi	3	2	1 (untraced)	Nil	1	1	Nil
17	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	...	1	1	..	2
18	Laccadive and Minicoy Islands	NIL						
19	Manipur	NIL						
20	Tripura	NIL						
	TOTAL	380	327	53	45	36	65	181

*Information in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, and West Bengal is not complete

APPENDIX VIII

Important recommendations of the Scavengers' Living Conditions Enquiry Committee.

1. It may be noted with interest that Latrines with receptacles which are generally removed by scavengers came into vogue only after the establishment of Municipalities during the British regime.

2. The caste of Bhangi as such was confined only to certain provinces like Gujrat, Maharashtra, Karnatak etc. It is of a very late origin. Ancestors of these Bhangis were just field labourers of a low caste but never did the work of scavenging. Some of these people took to the dirty work of cleaning the latrines for the sake of profit,. Slowly this developed into a monopoly. The stage was reached when the Bhangis wanted to exploit this monopoly and a sort of customary right was thus developed. By force of habit the Bhangi lost his self-respect to such an extent that he did not consider the dirty work of cleaning latrines as a curse from which he should endeavour to extricate himself.

3. The Committee are strongly of the opinion that the Charaki system or the system of customary right of scavenging should be abolished both in the interests of the Bhangis and also in the interests of public sanitation. The latter reason has arisen because Bhangis who had customary rights had the upper-hand over the residents of towns and villages because they would do the cleaning work only as and when they pleased and at the same time they would not allow other scavengers to enter in their sphere of work to carry on the work in case of strikes etc. This led to a high degree of insanitation in many cases.

4. The Committee felt that suitable measures should be taken to awaken the sanitary conscience and civic sense of the public in the matter of abolition of the process of removal of night-soil by hand by the Bhangis, and to raise culture of the Bhangis caste and made them fit to take their due share in the public life of the society.

5. The Committee has pointed out that in certain Municipal Acts there is provision to regulate the construction., maintenance and control of water-closets, privies, latrines, etc., but there is no provision for the scavenging of public latrines. This has prevented the Municipalities from breaking the so-called customary rights of Bhangis and from improving the methods of scavenging in order to avoid the hand removal.

6. Certain Municipal Acts, for instance in Punjab and Delhi, actually include provisions for the preservation of the customary rights of scavenging private latrines. These provisions should be abrogated. (In this connection attention may be invited to our proposed legislation to amend the Punjab Municipal Act in order to do away with customary right in the Delhi City.)

7. The living conditions of scavengers are very poor. Provision of housing to Bhangis or payment of house rent to such workers who are not provided with free quarters does not find a place in all Municipal acts. Wherever such provision has not been made the Act should be amended suitably.

8. Provision of water for drinking or washing in the case of scavangers is very inadequate. Even where storage tanks and water taps are provided it has been found that the water supply is non-existent after certain hours with the result that the scavengers are put to a lot of suffering.

9. The area where scavengers reside do not have any latrines. These have to be provided.

10. The quarters and localities for scavengers are situated in unhealthy places in the vicinity of open drain of dump grounds. This should be remedied. In view of the fact that the breaking of monopoly or customary right of scavengers will take some time, the question of housing accommodation should be tackled immediately by local bodies.

11. There should be provision for adequate lighting of streets and open spaces, for a play ground, for a congregational centre, for a reading room, etc. The local bodies should be asked to pay due attention to such things in the case of scavengers also. Unless these amenities are provided slum clearance cannot really be a success.

12. House rent should be paid to all scavengers who have neither a house of their own or who have not been provided free accommodation by local bodies.

13. The dirtiest feature of house scavenging work is the process of hand-removal of night-soil from the ordinary latrines, in which the night-soil drops down in a chamber below, where usually a basket or some other receptacle such as pan, a bucket, etc., is placed. The Committee have recommended that such receptacle latrines should be eliminated forthwith and substituted by a type of latrines which will not involve hand-removal.

14. Local bodies whenever they have occasion to construct new latrines should definitely avoid constructing the usual pan latrines and should construct septic tanks or other suitable substitutes. Local bodies should also refuse permission to new house owners to construct such receptacle latrines.

15. The Committee have also made recommendations as to the various types of latrines that can be brought into use in order to avoid this hand-removal. They have stated that the practice of carrying the night-soil baskets and drums on the head from the latrines to the night-soil cart or lorry should be prohibited. The cart or the lorry should pass along the road as the work of cleansing latrines proceeds and should keep pace with it. A wheel-barrow to which drum of suitable size to carry night-soil with cover should be fixed and the same should be pushed by hand up to the night-soil cart or lorry; otherwise the night-soil may be carried in buckets with cover. In the case of cesspools, a suction pump fitted to a lorry should be utilised. If this is not possible the wheel-barrow with a drum or any other device may be adopted.

16. It may be interesting to note that the Committee have suggested that the night-soil should be used for the production of gas for street lighting, for fuel, etc. There are gas plants already manufactured in the country which can be used for this purpose. Public latrines should be so constructed that the night-soil etc., should enter special tanks built for the plant from which gas will be produced and after the gas has been yielded the remaining stuff is thrown out at the other end of the tank and would still retain its manurial value. The Committee have recommended that the potentialities of such gas plants for use in village panchayats should be examined. (In this connection it may be recalled that Mr. Thirin Narayanan of the Malaria Institute of India has already evolved a gas plant for the production of gas from cow-dung and other refuse.)

17. The Committee have also recommended that five hours of scavenging work should be the maximum for each scavenger. The practice of giving off-days should also be adopted.

18. Local bodies should provide suitable uniforms or clothing to the scavengers in their employment.

19. A campaign must be planned by the Public Health Authorities of States, with the cooperation of local bodies and social workers for the purpose of securing improvements in the living condition of the scavengers and generally for the uplift of scavengers as members of society.

20. The Committee have made recommendations in regard to the minimum wages which should be prescribed for scavengers. They have proposed a scale of Rs. 25—½—30 in the case of district municipalities with a selection grade of 15% with a further time scale of Rs. 5 spread over 10 years and in the case of Notified Area Committees and Gram Panchayats a flat rate of Rs. 20 per month. The same scale of allowances as is allowed to Class IV employees of Government should be given to the scavengers also. In certain municipalities an allowance called an unclean work allowance is also given. This allowance should be treated as part of the wages of scavengers.

21. If as a result of improvement in the condition of work of the scavengers as mentioned above, some of them are thrown out of employment, it should be the duty of the local bodies to see that such persons are absorbed in other suitable kind of employment under their control.

22. Government should appoint an Assistant to each Director of local authorities in a State in order to secure the implementation of the Committee's recommendations.

23. Local bodies, gram panchayats and other local authorities should include in their annual reports a special chapter giving details about the living conditions and the condition of work of scavengers and sweepers in their employment and the improvements effected therein during the year under review.

24. Cooperative Credit Societies should be organised with the help of local bodies for the use of the servants of local bodies including scavengers.

25. Lastly the Committee have recommended that the sanitary conscience, civic sense and the sense of social justice of the people in general should be aroused by impressing upon them the importance of public sanitation and improved sanitary arrangements in their own dwellings.

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the cost involved in the purchase of Hand-Carts and Wheel-Barrows by Municipalities in the State Governments/ Union territories for amelioration of the working conditions of Sweepers.

Serial No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Municipalities and other local bodies in the State	Total Number of scavengers carrying night-soil in baskets or buckets	Names of local bodies which would like to provide wheel-barrows or hand-carts to the scavengers	Cost involved in the purchase of the required number of hand-carts or wheel-barrows to stop the practice of carrying night-soil in baskets or buckets (Balties) completely under each local body prepared to implement this scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	45	722	1. Silchar Municipal Board 2. Karimganj Municipal Board 3. Dhubri Municipal Board 4. Barpeta Municipal Board 5. Rangia Town Committee 6. Nalbari Municipal Board 7. Nowgong Municipal Board 8. Hoji Town Committee 9. Nasira Town Committee 10. Dibrugarh Municipal Board 11. Kamkhya Town Committee	1. 50,000 2. Not known. 3. 10,000 4. 7,500 5. 4,000 6. Not known. 7. 5,000 8. 4,200 9. 600 10. Not known. 11. Not known.
2	Kerala	27	805	(1) Nayyattinkara, (2) Attingal, (3) Quilon, (4) Kayamkulem, (5) Mavelikara, (6) Kottayam, (7) Changanacherry, (8) Vaikom, (9) Palai, (10) Trichur, (11) Chittoor-Tatta-mangalam, (12) Kunnamkulam, (13) Parur, (14) Alwaye, (15) Fort Cochin, (16) Palghat and (17) Kozhikode.	Rs. 1,51,800.
3	Madras	11 District Boards. 54 Municipal Councils. 279 Panchayats.	District Boards 48. Municipalities 6,350 Panchayats 1,200	More than half of the Panchayats can be expected to accept the offer made by the Union Government and to implement the scheme.	Rs. 60,000
4	Rajasthan	154 Municipal Boards. and 3829 Panchayats.	7,072 excluding Ajmer and Abu area.	Not furnished.	Not furnished.
5	Himachal Pradesh Administration	4 Municipal Committees, 6 Small Town Committees, and 2 Notified Area Committees.	217	1. Soan Municipal Committee 2. Mandi ,, 3. Nahan ,, 4. Chemba ,, 5. Rampur Small Town Committee. 6. Theog Small Town Committee.	Rs. 3,000

APPENDIX X

Reports submitted by Non-Official Agencies as regards work done by them for the Removal of Untouchability.

(A) Harijan Sevak Sangh.

General Secretary's Tour.—The General Secretary, Shri Viyogi Hari, undertook extensive tours of the different centres in a number of States during the year.

At Chhatarpur along with Shri Dhotreji, Secretary, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, he worked out details for food cultivation on scientific lines in the Gandhi Bhawan Colony. It was also decided to train the students of Gandhi Bhawan in this work. They met Shri Chaturbhuj Pathak and discussed with him ways and means for intensifying Harijan work in Vindhya Pradesh.

At Hoshiarpur he addressed the trainees of the ladies camp organised by the Punjab Shakha of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, where he explained to the trainees the aims and objects, the working of the Sangh, and the urgent need for ending untouchability soon. He visited Bhadurpur Harijan basti in the evening and found that the barbers served Harijans without any discrimination. All the restaurants except one were open to Harijans. Local workers assured him that they will get the remaining restaurant also thrown open to Harijans soon. With Lala Mohanlal and Dr. Ram Rakhas he visited village Mudda, District Jullundur to inaugurate the opening of a Prarthna Mandir constructed with the grant from Harijan Sevak Sangh. Here he found the Harijans taking water from the village well and visiting the temple without any hindrance and Harijan children attending the schools along with caste Hindu students. Harijans had equal share in the Shamlat Deh also. Addressing the gathering he congratulated the caste Hindus of the village for ending untouchability in their village and appealed to them to carry on this message of love and equality to the surrounding villages also. About 500 Harijans and 100 caste Hindus participated in an inter-caste dinner. In the evening he addressed a gathering of local workers and prominent citizens of Jullundur City. A meeting of the Provincial Board was held under the Presidentship of Dr. Gopichand Bhargava. Almost all the district Presidents and Secretaries attended the meeting when ways and means for speeding up the work were discussed. Dr. Bhargava made a fervent appeal to the workers to put every effort to root out untouchability. In the end the General Secretary. spoke in detail about the working and policy of the Sangh.

On the 19th April, he reached Gohad(Madhya Bharat)along with Shri K.V. Datey and Shri Shyamlal of the K.G. N.M. Trust on an invitation for the Ram Navmi celebrations of a famous and ancient Temple. As a result of Mahant's great efforts the temple had been thrown open to Harijan some time back. The Chief Minister, Shri Takhatmal Jain, the Home Minister, the Minister for Social Welfare and the Deputy Minister also attended the function. The celebrations ended with an inter-caste dinner when Mahantji and his followers removed the used pattals of the visitors including those of Harijans.

At Kotah, at a worker's camp he discussed in detail the problem of removal of untouchability and Harijan welfare with the local workers. In the evening a meeting attended by constructive workers of the district was arranged where he spoke on the different aspects of Harijan problems. He led a batch of Harijans into a restaurant in the evening. The Divisional Officer promised his cooperation in their work. Next he visited Lakheri where he met the Manager of the Cement Factory, he addressed a meeting of workers in the mill compound, at which a purse of Rs. 101 was presented for Harijan work. The Manager also promised to help Harijans in getting quarters for them. From there he went to Bundi and met the Collector who promised to help landless Harijans in getting them land. In the Zenana Hospital which he visited he noted that Harijan ladies were being discriminated, and he brought this fact to the notice of the District Collector. Later he visited Gandhi Gram, a newly established village where Harijan families have been allotted 2,000 bighas of land received in Bhoodan. The State Government had also given a grant of Rs. 350 to each Harijan family for settling in the new village. After addressing the trainees of the camp organised by the Welfare Department of the Rajasthan Government, he went to Jhalawar to meet the Collector.

From there he went to Chhatarpur in Vindhya Pradesh on 28th April where he addressed the students and workers of various States who had gathered there to attend a camp. He reached Tikamgarh on 3rd May to attend a Harijan conference which was inaugurated by Shri Shivanandji Speaker, Vindhya Pradesh Assembly. A small but impressive exhibition where products of Harijan Ashrams were exhibited, was also arranged. Shri K.V. Datey of Indore addressing the conference narrated in detail how the work of removal of untouchability started by Shri Oudh Bihari Lal of Satna about 20 years ago had grown up. The conference ended with an inter-caste dinner. The next day he led Harijans into two well-known temples where he was received by the members of the Managing Committee of the Haridasji temple at the gate. While returning from the temple the barbers voluntarily offered to serve the Harijans, a halvai and a hotelkeeper served Harijans without any distinction.

On 24th of May he left for Kanchipuram to attend the Sarvoday Sammelan as a special invitee where he met many workers from different States. A new and most heartening feature of the resolution at Sarvodaya Sammelan was the directive to Bhoodan workers to extend their active cooperation to the work of removal of untouchability and other constructive activities.

On 13th June he left for Bombay where he discussed the affairs of Bombay Harijan Sevak Sangh, and visited Chembur Harijan Colony. There he distributed combs and other articles to Harijan children. He also requested Harijans not to observe untouchability and discriminate among themselves as they were suffering from the same disabilities.

On 29th June he went to attend a camp where he addressed the trainees about the importance of the movement of untouchability with regard to Gandhian ideology. On 6th July he went to Kanpur in connection with the re-organisation of the Uttar Pradesh Central Harijan Savak Sangh. He toured for about 5 months and covered 32,000 miles.

WORK IN THE STATES

Kerala

Swami Anand Tirath's headquarter was shifted to Kozhikode, Kerala, from Tamilnad. In Kerala he organised meetings and conferences where the importance of removal of untouchability and the significance of the newly enacted Untouchability Offences Act were explained. A big conference under the Presidentship of Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Communications was organised in Kozhikode. The Hon'ble Minister made a stirring appeal to the Caste Hindus to give up untouchability and give the Harijans all facilities and help so that thay could rise in the society. He requested the Harijans to organise and work for the betterment of their community. Our workers co-operated with the workers of the Depressed Classes League in organising two more conferences under the Presidentship of Shri Jagjivan Ram and both these conferences were very successful and had good effect on caste Hindus as well as Harijans. A big function was organised at Payyanur on 12th August when a large number of Harijans and caste Hindus attended the Pooja in connection with Shri Narayana Jayanti in the Harijan Ashram. The function ended with an inter-caste dinner.

Disabilities of Harijans in the following villages were enquired into and removed to some extent :

Soorakundu, Silver Hill, Elathur Beypure, Thenginakadavu, Soutepetta, Periyaram, Pallikkara, Tachangad Kottikulam, Kaupu, Mulkhi, Udipi, Erinjikkal, Feroke, Olavanna, Guduvancheri, Chevayyur, Karakkad, Allathur Kavasseri, Kottikulam, Pangal, Katpadi and Karkala.

Harijans were served tea for the first time in Soorakundu. Hotel-keepers were warned at many places for not serving Harijans and wherever they resisted complaints were lodged with the police. In all twentythree complaints were made to the police. In Eriode it was found that Harijans were being discriminated in hotels and in one instance a police constable in uniform did not take any action against the accused. The matter was reported to the higher authorities and the constable had to apologise for his conduct. It was found at Pilathu that police attended to the complaints of Harijans only when compelled to do so by prominent persons or senior officials. One hotelkeeper of Payanur was convicted and fined Rs. 15 for serving Harijans in separate tumblers. Three hotelkeepers in Coimbatore town were convicted and fined Rs. 15 each for discriminating against Harijans. One hotelkeeper of Pavanjee was convicted for serving Harijans in separate tumblers. Another hotelkeeper of Pavanjee was convicted and let off on Madras Probation Order by the Sub-Magistrate ; Udipi, for serving tea to Harijans in separate tumblers.

Cases against six barbers were reported to the police for refusing to serve Harijans. At many places barbers were warned. In Kudiroly barbers served Harijans for the first time without any hesitation. At one place the barbers served a Harijan but demanded double the charges but on intervention of our workers the matter was amicably settled. One barber in Mathamanglam near Payanur was convicted under the Untouchability Offences Act and fined Rs. 15.

At two places Harijans were obstructed from taking water from the village well, at a third place from taking water from a tap and fourth from water tank. All these cases were reported to the police. It was found that separate mud pots for keeping drinking water were provided for Harijans and caste Hindu Students in a Board Elementary School, Uthanakottai. Not only this, even water for caste Hindu students was brought from different well. The Headmaster was warned and the matter was brought to the notice of the educational authorities.

Temple Entry.—Harijans were led into temples at many places. The Trustees of the private temples of Beypore and Triuvachari were approached for throwing open their temples to Harijans. The Gaud Sarswat Brahmin temple at Kanhangad is now open to Harijans. Temples were also thrown open at Cannapore and Kadamberi. The Shiva Temple in Nedivirup, Bhagwatoi Temple at Kavasseri were also thrown open to Harijans. Harijans were obstructed from entering the Murni Temple at Palghat and the matter was reported to the District Collector. The priests of the temples in Alathur and Kavassori were duly warned for preventing Harijans entering and worshipping in the temples.

Mulkhi Temple.—This is an ancient temple in South Karnatak of the Gaud Sarswat Brahmins and is closed to the Harijans. When a movement for getting it thrown open to Harijans was started last year the trustees of the temple declared that it is a private temple. This was contested and the case went up to the Madras High Court where it was rejected. Now it is learnt that the trustees have filed an appeal before the Supreme Court over the judgement of the Madras High Court. The Saraswat Brahmin Community is a rich one , and they have collected huge funds and engaged eminent lawyers to fight the case. If this temple is declared private, then all the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin temples will follow suit and close their doors against Harijans' entry.

Mysore

In Mysore the five workers, continued their work. They toured in the interior and enquired into the disabilities and other difficulties of Harijans. Their main activities consisted in acquiring cultivable land, house sites, building material and digging of drinking water wells for Harijans in rural areas and in Harijan basties in cities. Harijans of village Sarakki and Kaggadasapura were advised to enter the temple and other public places without any fear. An inter-caste dinner was held at Jakkur where over two thousand Harijans and caste Hindus participated without any distinction.

In Balchonagar, district Mandya our Harijan Sevak arranged for the inoculation of Harijans against Cholera which was raging in that area. In village Kodahalli the Harijan well is used by caste Hindus also and Harijans use the hotels and barber saloons without any restrictions. In village Honnavra, Doddahallapura taluka, Harijans were not allowed to enter the temple with a marriage procession. Our worker met the Deputy Commissioner and the matter was settled amicably. Our workers also conducted night schools for adults. When it was found that Harijan children were not allowed inside the school in Kotahanure village the matter was reported to the District Education Officer. The cases of deserving Harijans of village Begur for grant of special relief to construct houses destroyed by fire were recommended to the authorities.

Tripura

During the period under review Tripura experienced worst type of flood and as a result the houses of many Harijans and Garden Labourers collapsed and the prices of food stuffs went up. Our worker met the local officials and secured flood relief for the Harijans in the shape of cash and kind. The Central Office also sent Rs. 750 from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to provide blankets and clothes to needy Harijans. He also approached the authorities for supply of rice at Government rate to the Harijans in the interior of the villages. As a result of his appeals fair-price shops were opened for Harijans.

Three big meetings were organised where the general condition of Harijans was discussed. Efforts were also made to secure land to landless Harijans. He also met some of the owners of the tea gardens and impressed upon them the necessity to improve the housing conditions of Harijans.

Punjab

The work in Punjab was intensified under the guidance of Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, President, Punjab Harijan Sevak Sangh. In these parts though untouchability is not so rigid but now it is taking on a new turn *i.e.*, economic oppression. For ages the poor Harijans have been working for a pittance under the Jat Zamindars but now with dawn of Independence and abolition of begar or forced labour the Harijans have begun to assert their rights and refuse to oblige the landlords as before. This has annoyed the vested interests in the villages where they hold sway. When Harijans refuse to do begar they are denied passage through their fields, their cattle are not allowed to graze even on the common land and in some cases they go to the extent of enforcing social boycott and ejectment of the Harijans. In such cases when our workers fail to bring about an amicable settlement the Deputy Commissioner or Superintendent of Police of the District is approached and a settlement is brought about otherwise the matter is taken to the court. Untouchability among Chamars and Bhangis also exists. When the Bhangis drew water from a public well in Rohtak the Chamars stopped taking water from that well, but our workers explained to them and they are now taking water from the same well.

Tamilnad

Shri Kalyanaraman and his assistant continued their work in North Arcot District. They visited a large number of villages, where they advised Harijans to be clean and neat. At public meetings the Harijans were advised to send their children to schools and stressed the need to remain clean and tidy so that they can freely mix with caste Hindu in public places and schools. The provisions of the newly enacted *Untouchability Offences Act of 1955* and other facilities offered to Harijans by the Government were explained to them at public meetings which were attended by both caste Hindu and Harijans. Harijans were led into Piogai and Murugar temples for the first time in village Pangalathan along with the Trustees of the temple, District Welfare Officer and other prominent persons of the place. Our workers also cooperated with the district authorities in evolving out some definite plans for the removal of untouchability and uplift of Harijans in the villages. A big Harijan conference was held at Ranipet which was presided over by Shri B. Parameshwaran, Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras and attended by Shri B. N. Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Addressing the conference Shri Datar observed that in order to eradicate untouchability many organisations were working in the field and now it was the duty of caste Hindus to wash off this sin of untouchability from their religion. Shri Datar also visited Arcot where he was taken round the Harijan Basti which was in a most insanitary condition.He was dissatisfied and observed that Panchayat and district authorities should see to the improvement and sanitation of the Harijan Basties It was found that Panchayat and district authorities should see to the improvement and sanitation of the Harijan Basties. It was found Arunthathiya children in the labour school in village Kattuputhur did not inter-dine with other Harijan children

but on the advice of the Minister they agreed to give up this habit. About 200 Harijan boys and girls were taken to Selva Vinayagar temple in Sembakam along with the District Welfare Officer and President of the North Arcot Harijan Sevak Sangh. An inter-caste dinner was held in Nannikapuram on 12th August 1956. Shri C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister, Madras opening the conference at Vallam observed that the uplift of India was mainly the uplift of villages where untouchability was observed rigidly and to raise the status of India it was essential to remove untouchability first.

Disabilities of Harijans in the following villages were enquired into and removed :

Tenkasi, Tamaraipadi, Vdamadurai, and Koothiyargundu, Vedugapatti, Kalampatti, Varichivur, Chembur, Virattipathu, Achampathu, Thenur, N. Pudkukottai, Aravai, Samayanallur, Madakulam, Vadivelukarai, and Kilaineri in Madurai District Verkala in Travancore, Madushoddi, in South Kanara, Matbil in North Malabar. One tea shopkeeper in Madurai Municipality was convicted and fined Rs 3 for serving tea to Harijans in separate tumblers. Another tea.vendor in Tirunelveli Municipality was convicted and fined Rs. 5 for refusing to serve Harijans in glass tumblers. One hotelkeeper of Kalapurpatti near Veppankulam was convicted and fined Rs. 15 by the Sub-Magistrate, Tuticorin for serving tea to Harijans in coconut shells. The proprietor of the Railway Restaurant, Manamadurai was departmentally taken to task for serving tea to Harijans in separate tumblers. A Brahmin hotelkeeper of Achampathu was fined Rs. 5 by the Sub-Magistrate, Madurai for serving tea to Harijans in coconut shell. This was his second conviction. One hotelkeeper of Uthangudi was fined Rs. 3 for serving tea to Harijans in separate tumblers. This too was his second conviction. Three hotelkeepers in Tenkasi were convicted and fined for discriminating against Harijans. One hotelkeeper near Thalsivuthu Railway station in Tirunelveli district was fined Rs. 5 by the Sub-Magistrate, Tirunelveli for having served tea to a Harijan Railway Sweeper in a separate tumbler. One iddli shopkeeper in Achampathu who served water in the hands to a Harijan was fined Rs 3. Two teashop cases of Cangaikondan and one 'Oorani' case of Sembapatti were compromised before the Sub-Magistrates of Tirunelveli and Melur, respectively.

A very interesting case was tried by the Sub-Magistrate, Hosdurg (SouthKanara) where the police had treated the case as a false one. But Swami Anand Tirath made a representation to the Inspector General of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police ordered the case to be reopened and investigated and at the retrial the accused was found guilty and fined Rs. 15. The Harijans in Sambapatti near Samudrapatti in Melur taluka, are now allowed to take water from the Oorni after some of the Caste Hindus were brought to the court and warned.

Marriages of two Harijan youths were celebrated during the period under review. Both the marriages were attended by a large number of Caste Hindus where appeals were made to root out untouchability.

Fifty four houses of Harijans at Madurai were burnt as a result of wild fire, and the Government was approached for relief and each family was given Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 as aid to rebuild their huts. During the period under report 21 cases of tea-shop keepers, three cases of barbers where Harijans were being discriminated were reported to the Police. At three places Harijans were obstructed from taking water from public wells and reports had to be lodged with the police.

Rajasthan

In Rajasthan Shri Bhanwarlal Bhadada guided the work. Workers visited Harijan colonies and advised Harijans to be united and claim equal status in society. Caste Hindu were pursuaded not to observe untouchability. Harijans were also advised to give up drinking, eating carrion and taking Juthan. Disputes among Harijans themselves were amicably settled with the help of our workers. Workers approached the Harijan Welfare Department for grant and cooperation. Our workers cooperated with the Sarvodaya workers. As a result of three years efforts the Rajasthan Government agreed to construct a Harijan Colony in Rajajnagar, Jaipur.The foundation stone of the colony was laid by the Home Minister, Shri Ram Kishore Vyas and the function was presided over by Shri Bhogilal Pandya Minister for Social Welfare.

C. P. Marathi

In C. P. Marathi our workers continued their propaganda as before. They cooperated with the Bhoodan and Sarvodaya workers and as a result of which they were able to secure land for Harijans in Bhoodan. The work included taking of Harijans into temples, tea-shops, barber-saloons and other public places. Prabhat pheries were also taken out in addition to arranging inter-caste dinners. It was found that at certain places Harijans were afraid of taking water from well though there are no restrictions on them. Four acres of land was secured in village Musewadi and one acre in village Shahaka. In one village Caste Hindus opposd Harijans from taking water from the village. The matter was taken to the village Panchayat and the law court and ultimately settled amicably with the help of our workers.

Vindhya Pradesh.

In Vindhya Pradesh our workers continued their work under the guidance of Shri Chaturbhuj Pathak, the President. On 3rd and 4th May, the third annual Harijan Sammelan was held in Tikamgarh under the Presidentship of Shri K.V. Datey. In district Tikamgarh seven cases of discrimination against Harijans were reported and in five cases Harijans were able to secure conviction. Some Caste Hindus had also reported against Harijans but all their cases were dismissed. At Niwari and Tikamgarh two cases were compromised and in another case witnesses changed their

statements in favour of Harijans. Shri Ganesh Brar of village Muhara was beaten by caste Hindus for having gone to a temple for worship at a time when his son was down with smallpox. As a result of these convictions it is hoped that the caste Hindus in Vindhya Pradesh will realise the changed conditions of the present day and give up discrimination against Harijans. To celebrate the completion of the First Five Year Plan, a one week celebration was planned in all the eight districts of Vindhya Pradesh. Programme included cleaning the Harijan basties, prabhat pheries, meetings and inter-caste dinners. Everywhere District Magistrates, Tehsildars, Backward Class Welfare Officers and other Government officials co-operated in this work. In every district about 200 persons participated in community dinners. In all Rs. 1,500 (Rs. 800 contributed by the State Welfare Department and Rs. 200 by the Harijan Sevak Sangh and Rs. 200 by the Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh) were spent on these inter-caste dinners. It had very good effect on the general public.

Madhya Bharat

Shri K. V. Datey, General Secretary, Madhya Bharat Harijan Sevak Sangh toured continuously in Bhopal, Lashkar, Morena, Rajgarh, Ujjain, Indore, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Bhilsa, Khargaon, Guna, Rewa and in certain other districts of Madhya Pradesh and in the intensive work area of Khachord and guided the workers. In district Shajapur pattas of 1005 acres of land were distributed amongst 65 Harijan families. In village Nungawali, district Guna, pattas of 2300 bighas of land secured in Bhoodan were given away in the month of July. Harijans were led into temples at the following places during the period under review :—

Morena	Vindhya, Chambar, Lahalore, Jalalgarh.
Rajgarh	Mavasa, Jamanoi, Bhonpur.
Gird	Jadodi, Seria Rapmal.
Devas	Khatama. Hat Pipalia Ada.
Shajapur	Jaman, Dharakheri.
Ujjain	Runija, Harsodan, Shankarpur, Bandhaka, Barwana, Hatai, Gurudaiya, Radi, Piplia, Hidi, Akwaya, Barval, Kurd, Lakhaheada, Bondka, Ralva, Mahidpur, Badangarh.
Ratlam	Alottal.
Bhind	Aloti Pilari, Malanpur, Bhivroli, Kharva, Aroli.
Bhelsa	Beholi Bhudra, Chankar, Bhavropur.
Dhar	Bednawar.
Nimad	Sandvad, Badwaha, Metja, Bedia, Bijalgaon.
Mandsaur	Kadvasa, Sitamao.
Indore	Sanver.

Thus at 13 places 47 temples were thrown open to Harijans. Shri Bhanwalalji Sethia welcomed the Harijans into the temple in Sitamao and served them tea. Apart from this, seven other temples were thrown open in Khargaon intensive work area. Since the starting of the movement for getting the Jain Temples thrown open to Harijans every month more and more Jain Temples are being thrown open to Harijans as a result of intensive propaganda. Fortythree public wells were thrown open to Harijans in different parts of the State with the help of our workers Twentythree hotels were thrown open to Harijans during the period under review. In district Rajghat a report was lodged with the police against the owner of a hotel but the matter was later compromised. In Ratlam three cases of discrimination against Harijans were reported to the police. In Mandsaur reports were lodged against two hotelkeepers. In Dhar report was lodged against one hotelkeeper for charging more from Harijans.

At twentyseven places Barbers were persuaded to serve Harijans while at three places Barbers served Harijans after the matter had been reported to the police. Report was lodged with the police against three barbers at three different places for refusing to serve Harijans. At four places Harijans were allowed to wear gold and silver ornaments and good clothes, while at one place the matter had to be reported to the police. In village Badgaon, district Bhelsa when a marriage party of Harijans with the bridegroom on horse-back passed through the streets, caste Hindus objected to it but with the help of the police the procession passed on peacefully. In Guna Caste Hindus objected to the use of band by Harijans at a marriage and the matter had to be reported to the police as they persisted.

Seven big conferences and many small meetings and meals were arranged by our workers. The information Minister inaugurated the conference in Masudpur. Another conference was inaugurated by Shri Manohar Singh Mehta, Education Minister. In order to end the age old custom of Mahidari and Begar in this region Shri Mangaldev had organised these conferences. According to this custom Harijans were not free agents and could not work where they liked for better wages. They were bound down to a particular master. The poor Harijans narrated their

woeful stories before the Ministers and prayed for freedom from this age long bondage. Over there thousand men and women attended these conferences. At another conference inaugurated by the Minister for Forests in District Rajgarh, the Minister declared at the conference that most of the cultivable forest land will be given to Harijans. This had good effect on Caste Hindus.

During the period under review chakrana custom was brought to an end. According to this custom Balai Harijans of every village were given nominal land in every village and in return local officials used to take all type of work from them free of charge. From the very begining the Harijan Sevak Sangh was fighting against this injustice and approached the Government and members of the State Assembly to undo this wrong. As a result the State Government announced its decision to abolish this custom in 1953-54 but due to certain difficulties no practical steps could be taken till now. From April, 1956 the Government has stopped this evil custom.

Shri Mangaldev Sharma the sevak along with eight Harijan students walked over 150 miles on foot and carried on propaganda of the Harijan Sevak Sangh in about thirty villages.

In the Civil Dispensary (Maternity Home) at Gwalior, a Harijan lady was refused admission. She remained lying outside the hospital for 24 hours under labour pains and when our workers approached the District Medical Officer the doctor gave her an injection. Because a Christian nurse served her, the new born baby also became an untouchable and the Caste Hindu nurses would not serve the mother and child. The whole matter was enquired into by the District Medical Officer but no action has been taken so far except to transfer two nurses.

In the intensive area, work was carried on with greater vigour. More villages were brought under intensive area where many public places were thrown open to Harijans with the help of our workers. Shri Bhanwarlal Bhadada, Secretary, Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh, and two Harijan sevaks visited the intensive work area with a view to study and chalk out a programme for starting intensive work on these lines in Rajasthan also.

Two training camps were organised in the month of June in Morena district. A Bhajan Mandli of four workers has been formed in Bhelsa District. This Bhajan Mandli toured from village to village and carried on propaganda against the observance of untouchability.

Karnatak

In Karnatak, Shri G.G. Karkhanis continued his work, visiting villages, meeting officials and prominent persons and pleading the cause of Harijans. He met the D.D.C. in connection with the allotment of land to Harijans of Hare-Padsalgi. He also addressed many meetings which were attended by Caste Hindus, Harijans and Muslims where he stressed the need for the removal of untouchability. He met Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Backward Classes and discussed with him the working of the Sangh. During his visit to Padnur he found that Harijans were not allowed to draw water from village wells and the barbers did not serve them. The Caste Hindus of the village boycotted the Harijans for having taken water from the District Board well and the caste Hindu shopkeepers stopped selling their goods to Harijans. To prevent any untoward incident a police party was posted by the Ilaka Sub-Inspector of Police. The police party had to stay in a school building Caste as the Hindus would not give them any place to stay and they also pressed the school teacher to get the school building vacated and as a result the police party had to shift to another place. Even the police constables had to get their bidies etc. from other villages.

The famous Basweshwar Temple is open to Harijans but they do not go there out of fear of the Caste Hindus. Due to heavy rains in Bijapur district, the Harijans were severely hit but Shri Karkhanis met the local authorities and was able to secure flood relief for them.

Gujarat

The work continued under Shri P.L. Majumdar, who was also Sanchalak on behalf of the Bombay Government assisted by 26 propaganda workers. These workers were distributed in the 10 districts and carried on propaganda work for the removal of untouchability. Each worker selected a few villages according to his convenience and suitability.

In North Gujarat even tanks open to cattle are not open to Harijans. They concentrated on getting these tanks thrown open to Harijans. Shri Vijay Kumar as in the previous years urged the caste Hindus to throw open the tanks to Harijan and this request had good response. At the meetings and conferences the caste Hindus were requested to treat Harijans as their brothern and to live amicably. Their method was persuasive and as such not many cases were taken to the courts as in Tamil Nad or Madhya Bharat. In fact, in many places the caste Hindus welcomed Harijans in temples, wells, etc. and joined in common dinners.

Uttar Pradesh West

The work was carried on under Professor Ram Saran, Member of Parliament and Shri Jagdarshan Sewal. There were six propaganda workers spread over the 17 districts. Their activities were mainly getting temples, tea-shops, wells and other public places thrown open to Harijans. Shibirs and public meetings, melas and conferences with inter-caste dinners in which both Caste Hindus and Harijans took part freely were arranged. It was found that untouchability among Harijans was equally rigid and they were advised to give up this bad custom. A number of wells diggies and temples were got opened to Harijans.

Uttar Pradesh East

In this area the work centred mainly round the Kashi Vishwanath and Annapurna Temples over which injunction orders have been placed, against the entry of Harijans. The pracharaks carried on their work in the neighbouring villages against the practice of untouchability.

Printing and Publicity.

During the year 3,30,000 posters of six different scenes in multi-colours were got printed and distributed to all the States. Some of these were also got printed in the regional languages. Ten different pamphlets of 2,20,000 copies in Hindi and three English pamphlets of 75,000 copies were also printed. Many of these pamphelets were also translated in the various regional languages. 25,000 copies of one folder in multi-colour were also printed in Hindi and distributed. Calendars and Maps showing the Scheduled Caste and Tribe population in the reorganised States were also printed.

Propaganda with the aid of the Cinema Vans, three in number, was carried on. One van is at Delhi, the Second is at Ahmedabad while the third is in Madras. These vans in addition to films on untouchability, documentaries on health, sanitation, agriculture and the Second Five Year Plan were exhibited both in the rural and urban areas. In addition slides depicting the evils of untouchability were also shown in the various States through magic lanterns.

Caste Hindu Scholarships.

All our hostels (154) are meant for Harijans only but to remove caste distinctions the Government was kind enough to give a grant of Rs. 15,000 to give small scholarships to Caste Hindu students willing to reside and mess along with the Harijan students. Only in 39 of these 154 hostels there Caste are Hindu boys numbering 160 in all. The number of students has gone up slightly this year.

During this year neither the construction of Prarthna Mandirs nor wells were under taken by us as no grant was sanctioned for these items.

(B) *Bharatiya Depressed Classes League*

The Bharatiya Depressed Classes League during 1956 continued its holy crusade against the demon of untouchability. The schemes for the purpose worked by the organisation are, in short, as under :—

(a) Propaganda through pracharaks.

(b) Cinema vans.

(c) Posters, handbills, newspaper and booklets.

(d) Conferences, meetings and melas etc.

(e) Bhajan Mandalies and Kirtan Parties.

(f) Drama Shows.

(1) The last scheme *i.e. Propaganda through Drama Shows* is in addition to the various schemes worked by the League during the last few years. This mode of propaganda has been found to be very effective and the League encouraged by the success of the scheme proposes to organise similar *Rangmanch* parties for different regions. Such shows include a special social play entitled "Ham Sub Ek Hain" devoted solely to the cause of the removal of untouchability. Another such play is the life story of *Bhakta Cheta*, a *Chamar Saint*, adapted from the *Mahabharata*. To give a more practical shape to the scheme and to create special interest for the ladies, among whom the untouchability is most prevalent, the League has taken special care to stage religious plays like Krishna Sudama, Shrimati Marjari, Bhakta Prahlad, Veer Abhimanyu, Satyavan Savitri, Droupadi Cheer Haran etc. and the subject of the removal of untouchability has been beautifully intermingled so as to make it a part of the story. Shri B..N. Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, graced one of the shows and was greatly impressed by the performance.

This mode of propaganda is particularly effective in the rural areas where the problem is at its worst.

(2) *Cinema Vans.* The other most effective scheme is of propaganda through Cinema shows. Such shows include the screening of films of general interest and documentaries on Harijan problem besides playing of special tape-recorded messages of prominent personalities like Rashtrapati Dr. Rajendra Prashad, Union Home Minister Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Railway and Transport Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram, late Shri G.V. Mavalankar, Kaka Sahib Kalelkar and others. The League has made its own recordings on the subject. The League has added a third Cinema Van to its fleet to cope with the increasing demand from the different parts of the country. During the year under review, the 3 Cinema Vans of the League toured the following States :—

Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Pepsu.

(3) *Posters, Handbills, Newspapers and Booklets* : Under this scheme the League has been publishing propoganda literature in bulk. It is done in Hindi and different regional languages. The League has produced ten types of multi-colour posters, about a dosen booklets and lakhs of handbills. Besides the League has been publishing a Hindi fortnightly organ 'NIRBHAYA' and Marathi 'Manavla' entirely out of its own resources.

(4) Another mode of propaganda is the setting up of *Bhajan Mandalies and Kirtan Parties.* Such parties hold pro grammes of devotional music from place to place and carry with them banners and posters depicting the evils of the practice of untouchability.

(5) Another extensive scheme was the appointment of paid and honorary propagandists. The League employed 60 paid Pracharaks for the removal of untouchability basides hundreds of its workers and office bearers working in the different States of the country. Such workers hold meetings and social gatherings from place to place under the presidentship of local prominent personalities and impress their audience with the evils of untouchability and urge upon them to give these unfortunate brothers of theirs, a treatment befitting human beings. These workers of the League, both paid or otherwise, are asked to concentrate upon the opening of wells, temples, dharamshalas, hotels, barber shops, laundries etc. to the Harijans which are still closed to them. Such efforts require a lot of perserverance on the part of these workers.

It is true that the practice of untouchability is a cognisable offence under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, but such a change of heart cannot be brought about by mere legislation. Legislation may be a means but cannot be taken to be an end in itself so far social reforms are concerned. No useful purpose can be served so long those who are responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this historical legislation, shut their eyes towards the realities. Cases are not wanting where the workers of the League have complained that they have been harassed by the police instead of extending any co-operation in bringing the culprits to books.

(6) The League has also been holding Seminars on untouchability besides setting up camps for the purpose in different melas and at ceremonial occasions. Three such seminars were Borker Karagir Shibir at Manmad in Bombay State and the Workers' Seminar held at Kanchrapara (West Bengal) and 2nd Sneha Samallan which was inaugurated by Shri B.N. Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs and presided over by Shri N.S. Kajrolkar, Member of Parliament. Besides camps were set up in the Sonepur Fair and Baunsi Mela of Bhagalpur, both in Bihar State, Magh Mela of Allahabad and Garh-Fair at Garhmukteswar (Uttar Pradesh).

(7) The Bharatiya Depressed Classes League had added a new scheme of displaying anti-untouchability slides in cinema houses.

(8) Ishwr Saran Ashram, Allahabad.

General .—Eradication of untouchability has been the sole aim of the Ishwar Saran Ashram, Allahabad. Every bit of its energy is applied to achieve that aim. What the untouchables suffer at the hands of the caste Hindus is a matter which need not to be dilated upon. It will be enough to request the caste Hindus that they must change their out-look and give the untouchables their due place in the society. The following will illustrate the various activities of the Asharm in brief, which are directed for the realisation of its aim, both directly and indirectly, The success achieved so far by the Ashram has filled it with hope and encouragement so much so that during a short period it has become definitely the biggest institution of its kind in the State.

(I) *Educational*

One of the main activities of the Ashram has been the promotion of education among the depressed and backward classes. The following means are adopted :—

(a) *Primary School* .—The Primary School at the Asham is one of the biggest primary schools in the Allahabad Municipal area and has got many special features of tis own. There are 5 teachers out of which 3 are ladies. The school has given a distinct lead towards a decent orgainsed and disciplined approach to the problem of "Co-Education". The Ashram takes special care of the children in the school to produce better quality. Light refreshment is served to the children in the school and soap distributed free in order to inculcate in them the habit of cleanliness.

(b) *Intermediate College.*—Under the new organisation scheme of the Education Department of the Uttar Pradesh Government, the Ashram has got an Intermediate College having classes from VI to XII. The Ashram has been selected to be a 'Constructive Group School' and has, for the present six main constructive subjects *vis.* Commerce (Economics & Banking), Commerce (Shorthand and Typewriting), Wood-work, Leather-work, Tailoring and Agriculture. Efforts are being made to run this school on the basic model as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi and the result achieved in this direction are not discouraging A spirit of self-help has been created among the students to a large extent, and they do not hesitate to perform any manual labour howsoever hard it be. They grow vegetables, clean their school and hostel premises as well as their clothes, utensils etc., live a simple life and aspire to become

worthy citizens of the country. Endeavours are being made to adjust the curriculum in such a way as to make the students self-reliant when they go out of the institution. The main craft that thay learn will be able to give them sufficient strength to stand on their own legs for their livelihood. Important extra activities of the College are :—

(a) Scouting (b) N.C.C. Training (c) P.E.C. Training (d) Extention scheme of the Uttar Pradesh Government in Agriculture (e) Discipline through Military Education—the scheme of the Government of India (f) Social Service and (g) A.C.C. Training.

(c) *Girls Education*.—A separate night school for girls having classes VI to X is also conducted in the Ashram in which constructive subjects like Home Science, Tailoring and Music are being taught and efforts are being made to start N.C.C. training.

(d) *Civil Engineering School*.—Feeling actually that the country needs a good number of trained Engineers and Overseers, the Ashram has opened a Civil Engineering School at Allahabad to train depressed and backward class students in these arts also. The number of Harijan students in this school is not satisfactory, the main cause of which is that the Harijan students generally do not possess the required qualifications for admission to these courses. At present classes for Overseers course and training in mechanical and electrical engineering are being conducted.

(e) *Vocational and Industrial School*—The Ashram also runs a vocational school where two years training in Leather-work, Wood-craft, Printing and Book-binding and Tailoring is given. There is a good leather workshop where shoes, chappals, suit-cases etc. are manufactured. To push the sale of these goods, the demand of which is increasing day by day, the Ashram has got its own shop in the city. A tuitional class for Khadi weaving of the Uttar Pradesh Government is also conducted in the Ashram premises.

(f) *Kamla Nehru Harijan Bharati J.H.S. Tikari, Allahabad*.—This branch of the institution was established recently in the rural areas with a view to educate the of children of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. At present it has classes from I to VIII and it is hoped that classes IX and X will also be started shortly.

(II) *Hostels*

A number of hostels both for boys and girls are run by the Ashram. As the students in these hostels belong to very poor families and have come in pursuit of education from various States, all boarding and lodging facilities and other necessities of life are provided to them.

(III) *Agriculture*

The Ashram has about 72 acres of land out of which 50 acres are Cultivable land where a model farm can be started easily for the benefit of students receiving training in agriculture as well as for the villagers round about the Ashram. Though the Ashram has got a tube well for irrigation purposes but for want of pucca chanals and other necessary equipements it has not been possible to make full use of it. A good amount of money is needed to provide these.

(IV) *Library and Reading room*

There are two libraries. One is attached to the Intermediate College where there is a good collection of reference books and course books of which the poor students make full advantage. The second library, known as 'Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan' has a sufficient collection of books on Gandhian literature politics, philosophy, psychology, religion etc. The latter library is open to public. The number of books at present in the college library is 2412 and in Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan is 3331. Besides, a large number of newspapers and other periodicals are also subscribed for the libraries.

(V) *The Hospital*

The Ashram also runs a hospital which is serving a very useful purpose. Fortunately this hospital is situated in the centre of about 20 villages which are mainly populated by depressed and backward classes people. Patients from the town also flock there for treatment. At present only out-door patients are treated in the hospital. Among the staff the hospital has got two part time well qualified doctors, one whole time compounder, one dresser and one sweeper. Though there is accommodation and accessories for ten beds in the present building of the hospital but on account of lack of funds it has not been possible to employ adequate staff and purchase equipments to start an indoor section also. It is desired to make this hospital a useful centre for service and train Harijan men and women as nurses and midwives through this hospital. The average daily attendance of outdoor patients is about 60.

(VI) *Propaganda and Publicity*

The Ashram does not confine its activities to those mentioned above. It has ever been conscious that untouchability is a feeling of the hearts which has taken deep root on account of long established traditions and it can only be eradicated by a change of outlook, vision and sentiment. To carry this message to the people, the Ashram has fully equipped itself with modern means of propaganda such as Cinema Projector, Loudspeakers, Microphones, Amplifier and Publicity Van. It has also appointed 2 sets of Pracharaks and Bhajanopdeshaks for this work who tour

from one place to another and bring harmony in the Hindu Society which is generally disturbed on account of age old traditions. The workers establish personal contacts with the villagers and create suitable atmosphere for welfare work. They have also been very successful in settling the disputes among Harijans and Savarnas amicably.

(a) *Pledge against Untouchability.*— A drive has recently been launched to get a pledge signed by the Caste Hindus who believe that untouchability must be completely eradicated from the Hindu Society, and within three months signatures of nearly 1,000 Hindus have been obtained.

(b) *Founder's Fair.*— The Ashram celebrates its Founder's Birthday anniversary every year for one week ending on 26th of August. During this period a fair and exhibition are organised and most important and useful work in the field of propaganda and publicity is carried on in the huge gathering of various classes of people *viz.* officials, non-officials, students, teachers, social workers, labourers and villagers. This fair is attended by thousands of people everyday and a number of interesting programmes are arranged during the week.

(c) *Celebration of National Festivals.*— National Festivals such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti etc. are celebrated in a special way. On these occasions parties are organised for doing constructive work in the villages for the eradication of untouchability. The streets are cleaned, roads repaired and the habit of remaining clean is preached among the Harijans.

(d) *Two Birthday Tours.*—The Ashram celebrates the Birthdays of the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a special way. Not only the two days but all the days between 14th of November the Prime Minister's Birthday to 3rd December the President's Birthday, are devoted to constructive work. During the past two years a batch of workers and students from the Ashram used to go on long tours in various States with a view to propagate the urgency of breaking all barriers that divide man from man. During these tours the workers drew pointed attention to the evil of untouchability. This year, however, three camps were orgainsed in the Districts of Banda, Hamirpur and Fatehpur for carrying constructive work in the villages of these Districts.

(e) *Publication of Literatures.*— As a means of propaganda, the Ashram also publishes a monthly magazine named 'Ashram Sandesh' which contains articles on untouchability in Hindi and English. Besides, several kinds of posters, leaflets, handbills connected with social uplift work were printed and distributed in fairs, exhibitions and on other important occasions. These posters have been receiving appreciations from the various State Governments as well as public institutions and on special requests from them thousands of posters have been supplied to them for publicity work.

APPENDIX XI

Statement showing the work done by Information and Broadcasting Ministry of the Government of India

During the year 1956-57, the various media organisations of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting continued their efforts to mould public opinion against the practice of untouchability. A brief survey of the work done is given below.

Films

In addition to the documentaries produced during the last year, the Films Division produced and released two more documentaries (Children of God and Report from the Heartland) up to the 30th November 1956.

'Children of God' released on 20th April unfolds the story of the fight for the social upliftment of Harijans and refers to the constitutional and legal provisions for the removal of untouchability and depicts the active part played by Harijans in the public life of India.

'Report from the Heartland', released on 29th June 1956, deals with the life and living of 20 million ad'vasis of the country and the progressive revolution that is taking place towards giving them a better life.

In view of the effectiveness of the films as a medium of publicity, it is proposed to purchase a few feature films on the subject of eradication of untouchability for exhibition, through mobile vans in all parts of the country. A committee was formed for previewing suitable films and they have selected 5 films as suitable for the purpose. The question of purchasing them and producing a feature film through a private producer, are under consideration.

Suitable items of special interest were also included in the Indian News Reviews released by the Films Division.

All India Radio

For many years All India Radio has been broadcasting programmes dealing with the problem of the removal of untouchability with the object of educating public opinion against untouchability and inculcating amongst the Scheduled Castes and the Harijan Community a sense of their order dignity and a knowledge of what Government have done, or are doing, to ameliorate their conditions. The frequency and scope of such broadcasts is determined by the suitability of the talent available for broadcasts on this subject and by the programme value of the material available for broadcast. No definite frequency has been fixed for these broadcasts but every effort is made to ensure that the subject is continuously kept alive. Re-broadcasts are put over by the Stations in different types of programmes so that they achieve a fuller effect over a period of time.

2. The programmes on untouchability are presented in a variety of forms, *e.g.* talks, dialogues, plays, features and interviews. During the period under review, 313 programmes were broadcast from various stations of All India Radio. In selecting the talent and material for the broadcasts, the requirements of the audience, general or specific, are always kept in view. Personalities who are genuinely interested in the problem and have made a special study of the subject are always invited to broadcast. All India Radio Stations are well aware of the importance of these broadcasts in educating public opinion and it is their constant endeavour to see that they are effective in presentation and designed to reach as large an audience as possible.

Publications

Small pamphlets entitled 'Untouchability' in Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Malayalam, Telugu, Kannada, Tamil and Gujarati, containing broadcast talks in Hindi and other regional languages from various stations of All India Radio were published by the Publications Division.

Press

The Press Information Bureau devoted special attention to the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Information Officer attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs maintained close contact with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All steps taken to improve the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whether in the Home Ministry or in the Education Ministry, were given adequate publicity.

In addition to continuing work along these lines in the coming year, it is proposed to highlight the activities of the recently formed Central Advisory Boards for Harijan Welfare and Tribal Welfare. Press and photo coverage was arranged for the conferences, functions etc., held by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Exhibitions

The Exhibition Wing of this Ministry has been displaying photographs with suitable captions and write-ups on the anti-untouchability campaign. Two sets of such selected photographs with display pannels have been supplied to the Regional Exhibition Units at Ambala and Hyderabad. Five more sets are under preparation and will be supplied to other Units by the end of this year.

Printed and Press Publicity

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity have produced one million copies of a folder on the removal of untouchability in English and 12 Indian languages. In addition, three posters in various languages, with appropriate slogans in support of the campaign against untouchability, are expected to be ready for distribution by the end of March. The design and quotation for the fourth poster have also been selected.

A series of six display press advertisements to influence public opinion against the practice of untouchability has been released in the different language papers, including weeklies and periodicals have rural and regional coverage. The advertisements attempt to illustrate and underline the idea of oneness and equality amongst human beings supported by what the saints and sages of India have said on the subject.

Mobile Units : Five Year Plan Period

During the year under report, 37 Mobile Units functioning under the Integrated Publicity Programme of the Five Year Plan (which were recently augmented by six vans and one Bullock Cart Unit) carried out publicity for the special welfare activities for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the country and for moulding public opinion against the practice of untouchability. These Units arranged over 9,000 film shows during the year and on most occasions they exhibited films entitled "Towards Better Society", "Children of God" and "Planned Achievements" which deal with various aspects of the welfare work being carried out for the well-being of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Most of these film shows were converted into miniature public meetings where legislation of 'Untouchability Prevention Act' and other measures adopted against untouchability and for improving the lot of the Harijan etc., were explained. Some of the film shows were exclusively arranged in the Harijan quarters. These were greatly appreciated.

Field Publicity Officer, Bhubaneshwar, organised special programme of publicity at the 'Adivasi Mela' in Orissa which took place during the months of January-February. He put up a Five Year Plan Publicity Stall there where posters and folders were displayed. The Field Publicity Officer arranged one performance of drama and seven film shows during the Mela which was attended by about 40,000 persons. Field Publicity Officer, Gaya, participated in a National Festival of Adivasis in his area and arranged special programmes of publicity through film shows, talks, display and distribution of suitable publicity material. Field Publicity Officer, Varanasi, participated in the Harijan Sammelan at Mirzapur which was inaugurated by the State Deputy Minister of Education. Field Publicity Officer, Bombay, made special coverage of the areas inhabited by the Adivasis. He contacted social workers of the Dangs Seva Mandal and Sarvodaya workers in the area. Besides addressing them, he arranged special programme of film shows for over 13,000 tribals which mostly comprised of Bhils. Some of them were thrilled to see the films for the first time in their life-time.

Regional Officer (North-West) participated in a conference arranged for the welfare of Backward Classes at Rampur Bushahr in Himachal Pradesh and put up a Five Year Plan Publicity Stall with the help of the Exhibition Unit. He addressed over half a dozen Harijan Conferences and visited Harijan colonies.

All the Field Officers participated in important meetings, discussion groups and seminars which were arranged in connection with the welfare of these tribes. Some of the Field Officers took part in social and cultural functions organised by the Harijans, visited their quarters, arranged special publicity programmes during important functions like the birth-day celebrations of Guru Ravi Dass and Mahrishi Valmiki. Almost all the Field Units participated in the celebrations of the Harijans Day in the beginning of December 1956 and arranged special film shows for the Scheduled and Backward Tribes. Important social gatherings like the melas and festivals in the backward areas were specially utilized for publicity among the Harijans and Backward Tribes in almost every part of the country.

A leaflet entitled 'Untouchability Prevention Act' has been sent to all the Field Officers for display and providing material for 'talking-points' regarding welfare of Harijans.

The number of the Field Publicity Units is proposed to be nearly doubled under the Second Five Year Plan and to that extent, publicity for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Tribes will gain in intensity and the area of coverage.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing comparative State-wise total expenditure incurred during

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled
		Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Second Plan	Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra	81,66,630	2,30,50,000	3,76,291
2	Assam	5,87,71,532	13,72,44,000	7,41,468
3	Bihar	3,49,69,675	5,68,98,500	N.A.
4	Bombay	1,75,05,381	2,93,87,760	1,22,12,919
5	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	6,19,97,600	8,74,802
6	Madras	2,12,194	77,83,000	3,91,384
7	Orissa	2,23,49,150	5,73,24,500	15,38,670
8	Punjab	22,56,746	1,09,74,600	73,80,625
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes		2,42,72,000
10	West Bengal	86,99,651	1,82,99,050	18,87,999
11	Hyderabad	19,81,568	55,65,000	N.A.
12	Jammu & Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes		N.A.
13	Madhya Bharat	52,06,978	1,71,05,700	N.A.
14	Mysore	N.A.	25,00,000	9,20,521
15	PEPSU	No Scheduled Tribes		37,88,989
16	Rajasthan	43,54,569	1,13,00,000	17,82,679
17	Saurashtra	4,48,420	17,12,275	8,14,350
18	Travancore-Cochin	4,85,235	41,74,250	20,130
19	Ajmer	3,26,161	17,96,930	2,14,255
20	Bhopal	12,58,467	14,49,500	4,35,750
21	Coorg	N.A.	13,02,250	4,92,781
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes		N.A.
23	Himachal Pradesh	2,76,767	33,23,990	2,49,221
24	Kutch	3,94,925	7,28,000	2,82,621
25	Manipur	18,25,950	1,06,25,000	74,321
26	Tripura	18,90,440	1,13,00,000	36,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh	22,84,145	75,17,000	8,71,536
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes		..
	TOTAL	17,36,64,584	48,33,58,905	5,96,59,312

N.A.—Not available

XII

No. 1

the First Plan period and proposed to be incurred under the Second Plan

Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total expenditure incurred during the First Plan period	Total expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Second Plan
Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Secound Plan	Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Second Plan	Expenditure incurred during the First Plan Period	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Second Plan		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1,76,50,000	3,74,388	15,00,000	N A.	..	89,17,309	4,22,00,000
57,50,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A	.	5,95,13,000	14,29,94,000
1,96,62,500	73,276	8,43,500	49.93,012	84,45,500	4,00,35,963	8.58,50,000
61,07,800	13,57,145	33,63,125	N A	1,29,64,650	3,10,75,445	5,18,23,335
74,24,900	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		17,12,555	71,24,650	25.87,357	7,65,47,150
4,82,73,365	9,53,330	92,79,000	2,11,102	81,15,000	17,68,010	7,34,50,365
72,15,500	4,48,830	9,10,200	5.97,940	.	2,49,34,590	6,54,50,200
1,76,92,250	6,22,167	11,33,150	N.A.	.	1,02,59,538	2.98,00,000
4,37,42,000	46,88,000	55,55,000	45.28,000	1,13,27,000	3,34,88,000	6,06,24,000
58,90,750	N.A	5,75,000	N.A.	..	1,05,87,650	2,47,64,800
67,58,000	4.38,973	12,50,000	8,17,977	14,25,000	32,38,518	1,49,98,000
27,00,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	18,00,000	..	45,00,000
62,82,050	N.A.	22,27,700	N.A.	7,53,350	52,06,978	2,63,68,800
1,95,40,000	N.A.	12,60,000	N.A.	..	9,20,521	2.33,00,000
54,15,000	1,05,600	2,61,000	N.A.	6,04.000	38,94,589	62.80,000
66,00,000	5,44,251	17,50,000	25,18,747	64,00,000	92,00,246	2,60,50,000
32,55,000	.2,81,730	5,27,500	2,31,300	52,87,850	17,75,800	1,07,82,625
1,47,65,150	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	.	5,05,365	1,89,39.400
8,38,140	1,32,970	4,10,658	N.A.	3,52,000	6,73.386	33,97,728
10,07,500	24,672	47,500	4,92,996	1,11,150	22,11,885	26,15,650
12,92,750	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	.	4,92,781	25,95,000
17,20,250	N.A.		N.A.	.	..	17,20.250
22,04,212	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		1,07,310	.	6,33,298	55,28,202
3,17,300	17,554	86,450	N.A.	8.79,700	6,95,100	20,11,450
55,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N A.	2,45,000	19,00,271	1,09,25,000
1,90,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	.	19,26,440	1,14,90,000
32,30,000	1,80,231	75,000	N A.	..	33.35,912	1,08,22,000
7,05.750	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	.	..	7.05 750
25,62,85,167	1,02,43,117	3,10,54,783	1,62.10,939	6,58,34,850	25.97,77,952	83.65,33,705

N.A.—Not available.

STATEMENT

Statement showing comparative Scheme-wise expenditure incurred during

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Scheduled Tribes: Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period	Scheduled Tribes: Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Second Plan	Scheduled: Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period
1	2	3	4	5
1	Education	5,10,33,518	8,82,44,845	3,88,38,843
2	Agriculture	2,65,98,852	2,22,93,671	6,58,485
3	Cottage Industry	47,43,183	2,38,50,580	16,88,992
4	Medical and Public Health	1,53,52,601	5,00,32,578	65,20,732
5	Housing	48,91,024	2,26,43,950	12,24,368
6	Communications	4,07,99,551	8,78,95,850	2,24,898
7	Cooperation	49,75,564	1,39,71,025	1,31,755
8	Rehabilitation	4,57,021	3,36,43,275	..
9	Forest	57,89,432	1,05,59,415	..
10	Veterinary	11,53,451	48,24,252	1,982
11	Publicity	6,62,157	6,61,095	29,27,662
12	Community Centres	7,17,748	1,14,000	73,651
13	Aid to Voluntary Agency	18,62,118	44,76,350	34,51,465
14	Administration	54,57,676	2,02,86,109	9,68,104
15	Intensive Development Blocks	..	6,42,00,000	..
16	Miscellaneous	91,70,688	1,56,61,910	29,48,375
	TOTAL	17,36,64,584	*48,33,58,905	5,96,59,312

*Includes Rs. 200.00 lakhs to be paid to the Government of Assam under

No. 2

the First Plan period and proposed to be incurred under the Second Plan

Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total expenditure incurred during the First Plan period	Total expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Second Plan
Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Second Plan	Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Second Plan	Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during thee Second Plan		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10,76,80,192	16,79,358	77,13,565	1,17,23,687	3,39,13,850	10,32,75,406	23,75,52,452
76,29,000	30,12,828	44,36,300	93,760	58,85,000	3,03,63,925	4,02,43,971
2,47,54,550	6,82,286	26,01,570	3,02,080	38,22,450	74,16,541	5,50,29,150
2,84,34,675	6,44,607	4,89,940	18,21,871	15,78,200	2,43,39,811	8,05,35,393
5,46,57,900	11,39,916	32,80,250	4,69,236	18,04,350	77,24,544	8,23,86,450
3,81,750	23,172	..	1,90,144	4,63,500	4,12,37,765	8,87,41,100
66,49,800	29,640	2,59,350	2,22,699	6,62,650	53,59,658	2,15,42,825
50,28,400	17,03,828	89,99,800	4,83,055	12,99,000	26,43,904	4,89,70,475
..	..	..	..	..	57,89,432	1,05,59,415
..	31,700	81,750	..	1,00,000	11,87,133	50,06,002
46,44,565	14,959	6,500	20,000	70,500	36,24,778	53,82,660
45,10,775	13,772	2,40,525	..	16,83,200	8,05,171	65,48,500
35,30,950	1,89,446	5,90,875	3,61,860	10,68,500	58,64,889	96,66,675
26,19,100	4,17,004	1,89,858	4,57,127	33,29,700	72,99,911	2,64,24,767
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,42,00,000
57,63,510	6,60,601	21,64,500	65,420	1,01,53,950	1,28,45,084	3,37,43,870
25,62,85,167	1,02,43,117	3,10,54,783	1,62,10,939	6,58,34,850	25,97,77,952	83,65,33,705

clause (a) of Second Proviso of Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

Statement No. 3

Statement showing State-wise allocation of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Second Five Year Plan

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra	50,00,000	34,00,000	5,50,000	89,50,000
2	Assam	4,69,94,000	10,00,000	..	4,79,94,000
3	Bihar	2,40,00,000	47,00,000	1,50,000	2,88,50,000
4	Bombay	1,85,00,000	20,00,000	10,00,000	2,15,00,000
5	Madhya Pradesh	2,40,00,000	22,00,000	..	2,62,00,000
6	Madras	20,00,000	88,00,000	27,00,000	1,35,00,000
7	Orissa	2,55,00,000	17,00,000	2,50,000	2,74,50,000
8	Punjab	35,00,000	32,00,000	3,00,000	70,00,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	..	90,24,000	41,00,000	1,31,24,000
10	West Bengal	50,00,000	30,00,000	1,00,000	81,00,000
11	Hyderabad	30,00,000	21,98,000	3,00,000	54,98,000
12	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..
13	Madhya Bharat	95,00,000	14,00,000	5,50,000	1,14,50,000
14	Mysore	6,00,000	32,00,000	5,00,000	43,00,000
15	PEPSU	..	11,50,000	..	11,50,000
16	Rajasthan	40,00,000	16,00,000	4,50,000	60,50,000
17	Saurashtra	6,25,000	5,00,000	1,00,000	12,25,000
18	Travancore-Cochin	15,00,000	27,60,000	..	42,60,000
19	Ajmer	4,00,000	1,50,000	..	5,50,000
20	Bhopal	3,00,000	2,00,000	..	5,00,000
21	Coorg	3,00,000	3,00,000	..	6,00,000
22	Delhi	..	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
23	Himachal Pradesh	10,00,000	4,00,000	..	14,00,000
24	Kutch	3,10,000	..	..	3,10,000
25	Manipur	40,00,000	..	..	40,00,000
26	Tripura	37,00,000	..	..	37,00,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh	30,00,000	8,00,000	..	38,00,000
28	Pondicherry	..	1,50,000	..	1,50,000
	Total	18,67,29,000	5,41,32,000	1,10,50,000	25,19,11,000

STATEMENT NO. 4

Statement showing Scheme-wise allocation of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Programme in the Second Five Year Plan

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Education	1,59,01,000	..	11,00,000	1,70,01,000
2	Agriculture	21,98,000	43,84,000	8,00,000	73,82,000
3	Cottage Industries	1,18,32,000	1,76,21,000	12,50,000	3,07,03,000
4	Medical and Public Health	1,26,92,000	77,35,000	..	2,04,27,000
5	Housing	1,75,35,000	1,92,50,000	12,50,000	3,80,35,000
6	Communications	2,23,38,000	2,00,000	..	2,25,38,000
7	Cooperation	53,12,000	19,55,000	..	72,67,000
8	Rehabilitation	1,41,18,000	27,25,000	66,50,000	2,34,93,000
9	Forest	..	..	..	..
10	Veterinary	6,03,000	..	..	6,03,000
11	Publicity	..	..	..	..
12	Community Centres	..	..	..	..
13	Aid to Voluntary Agencies	..	..	..	..
14	Intensive Development Blocks	6,42,00,000	..	..	6,42,00,000
15	Administration	..	2,62,000	..	2,62,000
16	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	*2,00,00,000
		16,67,29,000 + *2,00,00,000			
	TOTAL	18,67,29,000	5,41,32,000	1,10,50,000	25,19,11,000

*Rs. 200.00 lakhs to be paid to the Government of Assam under clause (a) of Second Proviso of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing State-wise distribution of

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes			Scheduled Castes		
		Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	14,54,766	2,03,057	16,57,823	12,97,384	3,57,000	16,54,384
2	Assam	1,23,44,400	11,40,000	1,34,84,400	4,74,750	..	4,74,750
3	Bihar	1,28,54,704	25,02,757	1,53,57,461	51,25,000	7,33,500	58,58,500
4	Bombay	1,14,96,518	14,46,078	1,29,42,596	16,83,217	..	16,83,217
5	Madhya Pradesh	6,88,000	17,13,600	24,01,600	4,63,000	..	4,63,000
6	Madras	4,22,753	1,04,570	5,27,323	42,33,933	16,48,966	58,82,899
7	Orissa	44,83,267	33,41,091	78,24,358	10,16,478	2,90,000	13,06,478
8	Punjab	15,64,600	2,49,160	18,13,760	34,16,000	..	34,16,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes			83,32,400	6,91,200	90,23,600
10	West Bengal	22,66,343	9,86,805	32,53,148	15,54,126	5,96,000	21,50,126
11	Hyderabad	5,02,226	..	5,02,226	1,50,470	2,21,200	3,71,670
12	Jammu & Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes			N.A.	N.A.	..
13	Madhya Bharat	13,33,800	13,90,552	27,24,352	10,50,250	..	10,50,250
14	Mysore	3,80,000	1,21,000	5,01,000	30,68,000	..	30,68,000
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes			Figures included in Punjab		
16	Rajasthan	11,86,006	3,92,740	15,78,746	8,71,844	4,03,150	12,74,994
17	Saurashtra	1,88,000	1,25,000	3,13,000	7,35,400	1,00,000	8,35,400
18	Travancore-Cochin	6,65,100	72,147	7,37,247	39,02,268	1,000	39,03,268
19	Ajmer	1,54,920	80,000	2,34,920	92,940	17,500	1,10,440
20	Bhopal	2,16,000	75,000	2,91,000	1,70,000	..	1,70,000
21	Coorg	1,96,850	60,000	2,56,850	2,01,000	..	2,01,000
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes			1,10,200	..	1,10,200
23	Himachal Pradesh	4,84,655	2,20,625	7,05,280	1,83,464	..	1,83,464
24	Kutch	90,570	62,000	1,52,570	1,95,547	..	1,95,547
25	Manipur	12,54,505	..	12,54,505	25,882	..	25,882
26	Tripura	12,50,000	4,83,000	17,33,000	33,000	—	33,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh	6,19,900	4,11,500	10,31,400	78,000	..	78,000
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes			..	..	..
	TOTAL	5,60,97,883	1,51,80,682	7,12,78,565	3,84,64,553	50,59,516	4,35,24,069

N. A.—Not available

XIII

No. 1

expenditure during the year 1956-57

Ex-Criminal Tribes			Other Backward Classes			TOTAL		
Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	GRAND TOTAL
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2,73,340	1,12,650	3,85,990	1,80,000	..	1,80,000	32,05,490	6,72,707	38,78,197
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			No Schemes			1,28,19,150	11,40,000	1,39,59,150
2,00,000	29,700	2,29,700	26,16,000	..	26,16,000	2,07,95,704	32,65,957	2,40,61,661
9,16,387	..	9,16,387	10,03,280	..	* 10,03,280	1,50,99,402	14,46,078	1,65,45,480
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			N.A.	N.A.	..	11,51,000	17,13,600	28,64,600
14,00,788	4,39,400	18,40,188	7,43,200	..	7,43,200	68,00,674	21,92,936	89,93,610
1,30,672	50,000	1,80,672	No schemes sanctioned so far			56,30,417	36,81,091	93,11,508
1,70,500	..	1,70,500	No separate schemes			51,51,100	2,49,160	54,00,260
7,02,800	..	7,02,800	14,11,700	..	14,11,700	1,04,46,900	6,91,200	1,11,38,100
82,966	10,000	92,966	73,200	..	73,200	39,76,635	15,92,805	55,69,440
46,558	53,680	1,00,238	51,600	..	51,600	7,50,854	2,74,880	10,25,734
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			1,27,500	..	1,27,500	1,27,500	..	1,27,500
1,69,100	76,000	2,45,100	79,800	..	79,800	26,32,950	14,66,552	40,99,502
1,00,000	..	1,00,000	8,800	..	8,800	35,56,800	1,21,000	36,77,800
Figures included in Punjab			63,600	..	63,600	63,600	..	63,600
2,26,934	70,800	2,97,734	9,68,658	..	9,68,658	32,53,442	8,66,690	41,20,132
1,20,900	20,000	1,40,900	4,32,700	..	4,32,700	14,77,000	2,45,000	17,22,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			2,02,400	..	2,02,400	47,69,768	73,147	48,42,915
38,000	..	38,000	37,000	..	37,000	3,22,860	97,500	4,20,360
5,000	..	5,000	3,000	..	3,000	3,94,000	75,000	4,69,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			76,000	..	76,000	4,73,850	60,000	5,33,850
..	..	..	No schemes			1,10,200	..	1,10,200
N.A.	N.A.	..	No schemes			6,68,119	2,20,625	8,88,744
15,603	..	15,603	25,000	..	25,000	3,26,720	62,000	3,88,720
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			37,696	..	37,696	13,18,083	..	13,18,083
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			37,696	..	37,696	13,20,696	4,83,000	18,03,696
14,000	..	14,000	No schemes			7,11,900	4,11,500	11,23,400
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			No schemes			..	..	..
46,13,548	8,62,230	54,75,778	81,78,830	..	81,78,830	10,73,54,814	2,11,02,428	12,84,57,242

*Includes a sum of Rs. 3,94,28 spent on Nomadic Tribes.

N A.—Not available

STATEMENT

Statement showing Scheme-wise distribution

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Scheduled Tribes			Scheduled Castes		
		Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	1,53,30,449	9,10,385	1,62,40,834	2,16,19,352	..	2,16,19,352
2	Agriculture	25,45,264	5,99,100	31,44,364	3,99,500	10,62,600	14,62,100
3	Cottage Industries	20,87,602	12,09,135	32,96,737	16,11,730	10,93,966	27,05,696
4	Medical & Public Health	88,22,177	19,30,314	1,07,52,491	32,86,151	9,01,500	41,87,651
5	Co-operation	20,06,587	12,88,830	32,95,417	5,97,500	17,500	6,15,000
6	Housing	8,70,800	18,58,600	27,29,400	67,06,373	18,05,500	85,11,873
7	Communications	1,19,73,431	26,81,400	1,46,54,831	19,000	..	19,000
8	Veterinary	12,48,461	1,21,379	13,69,840	..	..	..
9	Community Centres	72,250	..	72,250	2,78,800	..	2,78,800
10	Publicity	1,95,367	..	1,95,367	14,54,543	..	14,54,543
11	Aid to Voluntary Agencies	8,50,700	1,90,000	10,40,700	11,25,340	..	11,25,340
12	Rehabilitation	23,77,384	2,62,047	26,39,431	1,27,000	1,68,750	2,95,750
13	Administration	24,73,282	16,445	24,89,727	6,84,864	4,700	6,89,564
14	Forest	13,39,500	..	13,39,500	..	..	..
15	Multi-purpose Projects	61,000	29,21,047	29,82,047	..	..	..
16	Miscellaneous	38,43,629	11,92,000	50,35,629	5,54,400	5,000	5,59,400
	TOTAL	5,60,97,883	1,51,80,682	7,12,78,565	3,84,64,553	50,59,516	4,35,24,069

No. 2

of expenditure during the year 1956-57

Ex-Criminal Tribes			Other Backward Classes			TOTAL		
Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	GRAND TOTAL
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14,40,188	20,000	14,60,188	51,09,484	..	51,09,484	4,34,99,473	9,30,385	4,44,29,858
12,44,740	2,88,800	15,33,540	10,71,250	..	10,71,250	52,60,754	19,50,500	72,11,254
4,17,098	45,880	4,62,978	5,24,479	..	5,24,479	46,40,909	23,48,981	69,89,890
1,72,401	..	1,72,401	2,80,167	..	2,80,167	1,25,60,896	28,31,814	1,53,92,710
1,53,450	..	1,53,450	51,800	..	51,800	28,09,337	13,06,330	41,15,667
5,26,088	3,61,750	8,87,838	4,04,500	..	4,04,500	85,07,761	40,25,850	1,25,33,611
10,000	..	10,000	72,500	..	72,500	1,20,74,931	26,81,400	1,47,56,331
10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	12,58,461	1,21,379	13,79,840
52,900	..	52,900	2,05,100	..	2,05,100	6,09,050	..	6,09,050
..	..	..	11,962	..	11,962	16,61,872	..	16,61,872
90,820	..	90,820	55,800	..	55,800	21,22,660	1,90,000	23,12,660
2,73,924	1,45,800	4,19,724	37,000	..	37,000	28,15,308	5,76,597	33,91,905
36,689	..	36,689	1,15,291	..	1,15,291	33,10,126	21,145	33,31,271
..	..	..	..	..	..	13,39,500	..	13,39,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	61,000	29,21,047	29,82,047
1,85,250	..	1,85,250	2,39,497	..	2,39,497	48,22,776	11,97,000	60,19,776
46,13,548	8,62,230	54,75,778	81,78,830	..	81,78,830	10,73,54,814	2,11,02,428	12,84,57,242

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of pupils (Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes and total number of pupils including during 1952-53

Serial No.	Stage of Education	Category
1	2	3
1	Primary	(i) All including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
		(ii) Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.
2	Middle	(i) All including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
		(ii) Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.
3	Secondary	(i) All including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
		(ii) Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.
4	College Education	(i) All including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
		(ii) Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.

XIV

hose belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes) studying in recognised schools in India, and 1955-56

Number of pupils during						Percentage increase in Enlorment
1952–53			1955–56			
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1,39,32,957	56,18,258	1,95,51,215	1,59,15,938	69,58,143	2,28,74,081	16.98
43,30,164	13,84,720	57,14,884	56,83,535	18,72,254	75,55,789	32.32
18,59,871	4,48,880	19,08,751	29,16,644	8,83,147	37,99,791	99.09
3,88,564	48,011	4,36,575	7,11,307	1,28,845	8,40,152	92.45
30,30,157	6,68,608	36,98,765	36,70,256	9,51,422	46,21,678	24.95
5,09,677	61,336	5,71,013	8,27,879	1,03,888	9,31,767	63.17
3,70,014	55,487	4,20,501	4,84,038	81,355	5,65,393	34.45
32,561	8,797	41,358	48,768	10,697	59,465	43.78

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the Education of Backward Classes by the States out of their own funds

Serial No.	Name of the State	First Five Year Plan Financial Targets achieved					Second
							Scheduled
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Ex-Criminal Tribes	Total	Under State Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	2,65,050	..	N.A.	1,40,562	4,05,612	34,08,600
2	Assam	1,50,000	1,10,36,367	N.A.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	1,11,86,367	12,61,600
3	Bihar	N.A.	86,35,116	47,61,879	..	1,33,96,995	61,89,250
4	Bombay	57,00,276	1,17,58,734	N.A.	4,78,498	1,79,37,508	7,83,750
5	Madhya Pradesh . .	4,45,009	N.A.	13,48,681	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	17,93,690	37,85,750
6	Madras	1,00,220	1,45,135	1,15,368	5,60,595	9,21,318	2,82,72,000
7	Orissa	3,72,570	1,20,02,020	2,84,890	18,575	1,26,78,055	23,94,000
8	Punjab . . .	69,76,011	2,95,808	N.A.	1,29,707	74,01,526	1,18,75,000
9	Uttar Pradesh . . .	1,97,01,000	No Scheduled Tribes.	38,84,000	85,000	2,36,70,000	2,67,64,000
10	West Bengal	13,13,163	21,87,850	N.A.	N.A.	35,01,013	12,14,000
11	Hyderabad	N.A.	..	5,78,733	..	5,78,733	23,75,000
12	Jammu & Kashmir . .	N.A.	No Scheduled Tribes.	N.A.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	—	11,00,000
13	Madhya Bharat . .	N.A.	16,54,230	N.A.	N.A.	16,54,230	26,60,950
14	Mysore	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	...	19,00,000
15	Pepsu	21,84,000	No Scheduled Tribes.	N.A.	..	21,84,000	28,53,000
16	Rajasthan	9,17,302	9,56,629	6,88,118	1,29,700	26,91,749	16,500
17	Saurashtra	18,200	2,01,150	36,800	11,580	2,67,730	..
18	Travancore-Cochin . .	..	91,776	N.A.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	91,776	66,50,000
19	Ajmer	58,848	55,236	N.A.	60,647	1,74,731	1,45,880
20	Bhopal	1,500	2,35,444	..	6,440	2,43,384	3,80,000
21	Coorg	1,70,632	N.A.	N.A.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	1,70,632	3,80,000
22	Delhi	N.A.	No Scheduled Tribes.	N.A.	N.A.	—	..

N. A.—Not available

XV

No. 1

and Central grants in the First Five Year Plan and proposed to be incurred during the Second Five Year Plan

Five Year Plan Proposed Financial Targets

Castes	Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Ex-Criminal Tribes		TOTAL		
Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Under State Sector	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Under State Sector	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Under State Sector	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Under State Sector	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	GRAND TOTAL
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	19,60,800	..	..	..	..	..	53,69,400	..	53,69,400
..	1,30,36,850	88,26,000	No Schemes	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	..	1,42,98,450	88,26,000	2,31,24,450
..	45,55,250	24,00,000	56,66,750	..	N.A.	..	1,64,11,250	24,00,000	1,88,11,250
..	41,99,000	12,00,000	29,64,950	..	12,11,250	..	91,58,950	12,00,000	1,03,58,950
..	1,95,34,700	15,00,000	60,70,450	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	..	2,93,90,900	15,00,000	3,08,90,900
..	24,03 000	..	76,12,000	..	37,65,000	..	4,20,52,000	..	4,20,52,000
..	1,32,40,500	19,00,000	..	..	93,900	..	1,57,28,400	19,00,000	1,76,28,400
..	9,50,000	..	..	..	1,90,000	..	1,30,15,000	..	1,30,15,000
..	No Scheduled Tribes		55,71,000	..	1,50,000	11,00,000	3,24,85,000	11,00,000	3,35,85,000
..	33,24,050	..	..	..	..	..	45,38,050	..	45,38,050
.	4,59,800	..	10,40,250	..	3,51,500	..	42,26,550	..	42,26,550
..	No Scheduled Tribes		3,00,000	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	..	14,00,000	..	14,00,000
..	18,22,100	..	1,42,500	..	1,68,150	..	47,93,700	..	47,93,700
..	5,03,500	..	..	..	1,42,500	..	25,46,000	..	25,46 ,000
..	No Scheduled Tribes		3,86,000	..	33,000	..	32,72,000	..	32,72,000
..	20,55,000	..	13,00,000	..	3,10,000	..	53,15,000	..	53,15,000
..	..	..	22,00,200	..	..	..	22,00,200	..	22,00,200
..	9,50,000	..	..	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	..	76,00,000	..	76,00,000
..	1,40,260	75,000	75,000	..	1,20,080	..	4,81,220	75,000	5,56,220
..	2,85,000	..	..	..	29,735	..	6,94,735	..	6,94,735
..	1,90,000	..	..	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	..	5,70,000	..	5,70,000
..	No Scheduled Tribes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N. A.—Not available

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Himachal Pradesh . .	..	60,068	25,218	N.A.	85,286	4,69,912
24	Kutch	..	58,481	N.A.	9,554	68,035	..
25	Manipur	4,911	5,60,726	N.A.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	5,65,637	15,000
26	Tripura	6,000	5,66,000	N.A.	Do.	5,72,000	25,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh . .	4,54,151	5,32,748	N.A.	48,500	10,35,399	8,90,000
28	Pondicherry . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2,37,500
	TOTAL .	3,88,38,843	5,10,33,518	1,17,23,687	16,79,358	10,32,75,406	10,76,80,192

N. A.—Not available

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	4,38,535	..	..	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	..	9,08,447	..	9,08,447
..	1,80,500	..	4,98,750	..	48,450	..	7,27,700	..	7,27,700
..	8,60,000	..	86,000	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	..	9,61,000	..	9,61,000
..	4,47,000	..	..	..	Do.	..	4,72,000	..	4,72,000
..	8,08,000	..	..	..	..	..	16,98,000	..	16,98,000
..	No Scheduled Tribes		..	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	..	2,37,500	..	2,37,500
..	7,23,43,845	1,59,01,000	3,39,13,850	..	66,13,565	11,00,000	22,05,51,452	1,07,01,000	23,75,52,452

STATEMENT

Statement showing the financial targets estimated to be achieved under the scheme of Education

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Under State Sector	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Under State Sector	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra	1,45,600	..	30,482	..
2	Assam	1,23,500	..	16,23,200	6,00,000
3	Bihar	30,50,000	..	31,05,757	1,35,000
4	Bombay	2,55,750	..	63,73,100	1,04,098
5	Madhya Pradesh	2,23,104	..	..	..
6	Madras	19,71,386	..	61,667	..
7	Orissa	3,45,253	..	17,03,112	52,187
8	Punjab	27,75,000	..	23,000	..
9	Uttar Pradesh	66,84,400	..	No Scheduled Tribes	
10	West Bengal	12,95,400	..	4,52,300	..
11	Hyderabad	21,170	..	2,03,748	..
12	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	No Scheduled Tribes	
13	Madhya Bharat	5,92,800	..	2,66,950	..
14	Mysore	3,80,000	..	1,00,000	..
15	PEPSU	Figures included in Punjab		No Scheduled Tribes	
16	Rajasthan	4,37,848	..	3,46,689	..
17	Saurashtra	1,62,600	..	..	..
18	Travancore-Cochin	28,47,268	..	2,69,000	..
19	Ajmer	21,000	..	42,470	15,000
20	Bhopal	56,000	..	1,45,000	..
21	Coorg	87,500	..	40,000	..
22	Delhi	..	..	No Scheduled Tribes	
23	Himachal Pradesh	30,464	..	1,15,621	4,100
24	Kutch	1,00,547	..	35,570	..
25	Manipur	762	..	2,25,783	..
26	Tripura	12,000	..	80,000	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	87,000	..
28	Pondicherry	N.A.	N.A.	No Scheduled Tribes	
	TOTAL	2,16,19,352	..	1,53,30,449	9,10,385

N. A.—Not available

No. 2

for Backward Classes by the States out of their own funds and Central grants during 1956–57.

Ex-Criminal Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total		Grand Total
Under State Sector	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Under State Sector	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Under State Sector	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
83,372	..	1,80,000	..	4,39,454	..	4,39,454
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		No schemes	..	17,46,700	6,00,000	23,46,700
4,260	..	20,16,000	..	81,76,017	1,35,000	83,11,017
4,80,360	..	2,56,000 *20,000	..	73,85,210	1,04,098	74,89,308
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	..	2,23,104	..	2,23,104
6,33,640	20,000	6,29,000	..	32,95,693	20,000	33,15,693
8,560	..	No scheme sanctioned so far.	..	20,56,925	52,187	21,09,112
30,000	..	No separate schemes	..	28,28,000	..	28,28,000
26,000	..	11,12,000	..	78,22,400	..	78,22,400
..	..	73,200	..	18,20,900	..	18,20,900
15,700	..	38,400	..	2,79,018	..	2,79,018
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		40,000	..	40,000	..	40,000
9,500	..	24,700	..	8,93,950	..	8,93,950
N.A.	N.A.	3,100	..	4,83,100	..	4,83,100
Included in Punjab		63,600	..	63,600	..	63,600
93,193	..	2,76,392	..	11,54,122	..	11,54,122
43,400	..	1,11,500	..	3,17,500	..	3,17,500
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		2,01,000	..	33,17,268	..	33,17,268
N.A.	N.A.	5,000	..	68,470	15,000	83,470
3,600	..	..	..	2,04,600	..	2,04,600
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		40,000	..	1,67,500	..	1,67,500
Do.		No schemes.	..	..	..	..
No separate scheme for Ex-Criminal Tribes.		No schemes	..	1,46,085	4,100	1,50,185
8,603	..	..	..	1,44,720	..	1,44,720
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		9,796	..	2,36,341	..	2,36,341
Do		9,796	..	1,01,796	..	1,01,796
..	..	No schemes.	..	87,000	..	87,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		No schemes.	..	..	..	..
14,40,188	20,000	51,09,484	..	4,34,99,473	9,30,385	4,44,29,858

*For Nomadic Tribes in Bombay State.

N. A.—Not available

APPENDIX XVI

Statement No. 1

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the award of Government of India Scholarships to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students since 1944-45

Year	Number of scholarships awarded			Total	Expenditure incurred (in Rupees)			Total
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	
1944-45	114	..	..	114	47,697	..	..	47,697
1945-46	292	..	..	292	2,11,962	..	..	2,11,962
1946-47	527	..	..	527	4,70,397	..	..	4,70,397
1947-48	655	..	..	655	5,39,307	..	..	5,39,307
1948-49	647	84	..	731	4,52,317	45,986	..	4,98,303
1949-50	879	186	349	1,414	5,15,512	94,965	2,46,327	8,56,804
1950-51	1,316	348	517	2,181	7,26,651	1,85,301	3,57,504	12,69,456
1951-52	1,604	575	655	2,834	8,17,976	2,81,780	4,41,186	15,40,942
1952-53	3,404	1,093	1,947	6,444	14,35,551	5,22,452	10,94,264	30,52,267
1953-54	5,954	1,587	4,393	11,934	26,36,316	8,18,538	26,51,100	61,55,954
1954-55	10,034	2,356	8,268	20,658	45,80,498	12,37,733	49,70,769	1,07,89,000
1955-56	16,081	2,883	12,487	31,451	63,78,432	13,05,238	73,70,266	1,50,53,936
1956-57 . . . . . (Approximate)	21,525	3,505	14,230	33,836	88,24,000*	15,68,000*	83,68,000*	1,87,60,000*
Total .	63,032	12,617	42,639	1,13,071	2,76,86,616*	60,59,993*	2,54,99,416*	5,92,46,025*

*Figures are to be revised.

Statement No. 2

Statement showing the total number of applications received from and number of Scholarships awarded to eligible Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students each year from 1951-52 to 1956-57.

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward classes		Total	
	Applications received	Scholarships awarded	Applications received	Scholarships awarded	Applications received	Scholarships awarded	Applications received	Scholarships awarded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52	3,231	1,604	911	575	4,082	655	8,224	2,834
1952-53	3,865	3,404	1,171	1,093	5,820	1,947	10,856	6,444
1953-54	6,560	5,954	1,779	1,587	10,666	4,393	19,00[illegible]	11,934
1954-55	11,254	10,034	2,673	2,356	21,475	8,268	35,40[illegible]	20,658
1955-56	18,265	16,081	3,418	2,883	36,711	12,487	58,394	31,451
Total 1951-52 to 1955-56 .	43,175	37,077	9,952	8,494	78,754	27,750	1,31,88[illegible]	73,321
1956-57	22,310	21,525*	3,846	3,505*	37,964	14,230*	64,1[illegible]0	39,260*

*Figures are to be revised.

APPENDIX XVII

Statement No. 1

Statement showing the position in regard to the exemption from Payment of Fees, by 'Other Backward Class, Students in various States

I. States which have agreed to grant full exemption from payment of fees to the 'Other Backward Class' students at all stages of education.

1. Jammu and Kashmir.
2. Rajasthan.
3. Bhopal.
4. Delhi.
5. Vindhya Pradesh.

II. States which have agreed to grant partial exemption.

1. Andhra	Half fee concession at all stages of education is given.
2. Bombay	Exemption from payment of fees upto first degree course is granted.
3. Madhya Pradesh . .	15% of seats are reserved in Government Colleges and 'Other Backward Class' candidates admitted to these reserved seats are exempted from payment of tuition fees. Students belonging to the Castes and Tribes mentioned in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 and Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950 residing in Non-Scheduled Areas are exempted from the payment of tuition fees at all stages of education.
4. Madras	Half fee concession is granted to postmatric stage of education.
5. Punjab	Exemption is granted to the students studying in recognised schools and affiliated colleges except in the Punjab University (Camp) College, New Delhi, and in the professional colleges of Punjab.
6. Uttar Pradesh . . .	Only students belonging to Tharu caste and the Kori caste in certain areas are granted exemption from payment of fees.
7. Pepsu	Students belonging to the Bagria, Kahar, Ghosi, Weaver, Lalbegi, Dhobi, Lobana, Mohatam, Hari and Raigar castes only are granted exemption from payment of fees.
8. Tripura	Exemption from payment of tuition fees is granted in Government institutions only.

III. States which do not grant exemption from payment of fees to 'Other Backward Class' students.

1. Assam
2. Bihar
3. Orissa
4. West Bengal
5. Hyderabad
6. Madhya Bharat
7. Mysore
8. Saurashtra
9. Travancore-Cochin
10. Ajmer
11. Coorg
12. Himachal Pradesh
13. Kutch
14. Manipur
15. Sikkim.

Statement No. 2

Statement showing the position in regard to the exemption from Payment of Fees, by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in various states

I. States which have agreed to grant full exemption from payment of fees to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at all stages of education.

1. Andhra
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Madras
4. Uttar Pradesh
5. Jammu and Kashmir
6. Madhya Bharat
7. Mysore
8. Pepsu
9. Rajasthan
10. Saurashtra
11. Travancore-Cochin
12. Ajmer
13. Bhopal
14. Coorg
15. Delhi
16. Manipur
17. Kutch
18. Tripura
19. Vindhya Pradesh.

II. States which have agreed to grant partial exemption.

1. Assam	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are exempted upto a limit of 20% and 50% of the enrolment of the pupils at the Aided Secondary Schools respectively. No specific provision exists for college education.
2. Bihar	The Government of Bihar have withdrawn fee concessions granted to Scheculed Tribe students in receipt of Central Scholarships. The State Government has been requested to fall in line with other State Governments and to allow freeship to all Scheduled Tribe students whether they are awarded Central Government Scholarships or not.
3. Bombay	The State Government do not give any assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students reading in post-graduate courses except the courses at (i) The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, (ii) The Faculty of Home Sciences of the N. S. University, Baroda, and (iii) The Graduates Basic Training Centres.
4. Orissa	Exemption is granted to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at all stages of education except the Medical, Engineering, Agricultural and Veterinary, etc., courses.
5. Punjab	Under the State Harijan Welfare Scheme, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in recognised schools and affiliated colleges are exempted from the payment of fees. No exemption has, however, been granted so far to students studying in the Punjab University (Camp) College, New Delhi, and to students studying at professional colleges of the Punjab.
6. West Bengal . . .	The State Government have shown their inability to grant freeship at all stages of education in the present financial position of the State.
7. Hyderabad . . .	Tuition fees of only Scheduled Caste students receiving post-matric education are paid out of the Scheduled Castes Trust Fund of the State Government.
8. Himachal Pradesh . .	Exemption is granted at all stages of school education. The question of grant of exemption from payment of fees at post-matric stage of education is under the consideration of the State Government.

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement showing the total expenditure incurred on Institutions specially meant for pupils belonging to Scheduled Caste and other Backward Communities

State	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Andhra	..	..	50,48,164	43,92,397	44,84,081
Assam	28,81,329	35,70,604	26,142	27,872	23,591
Bihar	7,65,767	9,21,060	10,16,779	13,64,903	11,90,474
Bombay	4,73,463	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	13,16,913	12,52,103	12,23,650	27,41,885	35,21,695
Madras	1,21,77,967	1,32,48,851	90,02,464	94,82,924	1,06,99,744*
Orissa	18,63,624	17,61,128	22,64,914	27,50,992	82,98,271
Punjab	1,359	18,876	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	6,06,993	6,20,834	5,83,012	7,21,121	8,48,958
West Bengal	11,16,961	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	6,38,264	6,91,099	..	..	..
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat	4,748	1,767	..	..	..
Mysore	3,57,806	3,98,163	4,80,363	4,72,075	4,74,007
Pepsu	11,520	12,627	13,080	14,182	..
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,25,429	..	2,08,126	..	2,19,396
Bhopal	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	—
Coorg	*	8,718	10,696	10,103	12,147
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	15,43,078	13,51,421	24,18,552	22,35,283	5,968
North East Frontier Agencies	..	..	..	6,98,252	9,65,252
Tripura	1,86,033	3,86,532	3,79,855	2,11,455	2,61,099
Vindhya Pradesh	17,670	24,330	23,805	32,217	23,125
INDIA/TOTAL	2,40,88,924	2,42,68,113	2,26,99,602	2,51,47,661	3,10,27,808

*Not available.

APPENDIX XIX

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing the number of applications received from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students with prescribed qualifications for award of Overseas Government of India Scholarships and the number of recipients

Category of Backward Classes	Number of applications received from students who possessed the prescribed qualifications for award of overseas scholarships			Number of students who received overseas scholarships			Total expenditure incurred in awarding overseas scholarships		
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs.	Rs.	
Scheduled Castes	12	10	16	2	3	4	4,746	23,144	Not available.
Scheduled Tribes	6	15	17	2	4	4	9,328	21,524	
Other Backward Classes .	49	43	74	2	5	4	9,661	34,653	
TOTAL .	67	68	107	6	*12	†12	23,735	79,321	

*One Scheduled Tribe candidate has returned without completing the course of study.

†One Scheduled Caste and one Scheduled Tribe candidate have refused to accept the scholarships on personal grounds, and one Scheduled Caste, one Scheduled Tribe and one Other Backward Class candidate have not yet gone abroad.

STATEMENT No. 2

Number of Overseas Scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class candidates under Central Schemes of the Ministries of the Government of India

Year	Name of the Scheme	Number of Scholarships awarded to		
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes
1	2	3	4	5
1949-50	Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme	..		1
1953-54 . .	Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme	..		1
	Indo-German Industrial Cooperation Scheme	..		1
1954-55	Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme	..		1
	Indo-German Industrial Cooperation Scheme	...		2
	Colombo Plan Food Technology	..		1
1955-56	Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme	..		*
	Sisterhood Relationship Programme of Technical Cooperation Mission	..		1
1956-57	Colombo Plan	1		..
	Indo-German Industrial Cooperation Scheme	..		1
	TOTAL	1		11

* One of the two scholars returned to India without completing his studies.

Statement No. 3

Statement showing particulars of Tourist/Second Class Sea Passages allowed to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students going abroad for studies, who were in receipt of merit Scholarships either from Foreign Governments or under any other scheme of the Government of India (not covering the cost of Passage)

Category of Backward Classes	Number of applications received for award of tourist class/II Class Sea Passage during				Number of applicants granted Tourist Class/II Class Sea Passage during				Total expenditure in rupees incurred for award of Tourist Class/II Class Sea Passage during			
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Scheduled Castes . .	3	Nil	1	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	1,627	Nil	999	Nil
Scheduled Tribes . .	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Backward Classes .	Nil	11	15	11	Nil	4	4	4	Nil	7,281	7,242	6,932
Total .	4	11	16	12	1	4	5	4	1,627	7,281	8,241	6,932

Statement No. 4

Statement showing particulars of Tourist/Second Class Sea Passages allowed to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students returning to India from abroad who were in receipt of merit Scholarships either from Foreign Governments or under any other scheme of the Government of India (not covering the cost of return passage)

Category of Backward Classes	Number of applications received for award of tourist Class/II Class Sea Passage during		Number of applicants granted Tourist Class/II Class Sea Passage during		Total expenditure incurred for award of Tourist Class/II Class Sea Passage during	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheduled Castes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scheduled Tribes	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Not available.
Other Backward Classes	2	2	2	2	Not available.	Not available.
Total .	2	3	2	3	Not available	Not available.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students who have been awarded merit

Year.	No. of applications received from eligible students for award of merit scholarships in Public Schools				Total number of scholarships reserved in Public Schools by Government of India for			
	Total number (including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total number (including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1953-54	900		Not available		Of the value of Rs. one Lakh every year	Of the value of about Rs. 17,500 every year		
1954-55	3,905		Not available					
1955-56	3,500	50	11	49				
1956-57	3,450	100	10	135				

NOTE—1. Information regarding total number of scholarships reserved in Public Schools by the State Governments and by Public
2. Information regarding total number of scholarships awarded for studies in Public Schools by the State Governments is not

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the award of merit scholarships to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students by the Government of India for studies in Public Schools, since the inception of the scheme

Year	Total expenditure in rupees incurred on the award of merit scholarships for studies in Public Schools			
	All including Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes
1	2	3	4	5
1953-54	32,355 0 0	12,950 0 0	Nil	Nil
1954-55	89,748 0 0	4,700 0 0	Nil	7,415 0 0
1955-56	73,820 0 0	11,520 0 0	Nil	14,498 0 0
1956-57	1,01,948 5 6	*5,760 0 0	Nil	*7,249 0 0

* These figures are available upto December, 1956.

NOTE.—Information regarding expenditure incurred by State Governments and Public Schools is not available.

XX

No. 1

scholarships by Government of India/Public Schools for studies in public schools in India since the inception of the scheme

Total number of scholarships awarded by							
Government of India to				Public Schools to			
Total number of students (including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total number of students (including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
28	8	2	1	29	..	..	..
41	5	Nil	6	24	7	Nil	1
52	1	Nil	4	18	1	Nil	1
Information not available							

Schools for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Class students is not available.
available.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing a comparative study of expenditure on Agriculture Schemes

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled
		First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra	17,52,897	24,06,350	..
2	Assam	20,15,006	31,52,100	..
3	Bihar	1,51,20,990	25,33,500	N.A.
4	Bombay	6,06,403	19,99,750	4,28,669
5	Madhya Pradesh	..	14,73,000	..
6	Madras	33,784	..	..
7	Orissa	23,73,873	15,53,000	..
8	Punjab	2,05,508	8,17,300	..
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes		1,30,000
10	West Bengal	10,60,736	14,19,800	..
11	Hyderabad	..	2,85,000	N.A.
12	Jammu and Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes		N.A.
13	Madhya Bharat	27,592	10,84,900	N.A.
14	Mysore	..	9,15,000	..
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes		..
16	Rajasthan	17,10,453	14,00,000	..
17	Saurashtra	13,220	..	64,600
18	Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..
19	Ajmer	58,023	2,96,250	4,900
20	Bhopal	4,75,120	5,46,250	..
21	Coorg	..	99,750	30,316
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes		N.A.
23	Himachal Pradesh	14,610	4,08,221	..
24	Kutch	32,490	47,500	..
25	Manipur	1,81,147	10,56,000	..
26	Tripura	9,17,000	8,00,000	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes		..
	TOTAL	2,65,98,852	2,22,93,671	6,58,485

N. A.—Not available

XXI

No. 1

for Backward Classes during the First Plan and proposed for the Second Plan.

Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total	
Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
..	33,610	..	N.A.	N.A.	17,86,507	24,06,350
..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	N.A.	20,15,006	31,52,100
8,25,000	4,610	..	..	18,28,750	1,51,25,600	51,87,250
..	2,43,316	4,75,000	..	16,10,250	12,78,388	40,85,000
..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	14,73,000
17,00,000	1,58,442	22,86,000	16,644	..	2,08,870	39,86,000
..	1,65,456	2,76,300	..	..	25,39,329	18,29,300
..	29,000	95,000	..	..	2,34,508	9,12,300
..	22,85,000	8,00,000	50,000	8,00,000	24,65,000	16,00,000
..	..	..	..	..	10,60,736	14,19,800
4,59,000	..	95,000	..	..	..	8,39,000
..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	27,592	10,84,906
40,50,000	..	2,18,500	..	..	..	51,83,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	19,00,000	17,10,453	33,00,000
1,71,250	..	1,09,250	..	..	77,820	2,80,500
..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..
15,000	15,394	17,000	..	46,000	78,317	3,74,250
2,37,500	..	..	..	..	4,75,120	7,83,750
..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	30,316	99,750
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23,750	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		27,116	..	41,726	4,31,971
47,500	..	14,250	..	..	32,490	1,09,250
..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	1,81,147	10,56,000
..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	9,17,000	8,00,000
..	78,000	50,000	..	..	78,000	50,000
1,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,000
76,29,00[illegible]	30,12,828	44,36,300	93,760	61,85,000	3,03,63,925	4,05,43,971

N. A.—Not available

STATEMENT

Statement showing comparative expenditure on Agriculture Schemes under

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes			Scheduled Castes		
		Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	24,06,350	..	24,06,350	..	..	..
2	Assam	31,52,100	..	31,52,100	..	..	..
3	Bihar	18,33,500	7,00,000	25,33,500	..	8,25,000	8,25,000
4	Bombay	19,99,750	..	19,99,750	..	..	..
5	Madhya Pradesh	14,73,000	..	14,73,000	..	..	..
6	Madras	..	..	..	..	17,00,000	17,00,000
7	Orissa	14,25,000	1,28,000	15,53,000	..	..	..
8	Punjab	3,17,300	5,00,000	8,17,300	..	..	..
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes			..	..	..
10	West Bengal	12,95,800	1,24,000	14,19,800	..	..	..
11	Hyderabad	2,85,000	..	2,85,000	..	4,59,000	4,59,000
12	Jammu and Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes			..	..	..
13	Madhya Bharat	10,84,900	..	10,84,900	..	..	..
14	Mysore	6,65,000	2,50,000	9,15,000	28,50,000	12,00,000	40,50,000
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes			..	..	..
16	Rajasthan	14,00,000	..	14,00,000	..	..	..
17	Saurashatra	..	..	..	71,250	1,00,000	1,71,250
18	Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Ajmer	2,96,250	..	2,96,250	15,000	..	15,000
20	Bhopal	5,46,250	..	5,46,250	2,37,500	..	2,37,500
21	Coorg	99,750	..	99,750	..	..	..
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes			..	..	..
23	Himachal Pradesh	4,08,221	..	4,08,221	23,750	..	23,750
24	Kutch	47,500	..	47,500	47,500	..	47,500
25	Manipur	7,10,000	3,46,000	10,56,000	..	..	..
26	Tripura	6,50,000	1,50,000	8,00,000	..	..	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes			..	1,00,000	1,00,000
	TOTAL	2,00,95,671	21,98,000	2,22,93,671	32,45,000	43,84,000	76,29,000

XXI

No. 2

the State Sector and Central Sector during the Second Five Year Plan period *

Ex-Criminal Tribes			Other Backward Classes			Total		
Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	24,06,350	..	24,06,350
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			No schemes for Other Backward Classes			31,52,100	..	31,52,100
..	..	..	18,28,750	..	18,28,750	36,62,250	15,25,000	51,87,250
4,75,000	..	4,75,000	16,10,250	..	16,10,250	40,85,000	..	40,85,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	14,73,000	..	14,73,000
16,36,000	6,50,000	22,86,000	..	..	..	16,36,000	23,50,000	39,86,000
1,26,300	1,50,000	2,76,300	..	..	..	15,51,300	2,78,000	18,29,300
95,000	..	95,000	..	..	..	4,12,300	5,00,000	9,12,300
8,00,000	..	8,00,000	8,00,000	..	8,00,000	16,00,000	..	16,00,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	12,95,800	1,24,000	14,19,800
95,000	..	95,000	..	..	..	3,80,000	4,59,000	8,39,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10,84,900	..	10,84,900
,18,500	..	2,18,500	..	..	..	37,33,500	14,50,000	51,83,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	19,00,000	..	19,00,000	33,00,000	..	33,00,000
,09,250	..	1,09,250	..	..	..	1,80,500	1,00,000	2,80,500
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	..	..	..
17,000	..	17,000	46,000	..	46,000	3,74,250	..	3,74,250
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,83,750	..	7,83,750
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	99,750	..	99,750
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	4,31,971	..	4,31,971
14,250	..	14,250	..	..	..	1,09,250	..	1,09,250
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	7,10,000	3,46,000	10,56,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	6,50,000	1,50,000	8,00,000
50,000	..	50,000	..	..	..	50,000	..	50,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000
36,36,300	8,00,000	44,36,300	61,85,000	..	61,85,000	3,31,61,971	73,83,000	4,05,43,971

STATEMENT

Statement showing comparative expenditure incurred under State

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes: Under State Sector	Scheduled Tribes: Under Central Sector	Scheduled Tribes: Total	Scheduled Castes: Under State Sector	Scheduled Castes: Under Central Sector	Scheduled Castes: Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	18,122	19,000	37,122	..	..	..
2	Assam	1,58,000	..	1,58,000	..	..	..
3	Bihar	2,55,990	1,76,800	4,32,790	..	1,65,000	1,65,000
4	Bombay	3,38,228	..	3,38,228	..	..	..
5	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Madras	24,000	..	24,000	..	6,40,000	6,40,000
7	Orissa	2,57,000	..	2,57,000	..	..	..
8	Punjab	60,000	53,300	1,13,300	..	..	..
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes			1,50,000	51,000	2,01,000
10	West Bengal	2,75,140	..	2,75,140	..	..	..
11	Hyderabad	50,897	..	50,897	..	1,86,600	1,86,600
12	Jammu and Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes			Not furnished	Not furnished	..
13	Madhya Bharat	92,150	..	92,150	1,24,000	..	1,24,000
14	Mysore	1,26,000	50,000	1,76,000	..	..	..
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes					No separate
16	Rajasthan	3,18,100	..	3,18,100	..	..	..
17	Saurashtra	..	..	..	15,000	20,000	35,000
18	Travancore-Cochin	1,44,000	..	1,44,000	..	..	..
19	Ajmer	30,625	..	30,625	..	..	..
20	Bhopal	15,000	..	15,000	50,000	..	50,000
21	Coorg	27,000	..	27,000	3,500	..	3,500
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes			..	..	..
23	Himachal Pradesh	34,250	2,000	36,250	31,000	..	31,000
24	Kutch	..	25,000	25,000	26,000	..	26,000
25	Manipur	1,03,762	..	1,03,762	..	..	..
26	Tripura	1,17,000	2,73,000	3,90,000	..	..	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	..	..	..
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes			Not furnished	Not furnished	..
	TOTAL	25,45,264	5,99,100	31,44,364	3,99,500	10,62,600	14,62,100

No. 3

Sector and Central Sector during 1956-57 on Agriculture Schemes

Ex-Criminal Tribes			Other Backward Classes			Total		
Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7,800	..	7,800	..	..	..	25,922	19,000	44,922
	No Ex-Criminal Tribes			No Other Backward Classes		1,58,000	..	1,58,000
38,822	..	38,822	3,85,000	..	3,85,000	6,79,812	3,41,800	10,21,612
68,500	..	68,500	1,54,000 + 70,000	..	1,54,000 + 70,000	6,30,728	..	6,30,728
	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
5,39,500	2,10,000	7,49,500	14,000	..	14,000	5,77,500	8,50,000	14,27,500
17,160	30,000	47,160		No schemes sanctioned so far		2,74,160	30,000	3,04,160
15,000	..	15,000		No Other Backward Classes		75,000	53,300	1,28,300
5,42,100	...	5,42,100	50,000	..	50,000	7,42,100	51,000	7,93,100
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,75,140	..	2,75,140
6,358	48,800	55,158	..	..	..	57,255	2,35,400	2,92,655
	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		10,000	..	10,000	10,000	..	10,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,16,150	...	2,16,150
Not furnished	Not furnished	..	..	..	..	1,26,000	50,000	1,76,000
		figures available						
..	..	..	3,68,250	..	3,68,250	6,86,350	..	6,86,350
..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	20,000	35,000
	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	1,44,000	..	1,44,000
Not furnished	Not furnished	..	..	..	..	30,625	..	30,625
..	..	..	..	..	..	65,000	..	65,000
	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		20,000	..	20,000	50,500	..	50,500
	No Ex-Criminal Tribes			No Other Backward Classes		..	..	..
	No separate schemes for Ex-Criminal Tribes			No schemes for Other Backward Classes		65,250	2,000	67,250
..	..	..	..	..	..	26,000	25,000	51,000
	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	1,03,762	..	1,03,762
	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	1,17,000	2,73,000	3,90,000
9,500	..	9,500		No Other Backward Classes		1,09,500	..	1,09,500
	No Ex-Criminal Tribes			No Other Backward Classes		...	..	..
12,44,740	2,88,800	15,33,540	10,71,250	..	10,71,250	52,60,754	19,50,500	72,11,254

N. A.—Not available

Statement No. 4

Statement showing physical targets achieved/to be achieved on Agriculture Schemes under the First Five Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan respectively

Serial No.	Name of the State	SCHEDULED TRIBES — First Five Year Plan	SCHEDULED TRIBES — Second Five Year Plan	SCHEDULED CASTES — First Five Year Plan	SCHEDULED CASTES — Second Five Year Plan	EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES — First Five Year Plan	EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES — Second Five Year Plan	OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES — First Five Year Plan	OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES — Second Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra	100 acres of land reclaimed and 170 persons settled.	3 Pilot and 3 *Demonstration* Farms to be set up and 300 Hillmen to be trained in Agriculture.	..	..	3 wells sunk and seeds etc., distributed to 492 families. Repairs to 3 wells carried out. 100 person rehabilitated in a Settlement.	11 wells to be sunk and 120 acres of land to be irrigated. Targets to be achieved under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme not given.	..	..
2	Assam	10 Demonstration Farms established, 44 persons trained 46 stipends in Agriculture awarded, 3,112 irrigation projects undertaken, 65 Agriculture buildings constructed and 10,987 acres of land tractorised.	11 Demonstration Farms to be established, 10,870 acres of land to be reclaimed.	..	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		No schemes for Other Backward Classes.	
3	Bihar	8,300 irrigation schemes taken up, 5 acres of land brought under fruit cultivation, 725 plants distributed and contour survey taken up.	1,400 families to be given subsidies under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Targets to be achieved under the State Sector not known.	Not furnished	Subsidies will be given to persons (number not known) under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Targets to be achieved under the State Sector not known.	128 families granted exemption from irrigation charges each year.	..	..	15 graingolas to be opened and agricultural facilities to be given under the State Sector Schemes.
4	Bombay	..	350 wells to be sunk and 4,000 acres of land to be bunded.	Not furnished	..	..	Bullocks will be purchased and supplied.	Not furnished	Not known.
5	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	50 Demonstration Farms to be established.	..	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..
6	Madras	120 pairs of bullocks purchased and distributed and guns to 8 persons supplied.	..	..	6,000 families will be given agricultural facilities under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	6 wells sunk; 50 families given aid and 32 pump sets installed.	200 irrigation wells will be sunk: 1,300 families will be given aid.	60 families benefited and 1 store roomconstructed.	..
7	Orissa	15 irrigation projects undertaken, 104 muzzled loaded guns provided to Adivasis and rehabilitation of Adivasis in colonies undertaken.	6 Talgur Centres to be established, irrigation projects will be undertaken and 50 muzzled loaded guns will be distributed.	..	..	85 families supplied with bullocks and 123 families with agricultural implements.	1,200 families will be provided with seeds and agricultural implements.	..	..
8	Punjab	700 acres of land reclaimed, 22 demonstration-*cum*-observation plots established, improved variety of seeds distributed and fertilisers supplied, 1,317 plants supplied and 1 model farm established.	Development of agriculture and irrigation schemes will be undertaken, 3,700 persons will be given seeds and 480 persons provided with fertilisers, etc.	..	..	714 persons given seeds, etc.	2,300 persons will be given subsidy.	..	..
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes		260 cultivators were given grants.	1,000 cultivators will be given grants.	1 000 perons benefited.	1,000 families will be benefited.	..	..

N. A.—Not available

STATEMENT NO. 4—*Contd*,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	West Bengal	120 Agricultural Demonstration Centres established; 57 irrigation schemes undertaken; 14 tanks constructed; 25 bighas of land acquired for giving agriculture training; 166 bulls distributed and 92 maintained.	Lac cultivation will be encouraged and developed; 33 irrigation schemes will be undertaken; 1,625 plots of land will be acquired and distributed; 10,000 maunds of seeds will be distributed and 30 tanks will be constructed.	..	..	Not furnished	..	..	..
11	Hyderabad	..	500 pairs of bulls will be purchased and distributed. Subsidy to 110 families will be given.	Not furnished	1,054 families will be given subsidies under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	Implements worth Rs. 8,000/- distributed.	250 bullocks to be supplied to 250 families.	..	..
12	Jammu & Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes		Not furnished	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		Not furnished	..
13	Madhya Bharat	One Training Centre in improved methods of agriculture development set up.	25 Agricultural Training Centres to be set up.	Not furnished	..	Not furnished	..	Not furnished	..
14	Mysore	N.A.	750 families to be given subsidies.	..	77,500 families to be benefitted.	Not furnished	920 persons to be benefitted.	Not furnished	..
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes		..	..	..	..	Not furnished	..
16	Rajasthan	Aid given for the repair and construction of 7,339 wells.	1,800 wells and 50 tanks to be constructed for irrigation purposes.	..	..	..	..	Not furnished	4,500 irrigation wells to be constructed and 50 persons to be trained.
17	Saurashtra	238 acres of land brought under Potato cultivation.	..	Compost manure supplied to 252 Harijans and agricultural implements to 144 families.	..	..	400 families will be given economic aid.	..	..
18	Travancore-Cochin.	..	..	..	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..
19	Ajmer	58 families given aid.	250 familes will be given economic aid and 145 wells will be sunk.	19 familes given aid for the sinking of wells.	60 wells will be sunk.	..	124 families will be given aid.	Not furnished	220 families to be given aid.
	Bhopal	208 families settled; 37 new wells sunk and repairs to 20 wells carried out.	185 families will be settled.	..	130 families will be settled on land.	..	..	..	..
21	Coorg	N.A.	250 acres of land to be reclaimed and 200 pairs of animals to be distributed.	85 plough bulls and 50 bags of de-oiled groundnut and paddy purchased. 22 Gujar ploughs, 118 bags of manure and Rs. 500/- worth of 25 sets of pullets and cockrels purchased. 4,035 acres of cardamom gardens sprayed with D.D.T.	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		Not furnished	..
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes		Not furnished	..	Not furnished	..	..	..
23	Himachal Pradesh	11,634 plants distributed and 210 families given aid.	Targets not fixed.	..	Not furnished	..	..	68½ chain of water channels constructed and agricultural implements and seeds distributed.	..

N. A.—Not available

STATEMENT No. 4—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	Kutch	213 families given aid.	Aid to 250 families will be given.	..	Aid to 250 families will be given.	..	Aid to 75 families will be given.	Not furnished	..
25	Manipur	600 acres of land brought under cultivation. Irrigation channels constructed in 78 villages.	5 Agricultural Farms to be set up; 100 miles of land to be irrigated; 12,300 acres of land to be brought under terrace cultivation and on 246 acres of land in villages agriculture farms to be established.	..	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		Not furnished	..
26	Tripura	3,124 Jhumia families settled, 2,646 Jhumia families given aid; 83,565 acres of land brought under cultivation and 10 pump-sets purchased.	Not fixed.	..	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	2,67,629 acres of land tractorised and 267 families given aid.	..	..	..	598 families given aid.	100 families to be given aid.	Not furnished	..
28	Pondicherry	..	..	..	200 families will be siven subsidies.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..

APPENDIX XXII

Statement No. 1

Shifting Cultivation practised in various States and steps adopted to tackle the problem

Andhra Pradesh

In Andhra Pradesh, shifting cultivation is practised by tribes like Kondhs, Gadabas, Konda Dhoras, Savaras and Malis in Srikakulam District ; Bagatas, Kammaras, Konda Doras, Valmikis of Agency tracts, Gadabas, Manna Dhoras, Renas, Porjas, Kondakapurs, Kotias and Kondhs in Visakhapatnam District; Koyas, Konda Kapus, Konda Reddis, Konda Dhoras, Konda Kammaras, Nayakas and Gadabas in East Godavari District and Koyas, Konda Reddis in West Godavari District. Of the two types of 'Podu' that are generally followed by the hillmen, the 'Chilka Podu' which is on flat grounds is not objectionable, as the lands on which it is practised are not very fertile. The other type of Podu 'Konda Podu' or 'Hill Podu', practised on hill slopes, is really objectionable. Shifting cultivation exists mainly in the Polavaram Taluk in West Godavari District, Bhadrachalam, Rampachodavaram, and Yellavaram Taluks in East Godavari District; Gudem, Golugonda, Veearavali and Srungavarampukota Taluks of Visakhapatnam District and Parvathipuram, Palakonda, Salur, Pathapatnam, Tekkali and Sompeta Taluks of Srikakulam District. No statistics or even rough figures are available as to the extent of shifting cultivation in this State, as it is spread over an area of approximately 19,20,000 acres; but on a rough and ready basis it may be assumed that annually an area of 9,65,000 acres has actually been utilised for shifting cultivation in the State. The number of tribals practising shifting cultivation may roughly be estimated at 2 lakhs. In his Report, submitted to the Government of Madras, the Special Agency Development Officer recommended to the Government that to wean away the tribal people from the evil habit of practising 'Podu' cultivation, a propaganda machinery should be devised for persuading the hillman to leave off such cultivation in areas with more than 10% slope, give them lands in the colonisation schemes wherever possible, provide irrigation facilities, grant taccavi loans, etc., etc. Based on the recommendation of the Special Agency Development Officer, the State Government sanctioned a scheme in the year 1954-55 for the training of 30 hillmen as Demonstration Maistries and 30 hillmen in improved methods of agriculture with a view to providing the required number of maistries from among the hillmen themselves for the demonstration units etc. A scheme for the training of 30 hillmen in improved methods of agriculture had also been sanctioned during 1955-56. Agricultural seed supplying depots had also been opened at Seethampet and Gummalakshmipuram in Srikakulam District. On account of podu or shifting cultivation, the hill slopes in the Machkund Catchment area have become bald and the silt collection in the Machkund Project has been considerable. In order to check this, an amount of Rs. 4·75 lakhs will be spent during 1956-61 on the soil conservation schemes in the State. The Special Officer appointed by the Madras Government had also recommended certain areas estimated at 48·300 acres for colonisation at 34 places where about 5,780 families could be settled. During 1953-54 and 1954-55, four colonisation schemes were started at (i) Jeelugumilli in West Godavari District, (ii) Pochavaram, (iii) Cannavaram and (iv) Amindabad in East Godavari District and 287 hill tribe families were settled on 2,875 acres of land.

2. During the Second Five Year Plan period, an amount of Rs. 54·62 lakhs has been provided under the State Sector of the Plan for the control of shifting cultivation in the State. During the plan period it is proposed to train 300 hillmen in agriculture as demonstration maistries, open 3 demonstration units for giving training to the tribes in improved methods of agriculture and to start 3 pilot farms with an amount of Rs. 7·60 lakhs. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 18,000 has been earmarked for the training of 60 hillmen as demonstration maistries during 1956-57. Four more colonisation schemes will be started during the Second Plan at Tajangi, Mampakinchuvanipalem, Gujjumamidivalasa and Kuddapalli to reclaim to the extent of 6,000 acres and colonise 800 familes at a cost of Rs. 12,27,400 during this period. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 8·00 lakhs has also been allotted under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for starting 6 colonisation schemes at Gummalakshmipuram, Chinagora, Daspuram, Mandasa and Salur in Srikakulam District and Chenchu area in Kurnool District for the settlement of 400 families at a cost of Rs. 2,000 per family. During 1956-57, an expenditure of Rs. 2,12,500 has already been sanctioned by the Government of India for the colonisation of 185 families in the State under this scheme.

Assam

In Assam, shifting cultivation is practised annually over an area of about 5,08,800 acres by approximately 9,79,000 tribals belonging to tribes like Garo, Mikir, Kachari, Naga, Mizo, Khasi, Jaintia, Lalung, Chakma, etc., as follows :—

Name of the District	Area cut annually for shifting cultivation in acres	Population living on shifting cultivation
(i) Garo Hills District	80,000	1,90,000
(ii) United Mikir and North Cachar Hills District	48,000	1,90,000
(iii) Mizo District	76,800	1,80,000
(iv) Naga Hills	80,000	2,00,000
(v) United K and J Hills	1,28,000	3,00,000
(vi) In hilly tracts of Plains District of Kamrup, Nowgong, Cachar, etc.	96,000	N.A.
Total	5,08,800	9,79,000

2. The problem is particularly serious in the five districts mentioned above because these are the regions where the main agricultural practice by which almost the entire tribal population earns a living is jhumming or shifting cultivation. About 2 acres of forest land, principally already reduced to the bamboo stage are clear felled except for the biggest trees during the period, December to the middle of February, set fire to when dry in late February or early March. Hill paddy is sown mixed with short staple cotton, chillies, tapioca, etc. in the first year. Many tribes cultivate the same land for one year while others for two years. In the second year only hill paddy is grown. The interval between use of the same land varies from 3 years in the most densely populated areas to 7 years in the least densely populated areas. Five years may usually be taken as an average.

3. In the year 1953, the Government of India appointed a team of experts to report on the extent of shifting cultivation practised in the State and to recommend ways and means to combat the problem on scientific lines. After touring an area of 1,500 miles, the team of experts came to the conclusion that while it would be preferable to replace 'jhumming' by a system of terrace cultivation wherever feasible; 'jhumming', in itself is not to be regarded as something dangerous or entirely to be spurned. The team of experts have observed that if almost simultaneously with sowing of seeds in a 'Jhum' or immediately thereafter, steps could be taken to afforest the land so that a blanket of vegetation could be built upon it within a reasonable period, there would be no harm in subjecting the land to 'jhumming' at long intervals. The blanket of vegetation would help in retaining the moisture and building up the fertility of the soil and at the same time enable the soil to be retained on the hill slopes without allowing it to be washed away by swift and forceful currents of water during rains. For the afforestation of the 'jhummed' land, the species should be carefully selected. It should be easy to propagate, ready to fall in a period of 8 to 10 years and should be able to build up the fertility of the soil during this period. These conditions are admirably fulfilled in wattle, in the cultivation of which, according to the experts, lies the solution to the regeneration of 'Jhummed' land. The disposal of its valuable bark helps in bringing a good return for the tribal people and in strengthening their economy. In addition to this, the team of experts have also recommended the planned use of land and raising of cash crops like cotton, chillies, betel nuts, cardamom, texpat, pepper, fruits like oranges, pine-apples etc. and important commercial crops such as lemongrass, pararubber, etc. The creation of bench terraces, advocated by some, as solution to this problem will not be successful in Assam because unless such terraced areas can be irrigated properly no permanent food crops can be grown in such terraces. In certain areas of Assam, the possibilities of irrigation are very little as the sources of perenial water supply which can be dammed up and water led into the terraced fields are inadequate. A solution has been found to the problem of shifting cultivation in the State, by starting demonstration centres to demonstrate to the tribal people the possibilities of reducing the area cultivated by them on shifting basis for raising food crops, to raising cash crops such as pepper, cashew nut, rubber, wattle, etc. Along with this, to reduce the intensity of soil erosion in their annual or two years shifting cultivation areas, measures such a temporary contour-bunds, strip-weeding, strip-cropping, etc., are also being demonstrated to enable the tribesmen to cultivate the areas for three or four years, which previously they used to cultivate for one or two years.

4. The Government of Assam introduced a Pilot Scheme in the early part of 1954, by setting up three demonstration centres in different parts of the Garo Hills District. The improved pattern of land utilisation shown at these centres consisted of afforestation of the hill tops and slopes with wattle plantation, cultivation of coffee, cashew-nut and black pepper along the contour of the lower portions of the hill slopes and soil conservation along with the slopes by contour bunding. These measures are reported to have created wide spread interest and enthusiasm among the tribal people. Out of 3,000 acres of land acquired in Garo Hills District, an area of 171·5 acres was utilised during 1954-56 for demonstration purposes. Towards the end of 1954, encouraged by the results achieved, 6 more demonstration centres, 3 in Mikir Hills, 2 in Mizo District and one in North Cachar Hills District were sanctioned and have since started functioning.

5. During the First Five Year Plan, the working of the shifting cultivation control scheme made a considerable progress in the State and a sum of Rs. 5,59,901 has already been spent on this programme. In view of the fact that there is no suitable land for permanent rice cultivation in Assam Hills, Pilot Demonstration Projects for growing non-perishable cash crops were started in Garo Hills, Mikir Hills and Lushai Hills. In all 16 centres covering an area of about 550 acres were established during 1954-57 and crops such as coffee, black pepper, cashew nuts, para rubber, lemon grass, wattle etc., have been planted on the contour terraces. The hillmen working in these projects are beginning to evince keen interest in these cash crops, but they are keen on building terraces for growing food crops such as paddy.

6. During the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to undertake a more ambitious programme for the control of shifting cultivation in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 71·25 lakhs. The scheme will cover an area of 9,85,600 acres. It is proposed to open 200 demonstration centres with an area of 100 acres each to minimise the evil effects of 'jhumming' where the same is unavoidable.

Bihar

In Bihar 15,000 Kharias in Dhalbhum Sub-division of Singhbhum District and 1,00,000 Mal Paharias and Sauriya Paharias in Dumka, Pakur, Rajmahal and Godda Damin ranges and in Masalia and Ranibahal forests of Hijla range in Santhal Parganas practise shifting cultivation over an area of 40 and 396 acres respectively. Korwas on the border

areas of Ranchi District and Jashpur (Madhya Pradesh) are also accustomed to this form of cultivation sporadically. The Kharias are also habituated to this cultivation in the tract of Manbhum District which adjoins the Dhalbhum Sub-division of Singhbum District. The hill Kharias who practise shifting cultivation usually clear patches of forest by axes. The fallen trees are used for houses, buildings, fuel and other purposes. The roots and the stems are burnt by putting fire at the base. In course of a few days all such stems are burnt to ashes. The area thus cleared is dressed with a hoe. When rainy season starts, the seeds of maize, bajra, mustard, etc. are sown. During rains, crops are grown which are harvested when fully matured. Previously the hill Kharias used to clear fresh pieces of forests after one or two years. But after coming in of rigid regulations and vigilance, now a days such indiscreminate cutting of forests is not observed. Therefore, in average, the same plot is used for three to four years. Just before the rains, the Paharias dibble seed of 'Ghangara' and when the seedlings are about a foot high, they collect persons in large number and clear and fell the area. In the following year they burnt the whole stuff and raise a crop of maize and in the 3rd year they raise another crop of Bajra and then leave the area for another forest plot where the above mentioned process is repeated. After several years (say 8 to 10 years) if the first 'kuraod' place is found with forest re-growth then the same process is repeated otherwise the area is left fallow. The local name of such cultivation is 'kurao'. The same piece of land is used after 8 to 10 years but may be longer in some cases. Crops like maize, beans, ganghra, bajra and small pulses are grown in shifting cultivation areas.

2. In the beginning, 10 families of Kharias were settled in the district of Manbhum by giving to each family 5½ bighas of land for cultivation, housestead and financial assistance for purchase of house building materials, bullocks, agricultural implements, etc. In the year 1952-53, 50 Kharia families were settled in the District of Singhbhum. In the years 1953-54 and 1954-55, 120 more Kharia families in the same District have been settled. All these families have been settled at Chandpur and Haludhani colonies in the District of Singhbhum. During the year 1955-56 the State Government had proposed to rehabilitate 105 more families of the Kharias in the Districts of Singhbhum and Manbhum and have approved continuance of the scheme under the Second Five Year Plan. The families of Paharias in 1954-55 have also been rehabilitated under another scheme for the all round welfare of Paharias in Santhal Parganas in a block of 100 acres of land near Parerkola in the Pakur Damin Area.

3. Under the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 15,86,500 has been earmarked for the rehabilitation of 500 families of Kharias and other tribes practising shifting cultivation in the State. Of this provision, the Government of India has already sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 54,400, 50% of Rs. 1,08,800 for the settlement of 68 families at the rate of Rs. 1,600 each during the year 1956-57.

Bombay

In the State of Bombay shifting cultivation is practised in the areas of 'Alibag' 'Pen', 'Panwel', 'Karjat', 'Nagothana' and Ranges of Kolaba District, and in the District of Dangs, annually over an area of 72,300 acres by about 25,000 tribal persons. In Kolaba District, shifting cultivation is practised by 'Thakurs' and 'Katkaries' and in Dangs District by 'Kunbis', 'Konkanis', 'Varlies', 'Marchis', and 'Bhils'. In Kolaba District it is done by rab burning and planting Nachani in the 1st year and Vari in the 2nd year. Two weedings are undertaken during the season, same areas come under cultivation after two to three years. Dangs District follows this method by heavy loping of the trees. The burnt patches are used almost exclusively for seed beds, and seedlings are transplanted in the adjoining unburnt areas where trees are heavily lopped to remove shade. Assistance is now given to Katkaris holding Dhali plots for developing land and if the scheme is successful shifting cultivation will be considerably reduced.

Kerala

Shifting cultivation is practised in Kerala in Attapady Amson, Welluvanad Taluk, Malabar District, annually over an area of 20 to 25 thousand acres by Tribes like Irulars, Mudugars and Kurumbars numbering about 7 to 8 thousand. 3 to 6 years old growth of trees is cut and burnt in summer, soil is worked upto 3" to 6" deep and Ragi, Samai and Cholam are sown. For two to three years the same piece is used and then left fallow for three to six years. In Koshikode, Kurumbraned, Kottayam, Wynaad and Chirakkal Taluks of Malabar District, shifting cultivation is practised by Kurichians, Paniyars and Irulars about 1,418 in numbers over an area of 29,000 acres. To arrest shifting cultivation an amount of Rs. 9·12 lakhs has been provided under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for the pilot scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 1·75 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 1956-57.

Madhya Pradesh

In Madhya Pradesh, shifting cultivation is being practised in Rengakhar, Kawardha, Taregaon and Gandai ranges in Drug District ; in Narainpur, Dhandai, Abujmarh, Antagarh, Korar and Kanker area in Bastar District; Tamai, Damna and Batka-khapa area in Chhindwara District ; Mothe Madyan and Lahan Madyan tract in Chanda District; in the ex-zamindaris of Saletakri, Bijagarh, Kinni Hatta area in Balaghat District; 'Baiga-chak' in Dindori range in Mandla District; remote tract of Surguja Forest in Surguja District; Jaldiga Block of Udaipur Range and

Kumarta R.F. of Raigarh Forest in Raigarh District; Pandaria, Kota, Lormi and Lamni Ranges in Bilaspur District; Khudia, Nagar and Narainpur Ranges in Jashpur District, from times immemorial by Aboriginal Tribes like Korwa, Pando, Korku, Baiga, Bhumias, Bharia, Mawasi, Madia, Majhwars, Gonds, Agaria etc., who have developed their own distinct tribal character, culture and mode of living to which they are so wedded that any change does not find favour with them. Some of these tribes like Baigas and Bhumias are against the laceration of 'Breast of Mother Earth' by plough. There are, however, many families of tribals specially from Gonds, who have changed their forest abodes into cultivable plots of land and taken to settled living. But in some areas in the Districts of Raigarh, Surguja, Bastar, Mandla, Drug, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Bilaspur and Jashpur, etc., there are about 30,000 tribals who are still practising shifting cultivation. An approximate area of 44,000 acres is being cut annually by the tribals.

Shifting cultivation locally known as "Bewar" is practised by Baigas. The area is usually selected on moderate to steep hill slopes with thick vegetation. Each family clears fells two to five acres during March-April. The felled material is allowed to dry at stump site and they are burnt in situ just before rains. The area is then cleared of the debris. In the clear burnt patches seeds of inferior millets and pulses are sown. In the first year, the Baigas usually reap a very good harvest. The same site is used for two subsequent years. After practising shifting cultivation the land is kept fallow for about ten to twenty years.

There is another type of local variation of shifting cultivation called "Dahi" in which site selected is level or gently sloping with comparatively sparse tree growth. Branch wood is cut and spread thickly all over the cut portion and burnt. After burning, seeds are sown by broadcaste.

In many tribal tracts where shifting cultivation is practised adequate culturable lands can be found in level areas to settle the tribal people. This may be done by breaking up land for cultivation, levelling and terracing whereever possible. Training in agriculture, supply of agricultural implements, seeds, etc., would also be necessary.

Schemes have already been started for settling the aboriginals practising shifting cultivation in Surguja and Raigarh Districts. Under the first scheme from the year 1953 up to October, 1955, 326 families of tribal people have been settled in 16 forest villages of Raigarh and Surguja Districts. Each family which has been settled has been provided with a pair of bullocks, a set of agricultural implements, a plough, seeds etc., in addition to other facilities such as free supply of food grains to each family until they get their first crop, construction of approach roads and common public buildings, and grant of loans and advances etc. In the Bastar District, there are many tribal families who are landless and others who practise shifting cultivation. Under the pilot scheme which is in operation in Konta and Bijapur Tehsils of Bastar District since 1953-54, upto 1955, 129 such families were settled in 112 centres on single family basis. Each family has been provided free land for agriculture, a pair of bullocks, a set of agricultural implements, seeds, manure and subsistence allowance till the first harvest is cropped, at an average expenditure of Rs. 504-8-0 per family. The tribal families who have been settled so far have raised 3,959 maunds of grains estimated to value Rs. 35,578 on an area of 884·39 acres during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. During the year 1955-56, it had been proposed that about 430 acres of land will be brought under the plough by these tribes. It is also proposed to implement similar schemes in the Bilaspur and Jashpur Divisions. It is estimated that during the next 5 to 10 years, 6,000 families could be settled in different parts of the State. In addition to these schemes, the State Government is also running in Bastar District, four Rural Uplift Centres for educating the tribal people in improved methods of agriculture and better living.

In the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 19·00 lakhs has been made under the State Sector for the control of shifting cultivation in old Madhya Pradesh in addition to the provision that may be made under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.

In the regions which previously constituted the former Vindhya Pradesh, shifting cultivation is practised by Baigas, the Scheduled Tribes who live in the Districts of Shahdol and Sidhi, covering an area of about 9,03,680 acres. Up to October, 1955, 40 families of Baigas have been settled.

A provision of Rs. 14·25 lakhs has been made under State Sector of the Second Five Year Plan for the settlement of 3,000 families at the rate of Rs. 500 each during this period. The State Government has been sanctioned a central grant of Rs. 1·00 lakh for 200 families during 1956-57.

Madras

In Madras, shifting cultivation is practised in Anamalais, Coimbatore District by 46, 63 and 22 families of Kadars, Kuduvars and Pulayars on approximately an area of 480 acres cut annually. In Ulandi tract of the same District, 10 families of Muduvars practise shifting cultivation and an area of 50 acres is utilised annually for this purpose. The Kadars cut the shrubs and burn them and the soil is worked with hands. The same area is cultivated after five years. The Muduvars cultivate paddy and the same area is ploughed once in 3 or 4 years. Shifting cultivation is also practised in all villages of Gudalur Taluk of Nilgiris District except O' valley and Nellakota. About 2,000

to 2,500 acres in all are cut annually. In this area, it is practised by the Chetties and Hill Tribes such as Paniars, Kurumbars and Nickens. The shifting cultivation is only with regard to dry crops. There is an interval of at least 3 to 4 years before they raise the same crop on the same land. In Madras State, about 2,200 persons are practising shifting cultivation.

Mysore

In Mysore shifting cultivation is practised by 3,000 Kunbis in the interior and mountaneous tracts of Kunkumbi, Hemadge, Patne and Chandagad Rounds of the Khanpur and Chandgad Taluks of Belgaum District, over a total area of 10,000 acres. It is also practised by Kunbis, Halkki, Wakkals and Kumri Marathas in the interior hilly forest areas in Supa Petha, Honawar Taluk and Bhatkal Petha of Kanara District over a total area of 4,000 acres. In Belgaum District 10,000 acres of forest areas are specially set aside for this type of cultivation, which is divided into 8 equal parts. Each part is cultivated for two years in succession--1st year with Nachani and 2nd year with Vari and then the 2nd part is taken up from the third year. Thus the same plot will come up for cultivation after a lapse of 16 years. In Kanara, total area allotted for this purpose in about 4,000 acres, which is divided into 5 equal parts and each part cultivated annually with 'Nachani' after cleaning and burning. The same part will come up for cultivation once in 5 years. In the ranges of Hunsur, Haggadadevanakote, Kakanakote, Begur, Ainurmarigudi, Gundlapet, Bandipur and Chamarajanagar of Mysore Forest Division, Bettakurubars and Jenukurubars practise shifting cultivation annually on approximately 220 acres of land. Crops like Ragi, Jola, Thil Mustard, Chillies, etc., are cultivated by those practising shifting cultivation.

Orissa

Shifting cultivation is practised in Orissa by about 9,35,700 tribals like Bhuyan, Juangs, Kandh, Kutia Kond, Saoras, Jatapas, Paharias, Gadabas and Koyas in the District of Koenjhar, Sundergarh Bonai, Dhenkanal-Pallahar, Sambalpur (Bumra) and Rairakhol in North Orissa and Ganjam Agency, Kalahandi and Khariar Districts and Jeypore Estate of Koraput District, in South Orissa, over an area of about 81,72,800 acres. With a view to wean away the tribals from practising 'Podu' and to improve their economic condition, the Government introduced a scheme for settlement of tribals on land in new colonies since 1948-49. The scheme has been taken up in Bonai, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Kashipur, Rairakhol, Bolangir and Balliguda Forest Divisions and in other area of Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Koraput, Phulbani and Mayurbhanj Districts. The aim of the scheme is to settle down the Hill Tribes on permanent cultivation by establishing colonies and providing all sorts of facilities at Government cost. Accordingly, grants for supply of bullocks, seeds, agricultural implements and for land reclamation, construction of huts and wells, sanitation, education, tanks, communications and irrigation, etc., are provided under these schemes. Till the end of 1954-55, 81 colonies had been started in which 2,496 families were settled. Uptil now with the efforts of the Forest Department, about 1,000 families have come down from the hills and settled in colonies established for them in Kalahandi, Patna, Barra and Rairokhol Division. The aboriginal settlers have also taken to reclamation of forest lands and about 45,000 acres have been reclaimed so far. In order to save the tribal people practising shifting cultivation from exploitation by non-aboriginees, Forest Department is at present running 5 departmental shops for this purpose to supply the daily requirements of the people within an easy reach and without their being exploited. Further proposals to extend the number of such shops and their scope in giving facilities for marketing the minor forest produce and the cash crops raised from their shifting cultivation are under the consideration of the State Government.

In the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 47·80 lakhs has been provided for the settlement of 4,000 Adivasis on land and Rs.6.93 lakhs for taking up a few pilot projects of Jhum Control Scheme on the lines of Assam in addition to the provision made in the Centrally Sponsored Programme. During 1956-57, an amount of Rs. 4,47,614 was sanctioned by the Government of India to the State Government as 50% of the total expenditure of Rs. 8,95,229 for the settlement of 800 families in 20 colonies. In Koraput District, large scale contour bunding on undulating lands where shifting cultivation is practised, have been carried over an area of 3,570 acres. Planting of cashew nuts and bamboos has been carried out over an area of 420 acres. Agava planting for converting agava fibre into ropes has also been done over 6 miles along contour bunds during the year 1956-57.

Uttar Pradesh

In Uttar Pradesh, shifting cultivation is practised by the Sahariyas (Scheduled Caste) of Lalitpur Sub-division of Jhansi District and the inhabitants of Rupin and Supin valleys in the upper reaches of Tons Valley in Tehri Garhwal District, on an approximate area of 200 acres. In Tehri Garhwal area, the land is cleared of trees and shrub growth. The cut material, is allowed to dry and then burned during the summer and after the rains, crop is sown. After the first crop the land is kept fallow for two to three years to get again a dense shrub growth which is cut and burnt once more before sowing the next crop.

West Bengal

In West Bengal, shifting cultivation is practised by 'Totos' in the District of Jalpaiguri. The Government of India have made a provision of Rs. 2·18 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Programme during the Second Five Year Plan for rehabilitating 73 families of 'Totos' in about 3·12 square miles of area. An amount of Rs. 22,200 has been sanctioned during 1956-57 to the State Government for preliminaries in connection with the implementation of the schemes.

Manipur

In the State of Manipur, shifting cultivation is practised by tribes like Kukis, Angamis, Tangkhuls, Maring, Kabuis and Kacha Nagas in the hill tracts of the State. It is estimated that out of nearly two lakhs of tribal population about 1,82,909 are practising shifting cultivation. An area of 54,181 acres of land is utilised annually for shifting cultivation. The tribesmen select plots for doing their shifting cultivation known here as 'Jhum cultivation' in areas where there is good vegetative cover and they clear-fell the whole area during the month of December or January and in some places one month earlier. All the cut materials are kept scattered and exposed to the sun in order to make them completely dry and secure a good burn when the same is set to fire in the month of April or May. After this operation, soil preparation is done by hoeing only; and the ashes left on the ground are dug into the soil to replenish soil fertility. Then with the advent of monsoon, the cultivators start to sow their paddy seeds. They seldom stick to a particular plot for two years for paddy cultivation. Only the first year, they use the land for paddy cultivation and the second year for growing vegetables. Every year they shift to a fresh plot for paddy cultivation. They generally select well-wooded areas where they consider the soil fertility to be rich and they get sufficient forest materials for cutting and good burning. In this way, they go on shifting from place to place. They come back to the same piece of land when the area is reclothed with some forest cover by natural regeneration after some 15 to 20 years. The total area of land covered under shifting cultivation is approximately 32,00,000 acres. Crops like paddy, maize, mustard, potatoes, cabbages, sesamum, etc., etc., are grown in shifting cultivation areas.

No pilot project farm for the control of shifting cultivation was started in the First Five Year Plan. In the Second Five Year Plan, an allotment of Rs. 10.68 lakhs has been made under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for the rehabilitation of 5,000 families. It is also proposed to open 5 Demonstaration Centres in the State during this period.

Tripura

In Tripura State, about 95,501 tribals belonging to tribes like Riang, Tripura, Kuki, Jamatia, Mag, Chakma, Lushai, Garo, etc. are practising shifting cultivation to Sadar, Khowai, Kailashahar, Kamalpur, Dharmanagar, Udaipur, Sonemura, Sabroom, Belonia and Amarpur Sub-divisions on an annual approximate area of 1,16,900 acres. In order to settle these tribes permanently on land, the State Government started a pilot scheme in Belonia Sub-division in the year 1953-54. Under this scheme up to the end of 1954-55, 552 families have been given land varying from 2 to 3 acres. Financial assistance for the purchase of seeds, bullocks, implements, etc., has also been given to 339 families. The settlers have cleared the jungle for raising crops and have constructed by voluntary efforts, 6½ miles of jeepable road and have undertaken construction of another road. Ten tube-wells have been sunk in these colonies for providing drinking water facilities to the settlers. Five Primary Schools have been started by the State Government for providing education to the children, while a mobile dispensary is rendering medical aid. A small lake has been created by putting up a bund in the narrow opening of hills for providing water for irrigation and bathing and at the same time encouraging the settlers in duck-rearing and fishery. A peripatetic veterinary party is being set up this year for treatment of their cattle and a fair price shop is also being opened at a centrally situated colony for supplying essential commodities. The State Government contemplate to convert this store into a co-operative society as soon as the settlers can take charge of it. The efforts of the State Government have created a keen desire in the mind of the tribals for a settled life and 3,124 families have been settled on land till the end of the year 1955-56.

During the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 57·36 lakhs has been made for the control of shifting cultivation in the State. The intention is to settle 6,000 to 12,000 families on land free of nazar during the Second Five Year Plan period on payment of Rs. 500 per family. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 9.50 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the year 1956-57 with the instructions that the first instalment of Rs. 300 for purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements to be paid out of Rs. 500 provided for each family should be given to such families as have been allotted at least 3 acres of paddy and 3 acres of tila land for cultivation and as have reclaimed a part of the land after due verification by a responsible Officer not below the rank of a Circle Officer. The second instalment of Rs. 100 will be paid in the next year after verifying that the beneficiary has continued to cultivate the land previously reclaimed, that he has reclaimed some more land and that he has utilised the previous grant for purposes for which it was sanctioned, the third instalment of Rs. 100 will be paid in the third year after again verifying that he has continued to cultivate the reclaimed land and that he has completed the reclamation of the entire land allotted to him. It is also considered desirable that a village level worker with some training in agriculture is appointed

n each area where Jhumias have been settled to ensure that they reclaimed the land and cultivate it on approved lines, that they get requirements of seeds and manures, etc. in time and that their difficulties, if any, are promptly solved. Each village level worker may be put in charge of a certain number of families depending on local condition to ensure the success of the scheme. The Government of India have also suggested that efforts should be made to provide them with other facilities such as housing, drinking water, medical etc. to encourage them to settled cultivation. Priority should be given to these areas while deciding the location of various welfare schemes. In addition to the above allocation under the State Sector, an amount of Rs. 7.20 lakhs has also been earmarked under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for the purpose of giving grants to 1,440 families practising shifting cultivation at the rate of Rs. 500 each. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for 500 families during the period under Report. During the first half of 1956, 795 families were allotted land, 1,039 families were given grants of second instalment (*i.e.*, Rs. 200 each) and 311 families grants of first instalment (*i.e.*, Rs. 300 each.)

STATEMENT

Statement showing the expenditure incurred and the physical targets achieved during the First Five Year Plan Period and expenditure Shifting

Serial No.	Name of the State	FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN		SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN		
		Financial targets	Physical targets achieved	Financial Targets		Physical
				Under State Sector	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Under State Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam	5,59,901	9 Pilot Project Centres.	71,25,000	..	Opening of 200 Demonstration Centres with an area of 100 acres each.
2	Orissa	N.A.	81 colonies for settlement of 2,496 families.	47,80,000	..	Settlement of 4,000 families.
3	Andhra Pradesh . .	N.A.	4 colonisation schemes started.	24,62,400	8,00,000	(i) 4 colonisation schemes to reclaim 6,000 acres of land and colonise 800 families–Rs. 12·274 lakhs. (ii) Soil conservation scheme–Rs. 4.75 lakhs. (iii) 3 pilot farms, 300 hillmen to be trained as maistries and opening of 3 demonstration farms Rs. 7.60 lakhs.
4	Manipur . . .	Nil	Nil.	..	10,68,000	..
5	Bihar	N.A.	285 families settled.	15,86,500	..	Rehabilitation of 500 families of Kharias and other tribes.
6	Tripura . . .	N.A.	3,124 families settled.	57,36,000	7,20,000	6,000 to 12,000 families will be settled on land on payment of Rs. 500 to each family.
7	Madhya Pradesh . .	N.A.	326 families settled*	19,00,000	..	Targets not fixed.
	Vindhya Pradesh . .	N.A.	40 families settled*	14,25,000	..	3,000 families @ Rs. 500 each.
8	Bombay . . .	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..
9	Mysore	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..
10	Kerala	N.A.	N.A.	..	9,12,000	..
11	Madras . . .	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..
12	Uttar Pradesh . .	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..
13	West Bengal . . .	N.A.	N.A.	..	2,18,000	..

*Upto October, 1955.
N. A.—Not available

No. 2

proposed to be incurred and targets to be achieved in the Second Five Year Plan in weaning away tribals from the practice of Cultivation

Targets	Financial Targets		DURING 1956-57	
			Physical Targets	
Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Under State Sector.	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.	Under State Sector	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
8	9	10	11	12
..	9,42,100	..	Opening of 15 Plantation Centres in 750 acres and 9 Maintenance Centres in 2,250 acres.	..
..	8,95,229	..	Settlement of 800 families in 20 colonies.	..
Colonisation schemes at 6 places for 440 families at a cost of Rs. 2,000 per family.	18,000	2,12,500	60 hillmen to be trained as maistries in improved methods of cultivation.	6 colonisation schemes at :— (i) Gumma Lakshmipuram. (ii) Chinagora area. (iii) Daspuram area. (iv) Mandasa area and (v) Salur area in Srikakulam District. (vi) Chenchu area in Kurnool District (185 families to be benefitted.)
Rehabilitation of 5,000 families and opening of 5 demonstration centres.	..	..	..	..
..	1,08,800	..	Rehabilitation of 68 families of Kharias and other tribes @ Rs. 1600 each.	..
Grants to 1,440 families @ Rs. 500 per family	9,50,000	2,50,000	Settlement of 1,900 families @ Rs. 500 per family.	Grant to 500 families @ Rs. 500 per family.
..	Details not available.	..	Details not available.	..
..	1,00,000	..	200 families to be resettled @ Rs. 500.	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
Pilot scheme (targets not fixed).	..	1,75,000	..	Targets not fixed (pilot scheme).
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
Rehabilitation of 73 families	..	22,200	..	Construction of staff quarters and their appointment etc.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing a comparative study of expenditure on Cottage Industry Schemes for

Serial No.	Name of the State	SCHEDULED TRIBES		SCHEDULED
		First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra	56,763	5,56,000	..
2	Assam	27,03,083	42,08,600	3,995
3	Bihar	2,50,496	33,37,500	N.A.
4	Bombay	4,65,439	9,14,160	..
5	Madhya Pradesh	..	12,21,600	..
6	Madras	..	8,33,000	..
7	Orissa	71,621	33,05,000	30,000
8	Punjab	1,03,933	5,08,050	13,948
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes		10,04,000
10	West Bengal	85,326	24,81,900	11,727
11	Hyderabad	..	2,88,800	N.A.
12	Jammu & Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes		N.A.
13	Madhya Bharat	7,67,457	21,63,800	N.A.
14	Mysore	..	1,14,000	..
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes		3,58,000
16	Rajasthan	1,79,156	4,00,000	..
17	Saurashtra	..	7,20,000	1,34,400
18	Travancore-Cochin	..	3,33,000	..
19	Ajmer	..	5,15,420	44,448
20	Bhopal	..	47,500	29,500
21	Coorg	..	23,750	10,926
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes		N.A.
23	Himachal Pradesh	8,047	7,42,500	4,998
24	Kutch	5,827	1,25,000	37,050
25	Manipur	39,721	2,06,000	..
26	Tripura	6,314	4,75,000	6,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh	..	3,30,000	..
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes		..
	TOTAL	47,43,183	2,38,50,580	16,88,992

N. A. Not available

XXIII

No. 1

Backward Classes during the First Plan and proposed for the Second Plan.

CASTES	*EX*-CRIMINAL TRIBES		OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES		TOTAL	
Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14,00,000	356	..	N.A.	N.A.	57,119	19,56,000
2,99,500	No *Ex*-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	N.A.	27,07,078	45,08,100
22,31,250	16,090	..	..	9,50,000	2,66,586	65,18,750
5,00,000	3,53,453	1,57,700	..	2,05,200	8,18,892	17,77,060
8,50,000	No *Ex*-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	20,71,600
7,50,000	33,129	18,65,000	..	..	33,129	34,48,000
6,00,000	20,385	30,000	36,750	..	1,58,756	39,35,000
1,90,000	..	1,49,150	..	..	1,17,881	8,47,200
49,03,000	2,35,000	..	1,41,000	10,00,000	13,80,000	59,03,000
15,70,000	..	..	..	..	97,053	40,51,900
6,12,000		..	114,445	66,500	1,14,445	9,67,300
3,00,000	No *Ex*-Criminal Tribes		..	1,50,000	..	4,50,000
15,49,350	..	2,00,000	..	..	7,67,457	39,13,150
10,75,000	..	..	..	..	..	11,89,000
10,04,000	..	15,000	..	1,39,000	3,58,000	11,58,000
15,40,000	20,673	1,00,000	..	2,75,000	1,99,829	23,15,000
95,000	1,100	..	4,300	5,42,500	1,39,800	13,57,500
27,60,000	No *Ex*-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	30,93,000
4,26,200	..	84,720	..	70,000	44,448	10,96,340
95,000	..	..	..	..	29,500	1,42,500
47,500	No *Ex*-Criminal Tribes		..	..	10,926	71,250
3,80,000	..	..	..	..	..	3,80,000
6,30,500	No *Ex*-Criminal Tribes		5,585	..	18,630	13,73,000
..	2,100	..	..	1,09,250	44,977	2,34,250
2,500	No *Ex*-Criminal Tribes		..	15,000	39,721	2,23,500
75,000	No *Ex*-Criminal Tribes		..	..	12,314	5,50,000
7,50,000	..	..	..	..	..	10,80,000
1,18,750	..	..	..	..	..	1,18,750
2,47,54,550	6,82,286	26,01,570	3,02,080	35,22,450	74,16,541	5,47,29,150

N. A.— Not available

13—2 Com, S. C. & T /57

STATEMENT

Statement showing comparative expenditure on Cottage Industry Schemes under State Sector and

Serial No.	Name of State	Scheduled Tribes: Under State Sector	Scheduled Tribes: Under Central Sector	Scheduled Tribes: Total	Scheduled Castes: Under State Sector	Scheduled Castes: Under Central Sector	Scheduled Castes: Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	1,90,000	3,66,000	5,56,000	..	14,00,000	14,00,000
2	Assam	34,08,600	8,00,000	42,08,600	1,99,500	1,00,000	2,99,500
3	Bihar	2,37,500	31,00,000	33,37,500	3,56,250	18,75,000	22,31,250
4	Bombay	1,64,160	7,50,000	9,14,160	..	5,00,000	5,00,000
5	Madhya Pradesh	5,96,600	6,25,000	12,21,600	..	8,50,000	8,50,000
6	Madras	5,06,000	3,27,000	8,33,000	..	7,50,000	7,50,000
7	Orissa	20,49,000	12,56,000	33,05,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	6,00,000
8	Punjab	2,08,050	3,00,000	5,08,050	1,90,000	..	1,90,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes		..	17,44,000	31,59,000	49,03,000
10	West Bengal	15,40,900	9,41,000	24,81,900	5,70,000	10,00,000	15,70,000
11	Hyderabad	2,88,800	..	2,88,800	..	6,12,000	6,12,000
12	Jammu & Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes		..	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
13	Madhya Bharat	12,95,800	8,68,000	21,63,800	4,49,350	11,00,000	15,49,350
14	Mysore	1,14,000	..	1,14,000	4,75,000	6,00,000	10,75,000
15	PEPSU	No Scheduled Tribes		..	2,54,000	7,50,000	10,04,000
16	Rajasthan	4,00,000	..	4,00,000	6,00,000	9,40,000	15,40,000
17	Saurashtra	95,000	6,25,000	7,20,000	95,000	..	95,000
18	Travancore-Cochin	..	3,33,000	3,33,000	..	27,60,000	27,60,000
19	Ajmer	3,65,420	1,50,000	5,15,420	3,26,200	1,00,000	4,26,200
20	Bhopal	47,500	..	47,500	95,000	..	95,000
21	Coorg	23,750	..	23,750	47,500	..	47,500
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes		..	3,80,000	..	3,80,000
23	Himachal Pradesh	1,42,500	6,00,000	7,42,500	2,30,500	4,00,000	6,30,500
24	Kutch	..	1,25,000	1,25,000	..	..	..
25	Manipur	1,70,000	36,000	2,06,000	2,500	..	2,500
26	Tripura	1,75,000	3,00,000	4,75,000	75,000	..	75,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh	..	3,30,000	3,30,000	3,25,000	4,25,000	7,50,000
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes		..	1,18,750	..	1,18,750
	TOTAL	1,20,18,580	1,18,32,000	2,38,50,580	71,33,550	1,76,21,000	2,47,54,550

No. 2

Central Sector during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Ex-Criminal Tribes			Other Backward Classes			Total		
Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Break-up not given		..	..	..	..	1,90,000	17,66,000	19,56,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	No Other Backward Classes		..	36,08,100	9,00,000	45,08,100
..	..	..	9,50,000	..	9,50,000	15,43,750	49,75,000	65,18,750
1,57,700	..	1,57,700	2,05,200	..	2,05,200	5,27,060	12,50,000	17,77,060
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	5,96,600	14,75,000	20,71,600
8,15,000	10,50,000	18,65,000	..	..	..	13,21,000	21,27,000	34,48,000
30,000	..	30,000	..	..	..	23,79,000	15,56,000	39,35,000
1,49,150	..	1,49,150	..	..	..	5,47,200	3,00,000	8,47,200
..	..	..	10,00,000	..	10,00,000	27,44,000	31,59,000	59,03,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	21,10,900	19,41,000	40,51,900
..	..	..	66,500	..	66,500	3,55,300	6,12,000	9,67,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	4,50,000	..	4,50,000
..	2,00,000	2,00,000	..	..	..	17,45,150	21,68,000	39,13,150
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,89,000	6,00,000	11,89,000
15,000	..	15,000	1,39,000	..	1,39,000	4,08,000	7,50,000	11,58,000
1,00,000	..	1,00,000	2,75,000	..	2,75,000	13,75,000	9,40,000	23,15,000
..	..	..	5,42,500	..	5,42,500	7,32,500	6,25,000	13,57,500
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	..	30,93,000	30,93,000
84,720	..	84,720	70,000	..	70,000	8,46,340	2,50,000	10,96,340
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,42,500	..	1,42,500
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	71,250	..	71,250
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,80,000	..	3,80,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	3,73,000	10,00,000	13,73,000
..	..	..	1,09,250	..	1,09,250	1,09,250	1,25,000	2,34,250
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	15,000	..	15,000	1,87,500	36,000	2,23,500
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	2,50,000	3,00,000	5,50,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,25,000	7,55,000	10,80,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	1,18,750	..	1,18,750
13,51,570	12,50,000	26,01,570	35,22,450	..	35,22,450	2,40,26,150	3,07,03,000	5,47,29,150

STATEMENT

Statement showing comparative expenditure incurred under State Sector and

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes: Under State Sector	Scheduled Tribes: Under Central Sector	Scheduled Tribes: Total	Scheduled Castes: Under State Sector	Scheduled Castes: Under Central Sector	Scheduled Castes: Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	2,200	20,000	2,22,200	..	1,16,000	1,16,000
2	Assam	2,04,000	..	2,04,000	19,494	..	19,494
3	Bihar	5,63,712	1,59,232	7,22,944	2,00,000	1,68,500	3,68,500
4	Bombay	2,84,726	..	2,84,726	..	..	..
5	Madhya Pradesh . .	..	1,16,000	1,16,000	..	..	..
6	Madras	87,376	..	87,376	..	4,46,466	4,46,466
7	Orissa	1,12,385	52,000	1,64,385	40,000	10,000	50,000
8	Punjab	40,000	36,800	76,800	1,13,000	..	1,13,000
9	Uttar Pradesh . . .	No Scheduled Tribes		..	1,82,100	1,24,000	3,06,100
10	West Bengal . . .	1,86,860	2,94,105	4,80,965	54,016	1,32,500	1,86,516
11	Hyderabad . . .	26,209	..	26,209	10,000	34,600	44,600
12	Jammu & Kashmir . .	No Scheduled Tribes		..	Not furnished		..
13	Madhya Bharat. . .	3,80,950	1,90,898	5,71,848	65,550	..	65,550
14	Mysore	20,000	..	20,000	6,60,000	..	6,60,000
15	PEPSU	No Scheduled Tribes		..	No separate figures available		..
16	Rajasthan	39,019	..	39,019	41,330	54,400	95,730
17	Saurashtra	20,000	1,25,000	1,45,000	1,12,000	..	1,12,000
18	Travancore Cochin . .	..	2,600	2,600	..	..	..
19	Ajmer	3,625	30,000	33,625	45,140	7,500	52,640
20	Bhopal	5,000	..	5,000	20,000	..	20,000
21	Coorg	12,000	..	12,000	6,000	..	6,000
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes		..	..	..	..
23	Himachal Pradesh . .	53,340	1,11,000	1,64,340	36,100	..	36,100
24	Kutch	15,000	..	15,000	1,000	..	1,000
25	Manipur	13,200	..	13,200	..	..	..
26	Tripura	18,000	14,000	32,000	6,000		6,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh . .	..	57,500	57,500	..	..	..
28	Pondicherry . . .	No Scheduled Tribes		..	Not furnished		..
	TOTAL . .	20,87,602	12,09,135	32,96,737	16,11,730	10,93,966	27,05,606

No. 3

Central Sector during 1956-57 on Cottage Industry Schemes.

Ex-Criminal Tribes			Other Backward Classes			Total		
Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9,975	..	9,975	..	..	..	12,175	1,36,000	1,48,175
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	No Other Backward Classes.	..	..	2,23,494	..	2,23,494
39,294	..	39,294	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	10,03,006	3,27,732	13,30,738
1,84,527	..	1,84,527	69,000	..	1,89,000	6,58,253	..	6,58,253
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	1,20,000	..	..	..	1,16,000	1,16,000
78,098	10,000	88,098	N.A.	..	..	1,65,474	4,56,466	6,21,940
6,457	..	6,457	No schemes sanctioned so far.	..	..	1,58,842	62,000	2,20,842
1,500	..	1,500	No Other backward Classes.	..	..	1,54,500	36,800	1,91,300
54,700	..	54,700	50,000	..	50,000	2,86,800	1,24,000	4,10,800
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,40,876	4,26,605	6,67,481
5,000	4,880	9,880	3,200	..	3,200	44,409	39,480	83,889
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	31,000	31,000	..	..	..	4,46,500	2,21,898	6,68,398
Not furnished	Not furnished	..	..	..	..	6,80,000	..	6,80,000
Included in Punjab		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24,547	..	24,547	28,279	..	28,279	1,33,175	54,400	1,87,575
10,000	..	10,000	30,000	..	30,000	1,72,000	1,25,000	2,97,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	..	2,600	2,600
Not furnished	Not furnished	..	8,000	..	8,000	56,765	37,500	94,265
..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000	..	25,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	16,000	..	16,000	34,000	..	34,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribe schemes submitted by the State Government.		..	No Other Back ward Classes.	..	..	..	..	..
No separate schemes for Ex-Criminal Tribes.		..	No schemes for Other Backward Classes.	..	..	89,440	1,11,000	2,00,440
3,000	..	3,000	..	..	..	19,000	..	19,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	13,200	..	13,200
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	24,000	14,000	38,000
..	..	..	No Other Backward Classes.	..	..	..	57,500	57,500
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	No Other Backward Classes.	..	..	..	..	..
4,17,098	45,880	4,62,978	5,24,479	..	5,24,479	46,40,909	23,48,981	69,89,890

N. A.— Not available

STATEMENT NO. 4

Statement showing physical targets achieved/to be achieved on Cottage Industries under the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan respectively.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes: First Five Year Plan	Scheduled Tribes: Second Five Year Plan	Scheduled Castes: First Five Year Plan	Scheduled Castes: Second Five Year Plan	Ex-Criminal Tribes: First Five Year Plan	Ex-Criminal Tribes: Second Five Year Plan	Other Backward Classes: First Five Year Plan	Other Backward Classes: Second Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra	15 persons trained in Poultry and Basket making.	150 persons to be trained and 400 Brick-layers and 100 Masons to be trained.	..	5 Production Centres, 5 Dress making Centres and 2 Basket making centres to be set up.	20 youths given training in tailoring and carpentry.	N.A.	N.A.	..
2	Assam	162 stipends awarded, 571 individuals given grants, 78 industrial schemes encouraged 4 Silk demonstration farms established and 1 Silk demonstration party set up.	760 stipends will be awarded and 1800 individuals will be given grants.	stipends for training in Tannery and Leather work awarded to 4 persons and individuals given grants for taking up tannery and leather work.	338 stipends will be awarded and subsidies to 195 presons given.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..
3	Bihar	6 centres established for giving training in Cottage industries and 1,880 persons given loan for the development of Cottage Industries.	1,000 persons to be trained in Cottage Industries, 25 training-*cum*-Production centres, 1 Tassar centre and 5 sub-centres to be set up.	N.A.	2,000 persons to be given loan for the development of Cottage Industries and 3 Blacksmithy, Carpentry and Tanning centres to be established.	128 families were economically benefited.	..	..	2,000 persons to be given loans.
4	Bombay	..	6 Industrial Co-operative Societies to be established ; 2 centers to be started for training 400 persons.	..	2 centres to be started for training 400 persons.	..	One centre to be set up and 40 persons to be given loans.	N.A.	2 tailoring schools to be opened and 360 persons to be given loans.
5	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	50 Cottage Industries centres to be established ; 500 persons to be trained and given loans for settling in Cottage Industries.	..	25 leather training units to be set up and 1 centre to be started for training 500 persons.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..
6	Madras	..	1370 persons to be trained, 30 charkhas and 20 bee-hive boxes to be distributed. 200 youths to be encouraged in technical training.	..	1,705 persons to be trained in Cottage Industries.	2 schools to be opened and training in carpentry etc., to 80 students given.	N.A.	..	..
7	Orissa	4 Bee-keeping centres established and 54 students given industrial training.	45 centres to be established and 1,050 persons to be trained.	Small-scale industries like Sewing, Basket making Shoe making developed.	250 persons to be trained and subsidy to be given to persons (number not known) for settling in Cottage Industries.	..	..	..	..
8	Punjab	94 persons given training in Cottage Industries, 29 persons given aid for studying Cottage Industries and 23 weavers assisted.	2 centres to be established and 475 persons to be trained in Cottage Industries.	16 persons given training in Cottage Industries.	630 person to be given training in Cottage Industeries.	..	300 stipends will be given and loan to 134 persons given.	..	
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Sheduled Tribes		2,500 persons given grant-in-aid for the development of Cottage Industries and 870 persons given vocational aid for Technical training.	Grants to 4,978 persons will be given ; 830 persons to be given training ; 5 Mobile Cottage Industries and 5 Project-*cum*-training centres.	..	..	..	900 students to be trained in Cottage Industries.
10	West Bengal	124 persons trained and 145 under training.	13 centres to be established and 2,230 persons to be trained, 620 persons to be given aid.	N.A.	Not furnished	Not furnished	..	N.A.	..

N. A. — Not available

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Hyderabad	..	31 centres to be established.	N.A.	*10 centres to be* established for training 2,080 persons.	*131 persons* given aid and 15 sewing machines *dis*tributed.	..	*546 persons given voca*tional aid. 2 Cottage Industries Co-operative *Societies started* and *1* Ashram opened.	..
12	Jammu & Kashmir.	No Scheduled Tribes		N.A.	3 Centres to be set up for training 60 persons.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		2 centres to be set up and 40 persons to be trained.	..
13	Madhya Bharat	5 *Palmgur*, 4 Handloom, 4 Bee-keeping 1 Carpentry and 13 Vocational Training centres set up and 16 Poultry farms started.	*12 cottage Indus*tries centres to be set up and 286 persons to be trained. Loans to 441 persons will be given.	N.A.	14 centres to be set up for carpentry, tailor*ing, black*smithy and leather tanning works.	4 centres to be started.	..	N.A.	..
14	Mysore	N.A.	400 families to be given aid for the development of Cottage Industries.	..	450 persons to be given aid for the development of Cottage Industries besides stipends *etc. to be* awarded, for learning trades.	..	..	..	..
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes		818 persons given technical education.	845 persons to be given loans and 10 Centres to be set up for training 400 persons.	..	15 youths will be trained in Cottage Industries and 15 will be given loans.	N.A.	180 youths will be trained in Cottage Industries and 140 will be given loans.
16	Rajasthan	7 Palmgur centres established.	15 centres to be set up for training 750 persons.		25 centres to be set up for training 1,110 persons.	N.A.	4 Centres to be set up or training 210 persons.	..	10 centres to be set up for training 420 persons.
17	Saurashtra	..	500 persons to be *trained and 500* settled 200 persons will be given aid	55 flaying yards *and 10* tanneries maintained.	200 persons will be *given* aid.	28 students trained.	..	93 stipends awarded	300 persons *will be given* subsidy for the promo*tion of Cott*age Industries and 1 Industrial Home will be set up.
18	Travancore-Cochin.	..	20 Craft centres and 20 Co-operative Societies to be esta*blished.*	..	10 Technical Training centres to be started.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	..
19	Ajmer	..	2 centres to be started and 200 amilies will be given aid.	1 Technical Training centre started and 159 persons given aid.	1 centre to be started ; 326 persons will be given grants and 60 machines will be distributed.	..	2 centres to be started and 100 persons trained.	N.A.	700 families.
20	Bhopal	..	100 families to be given subsidies for the encouragement of Cottage Industries.	1 Alanga makers Society and 1 Training centre established.	200 families to be benefitted.	..	..	..	..
21	Coorg	N.A.	10 Candidates to be trained.	240 Bee-hives pruchased and 1 Bone digester plant installed.	500 families to be aided and 50 persons to be trained.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes		N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	..
23	Himachal Pradesh.	200 spinning wheels purchased, 75 wheels *distributed, 21* mds. of wool purchased.	4 centres to be established and 600 persons to *be trained.*	108 spinning wheels of improved type *purchased for* distribution.	250 persons to be benefitted.	..	..	..	..
24	Kutch	204 families given aid.	250 families will be given aid.	444 persons given aid.	..	23 families were given aid.	..	N.A.	500 *families* will be aided.
25	Manipur	58 stipends given to trainees and 3 carpentry centres opened.	19 centres to be opened, 100 stipends will be awarded and 20 Institutions to be established.	..	N.A.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	6 training centres to be opened.
26	Tripura	8 long term and 17 short term *courses stipends* awarded.	3 Training institutes to be set *up and 100 per*sons will be trained.	20 stipends awarded and *19 persons* given grants.	N.A.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	..	Lac Industry will developed.	..	10 Community tanning houses and 4 Tanning house will be established.	..	..	..	..
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes		..	One centre for *100 persons to* be established.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..

N. A. — Not available.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing a comparative study of expenditure on Co-operation Schemes for

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled
		First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra	99,000	11,96,250	..
2	Assam	5,80,636	6,27,950	..
3	Bihar	21,62,997	8,84,500	..
4	Bombay	13,51,233	13,94,750	73,535
5	Madhya Pradesh	..	17,58,800	..
6	Madras	7,500	11,000	..
7	Orissa	..	45,58,000	..
8	Punjab	52,046	..	..
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes		..
10	West Bengal	1,97,616	12,68,200	..
11	Hyderabad	..	1,85,250	..
12	Jammu and Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes		..
13	Madhya Bharat	3,02,971	6,68,100	..
14	Mysore	..	95,000	..
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes		..
16	Rajasthan	..	2,00,000	..
17	Saurashtra	23,100	95,475	..
18	Travancore-Cochin	1,93,340	2,37,500	..
19	Ajmer	..	33,000	..
20	Bhopal	..	23,750	..
21	Coorg	..	14,250	..
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes		..
23	Himachal Pradesh	..	94,250	..
24	Kutch	..	..	..
25	Manipur	..	..	..
26	Tripura	5,126	1,05,000	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	..	5,80,000	58,220
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes		..
	TOTAL	49,75,564	1,39,71,025	1,31,755

XXIV

No. 1

Backward Classes during the First Plan and proposed for the Second Plan.

Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total	
Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
..	12,500	..	..	..	1,11,500	11,96,250
1,56,750	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	5,80,635	7,84,700
30,63,750	..	..	1,27,000	..	22,89,997	39,48,250
..	..	..	..	..	14,24,768	13,94,750
..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		45,699	2,96,400	45,699	20,55,200
23,46,000	17,000	..	..	..	24,500	23,57,000
..	..	..	50,000	..	50,000	45,58,000
..	140	..	..	..	52,186	..
1,05,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,05,000
..	..	..	..	..	1,97,616	12,68,200
2,85,000	..	95,000	..	1,42,500	..	7,07,750
1,00,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	1,00,000	..	2,00,000
1,91,900	..	1,64,350	..	..	3,02,971	10,24,350
..	..	..	..	..	..	95,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1,00,000	..	3,00,000
47,500	..	..	..	23,750	23,100	1,66,725
3,15,400	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	1,93,340	5,52,900
..	..	..	..	..	..	33,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	23,750
..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	14,250
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	54,250
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..
..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	5,126	1,05,000
18,500	..	..	..	..	58,220	5,98,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	—
66,49,800	29,640	2,59,350	2,22,699	6,62,650	53,59,658	2,15,42,825

STATEMENT

Statement showing comparative expenditure on Co-operation Schemes under State Sector and

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes			Scheduled Castes.		
		Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	11,16,250	80,000	11,96,250	..	..	..
2	Assam	6,27,950	..	6,27,950	1,56,750	..	1,56,750
3	Bihar	4,84,500	4,00,000	8,84,500	30,63,750	..	30,63,750
4	Bombay	11,44,750	2,50,000	13,94,750	..	..	..
5	Madhya Pradesh	15,58,800	2,00,000	17,58,800	..	..	..
6	Madras	11,000	..	11,000	4,96,000	18,50,000	23,46,000
7	Orissa	8,45,000	37,13,000	45,58,000	..	..	..
8	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes		..	..	1,05,000	1,05,000
10	West Bengal	6,99,200	5,69,000	12,68,200	..	..	..
11	Hyderabad	1,85,250	..	1,85,250	2,85,000	..	2,85,000
12	Jammu and Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes			1,00,000	..	1,00,000
13	Madhya Bharat	5,68,100	1,00,000	6,68,100	1,91,900	..	1,91,900
14	Mysore	95,000	..	95,000	..	..	..
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes			..	..	..
16	Rajasthan	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	..	..	..
17	Saurashtra	95,475	..	95,475	47,500	..	47,500
18	Travancore-Cochin	2,37,500	..	2,37,500	3,15,400	..	3,15,400
19	Ajmer	33,000	..	33,000	..	..	..
20	Bhopal	23,750	..	23,750	..	..	..
21	Coorg	14,250	..	14,250	..	..	..
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes			..	..	..
23	Himachal Pradesh	34,250	..	34,250	20,000	..	20,000
24	Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Tripura	1,05,000	..	1,05,000	..	..	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	5,80,000	..	5,80,000	18,500	..	18,500
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes			..	..	..
	TOTAL	86,59,025	53,12,000	1,39,71,025	46,94,800	19,55,000	66,49,800

No. 2

Central Sector during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Ex-Criminal Tribes			Other Backward Classes			Total		
Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	11,16,250	80,000	11,96,250
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			No Scheme for O. B. C.			7,84,700	..	7,84,700
..	..	..	..	..	..	35,48,250	4,00,000	39,48,250
..	..	..	..	..	..	11,44,750	2,50,000	13,94,750
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			2,96,400	..	2,96,400	18,55,200	2,00,000	20,55,200
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,07,000	18,50,000	23,57,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	8,45,000	37,13,000	45,58,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,05,000	1,05,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,99,200	5,69,000	12,68,200
95,000	..	95,000	1,42,500	..	11,42,500	7,07,750	..	7,07,750
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			1,00,000	..	1,00,000	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
1,64,350	..	1,64,350	..	..	..	9,24,350	1,00,000	10,24,350
..	..	..	..	..	..	95,000	..	95,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
..	..	..	23,750	..	23,750	1,66,725	..	1,66,725
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	5,52,900	..	5,52,900
..	..	..	..	..	..	33,000	..	33,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	23,750	..	23,750
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	14,250	..	14,250
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	54,250	..	54,250
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	..		..
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	1,05,000	..	1,05,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,98,500	..	5,98,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
2,59,350	..	2,59,350	6,62,650	..	6,62,650	1,42,75,825	72,67,000	2,15,42,825

STATEMENT

Statement showing comparative expenditure incurred under State Sector and

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes			Scheduled Castes		
		Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	12,808	10,850	23,658	..	..	..
2	Assam	25,000	Nil	25,000	14,250	..	14,250
3	Bihar	7,12,497	78,975	7,91,472	4,50,000	..	4,50,000
4	Bombay	7,91,000	34,000	8,25,000	..	..	..
5	Madhya Pradesh	..	31,600	31,600	..	..	..
6	Madras	..	..	..	58,750	..	58,750
7	Orissa	61,096	8,30,705	8,91,801	..	..	..
8	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Schedules Tribes		..	..	17,500	17,500
10	West Bengal	78,300	1,96,200	2,74,500	12,000	..	12,000
11	Hyderabad	33,936	..	33,936	..	..	..
12	Jammu and Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes		..	N.A.	N.A.	..
13	Madhya Bharat	1,12,100	3,000	1,15,100	..	..	..
14	Mysore	20,000	..	20,000	..	..	..
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes		..	No separate Figures available.		
16	Rajasthan	20,000	..	20,000	..	..	..
17	Saurashtra	5,000	..	5,000	10,000	..	10,000
18	Travancore-Cochin	39,000	..	39,000	43,000	..	43,000
19	Ajmer	3,000	..	3,000	..	..	..
20	Bhopal	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Coorg	2,850	..	2,850	..	..	..
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes		..	..	..	..
23	Himachal Pradesh	..	2,500	2,500	9,500	..	9,500
24	Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Tripura	15,000	1,01,000	1,16,000	..	..	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	75,000	..	75,000	..	..	..
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes		..	N.A.	N.A.	..
	TOTAL	20,06,587	12,88,830	32,95,417	5,97,500	17,500	6,15,000

N. A.— Not available

No. 3

Central Sector during 1956-57 *on Co-operation Schemes.*

Ex-Criminal Tribes			Other Backward Classes			Total		
Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	12,808	10,850	23,658
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		.	No Other Backward Classes		..	39,250	..	39,250
..	..	..	15,000	..	15,000	11,77,497	78,975	12,56,472
1,39,500	..	1,39,500	..	..	..	9,30,500	34,000	9,64,500
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	11,800	..	11,800	11,800	31,600	43,400
10,950	..	10,950	..	..	..	69,700	..	69,700
..	..	..	No schemes sanctioned so far.		..	61,096	8,30,705	8,91,801
..	..	..	N o Other Backward Classes		..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,500	17,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	90,300	1,96,200	2,86,500
..	..	..	10,000	..	10,000	43,936	..	43,936
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,12,100	3,000	1,15,100
N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	..	20,000	..	20,000
Included in	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	10,000	..	10,000	30,000	..	30,000
3,000	..	3,000	5,000	..	5,000	23,000	..	23,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	82,000	..	82,000
N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	3,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	2,850	..	2,850
No scheme submitted by the State Government.		..	No Other Backward Classes		..	..	..	..
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	No schemes for Other-Backward Classes.		..	9,500	2,500	12,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	..	15,000	1,01,000	1,16,000
..	..	..	No Other Backward Classes		..	75,000	..	75,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	No Other Backward Classes		..	..	..	..
1,53,450	..	1,53,450	51,800	..	51,809	28,09,337	13,06,330	41,15,667

N. A.—Not available

STATEMENT NO. 4

Statement showing physical targets achieved to be achieved on Co-operation Schemes under the First Five Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan respectively

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes		Ex-Criminal Tribes		Other Backward Classes	
		First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra . .	..	4 Societies and 1 Indian Finance and Marketing Corporation	..	..	Subsidy given to tenant Co-operative Society.	..	N.A.	..
2	Assam . .		Grants to 205 Societies will be given.	..	165 Co-operative Societies will be encouraged	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		No. Scheme.	
3	Bihar . .	..	395 graingolas and 25 Lac growers Co-operative Societies will be organised.	N.A.	14 Co-operative Societies and 330 graingolas.	..	..	15 graingolas maintained.	..
4	Bombay . .	..	Grants to 125 new and 84 existing Societies to be given. 25 Forest Labour Co-operative Societies to be recognised for aid.	N.A.	..	..	..	N.A.	..
5	Madhya Pradesh	..	50 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies and 10 Labour Co-operative Societies to be started.	..	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.		Subsidy given to 16 Co-operative Societies.	40 Co-operative Societies will be aided.
6	Madras . .	..	1 Basket-Making Co-operative Society to be set up.	..	15 Co-operative Societies to be organised and aided.	11 Societies to be recognised aided.	..	..	..
7	Orissa . .	..	250 Graingolas and 25 Forest Co-operative Societies.	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Punjab . .	..	..	..	..	4 Societies.	..	N.A.	..
9	Uttar Pradesh .	No Scheduled Tribes		..	..	..	..	..	..
10	West Bengal .	..	83 graingolas to be run on Co-operative basis; 1 marketing and 10 Co-operative Societies.	..	..	N.A.	..	..	..
11	Hyderabad .	..	27 Co-operative Societies.	N.A.	60 Artisan Co-operative Societies.	20 Co-operative Societies Started.	20 Artisan Co-operative Societies.	..	30 Societies.
12	Jammu & Kashmir	..	No Scheduled Tribes	N.A.	10 Co-operative Societies.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.		N.A.	10 Co-operative Societies.
13	Madhya Bharat	..	140 Co-operative Societies and 2 Forest Labours Co-operative Societies.	N.A.	38 Co-operative Societies.	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
14	Mysore . .	..	5 Co-operative Societies.	..	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
15	Pepsu . .	No Scheduled Tribes		..	..	..	..	N.A.	..
16	Rajasthan .	..	17 Co-operative Societies.	..	..	..	..	..	50 Societies.
17	Saurashtra .	..	100 Co-operative Societies.	..	34 Co-operative Societies.	..	..	..	17 Co-operative Societies.
18	Travancore-Cochin	..	25 Co-opertative Societies	..	60 Co-operative Societies.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.		N.A.	..
19	Ajmer . .	..	33 Co-operative Societies.	..	..	..	..	N.A	..
20	Bhopal . .	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..		..
21	Coorg . .	..	20 Co-operative Societies.	..	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.		N.A.	..

N. A.— Not available

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	Delhi . .	No Scheduled Tribes.		N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
23	Himachal Pradesh.	..	Grants to 25 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.	..	25 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.	..	..	..	..
24	Kutch . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	..
25	Manipur . .	..	..	..	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	..
26	Tripura . .	..	8 Fair Price shops.	..	..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.		N.A.	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	..	60 Co-operative Societies.	37 Co-operative Societies organised and maintained.	40 Co-operative Societies will be started.	..	..	N.A.	..
28	Pondicherry .	No Scheduled Tribes.		..	..	..	..	..	..

N. A.—Not available

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number, membership, working and share capital of Forest, Labourers' Co-operative Societies working in the during the period

Serial No.	Year	Total Number of Forest Labourer's Co-operative Societies	Total Number of members in all these societies taken together			Total number of workers employed		
			Total	Tribals	Non-Tribals	Total	Tribals	Non-Tribals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 *Andhra*								
	1951-52	9	2,329	..	2,329	2,191	..	2,191
	1952-53	20	2,825	40	2,785	2,655	40	2,615
	1953-54	20	3,202	311	2,891	2,871	311	2,560
	1954-55	17	4,261	618	3,643	3,919	482	3,437
	1955-56	20	3,654	787	2,867	3,050	487	2,563
2 *Bihar*								
	1954-55	2	33	33	..	33	33	..
	1955-56	8	87	29	58	11	11	..
3 *Bombay*								
	1951-52	108	20,440	18,062	2,378	5,16,779	4,13,454	1,03,325
	1952-53	118	22,521	19,754	2,767	3,72,040	3,32,789	30,251
	1953-54	124	28,367	24,047	4,320	3,60,059	3,23,458	36,601
	1954-55	145	34,742	29,482	5,260	5,41,839	4,20,757	1,20,757
	1955-56	177	41,868	33,716	8,152	5,30,701	4,91,450	39,450
4 *Madras*								
	1953-54	2*	181	152	29	431	352	79
	1954-55	2*	198	166	32	459	352	107
	1955-56	3†	320	288	32	415	352	63
5 *Rajasthan*								
	1955-56	1	117	117	Nil.	1	Nil.	1
6 *Saurashtra*								
	1954-55	2	74	60	14	64	52	12
	1955-56	16	459	152	304	508	123	405
7 *Kerala*								
	1951-52	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	1952-53	2	75	75	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	1953-54	2	278	278	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	1954-55	2	334	332	2	400	370	30
	1955-56	31	1,736	1,734	2	750	700	50

*Includes one Labour Contract Society, called the Kamalapuram Labour Contract Society, started on 3rd December, 1953

†Includes two Co-operative Marketing Societies and one Labour Contract Society. Does not include two Harijan Co-operative

XXV

States together with the number and amount of contracts undertaken and also the loans subsidies advanced by the State Governments 1951-52 *to* 1955-56

Working Capital (if any)	Share Capital (if any)	Grant-in-aid, if any, received from Government			Value of forest contracts allotted to :		Total Amount of profits earned by the Societies	Total amount of loss sustained by the Societies	Remarks
		Total	Subsidies	Loans	Forest Labourers Co-operatives	Others			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
42,541	13,693	295	295	..	17,995	..	3,020	3,981	..
1,09,424	32,651	..	..	25,000	45,382	..	2,025	25,583	..
1,10,187	35,122	..	..	..	47,148	..	4,297	60,874	..
1,11,083	32,598	..	..	..	86,225	..	8,284	67,049	..
91,550	36,855	350	350	..	59,744	..	15,187	65,914	..
370	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
808	808	..	..	..	251/15/	..	..	..	..
33,82,999	1,80,177	No grant-in-aid given		..	19,15,537	..	2,75,074	2,40,488	..
29,74,071	2,15,130	Do.		..	15,22,288	..	6,13,057	5,41,567	..
26,64,745	2,89,147	Do.		..	17,42,258	..	13,71,893	22,059	..
33,79,617	3,49,096	1,50,000	1,50,000	..	28,57,138	..	17,32,238	31,703	..
35,42,292	4,12,197	1,40,000	1,40,000	..	36,71,550	..	32,37,196	68,529	..
12,980	2,030	6,000	..	6,000	2,100	4,720	4,134	..	..
14,310	3,295	..	..	..	2,100	7,263.	3,169	2,522	..
11,636	4,490	6,100	6,100	..	3,623	..	9,525	3,722	..
10,674/13	477	20,080/13	10,000	10,080/13	7,801	Nil.	2,361/5/3	..	..
18,959/7/2	870	..	..	..	15,001	..	3,014/7/2	..	..
67,268/3/2	4,442/8	19,636/2	4,636/2	15,000	55,785/2/3	..	31,527/11/3	240/13	..
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
400	200	200	200	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
5,100	300	4,800	4,800	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
7,300	800	6,500	6,500	Nil.	4,500	Nil.	272	Nil.	Nil.
1,74,338	4,238	1,70,100	1,70,100	Nil.	16,500	Nil.	572	Nil.	Nil.

having both Harijans and other communities as members and one Co-operative Marketing Society organised exclusively for hill tribes.
Societies.

APPENDIX XXVI

STATEMENT NO. I

Statement showing the setting up of Special Multi-purpose Intensive Development Blocks in various States and Union Territories and the expenditure to be iucurred by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Serial No.	Name of the State	No. of blocks allotted	Amount approved for the Plan period	Amount sanctioned for 1956-57	Location of the block	Area covered	No. of villages	Population	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			(Rs. in lakhs)						
1	*Andhra Pradesh*								
	(i) Old Andhra	2	30.00	6,00,000	Araku and Hukumpeta N. E. S. Block.	282 sq. miles	64	35,084	Rs. 71,644/5/6 already incurred during 1956-57 on Araku Valley Block and Rs. 41,562/6/3 on Hukumpeta Block.
					Block areas in Visakapatnam District.	242 sq. miles	405	30,458	
	(ii) Hyderabad Region.	2	30.00	5,41,000	1. Marlavai, Utnur Tehsil in Adilabad District.	726 sq. miles	166	25,000	
					2. Narsampet Tehsil, Warrangal District.	1,300 sq. miles	106	21,000	
2	*Assam*								
	(i) Autonomous Districts.	6	90.00	7,81,000	1. Dambuk in Garo Hills.	N.A.	222	20,409	Already opened during 1956-57.
					2. Mairang in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	450 sq. miles	177	25,532	Do.
					3. Saipang Danang in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	782 sq. miles	746	24,170	Do.
					4. Ronakhong in United Mikir and N. C. Hills.	300 sq. miles	400	19,234	Do.
					5. Diyung in United Mikir and N. C. Hills.	800 sq. miles	160	20,000	Do.
					6. Lungleh in Mizo District.	1,230 sq. miles	47	22,815	Do.
	(ii) Plains Tribal Areas.	1	12.00	37,710	Murkong selek in Lakhimpur District.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Not yet started. (The expenditure on this block will be shared between the Ministries of Home Affairs and Community Development on 50 : 50 basis).
3	*Bihar* . .	8	120.00	9,60,000	1. Bishnupur in Ranchi District.	237 sq. miles	68	21,883	(1) Already started a N. E. S. Block during 1956-57.
					2. Mahuadanr in Palamau District.	255 sq. miles	106	27,383	(2) In operation since 1955-56.
					3. Simdega in Ranchi District.	296 sq. miles	96	63,579	(3) Already opened during 1956-57.
					4. Borio in Santhal Parganas.	151 sq. miles	402	69,197	(4) Do.
					5. Kundahit in Sahabad District.	181 sq. miles	269	58,686	(5) In operation since 1954-55.

N.A.—Not available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					6. Adhaura in Sahabad District.	358 sq. miles	98	14,724 (6)	Started on 26-1-57
					7. Rohtas (South) in Sahabad District.	140 sq. miles	68	30,451 (7)	Do.
					8. Manharpur in Singhbhum.	771 sq. miles	287	82,771 (8)	Do.
4	*Bombay* . .	7*	105.00	1,00,000@	(i) Akrani Mahal, Santrampur Maltasari and Khedbrahma.		Details not yet furnished		
					(ii) Adheri, Sironcha Tehsil, Chanda District of former Madhya Pradesh State.				
5	*Madhya Pradesh*								
	(i) Old Madhya Pradesh	7	105.00	9,50,000	1. Dantewada in Bastar District.		Do.		
					2. Narayanapur in Bastar District.				
					3. Jashpur in Raigarh District.				
					4. Bharatpur in Sarguja District.				
					5. Katghora in Bilaspur District.				
					6. Bhainseohi in Betul District.				
					7. Chhindwara in Chhindwara District.				
	(ii) Madhya Bharat.	2	30.00	4,50,000	(i) Alirajpur in District Jhabua.	N.A.	88	29,087	
					(ii) Barwani in Nimar District.	N.A.	84	27,655	
	(iii) Vindhya Pradesh.	1	15.00	1,74,000	Pushaparaj Garh in Sahdol District.		Details not yet furnished.		
6	*Orissa* . .	4	60.00	9,00,000	(i) Bhuyanpirh in Keonjar District.	207 sq. miles	313	49,339	Rs. 1,72,357 incurred in 1956-57.
					(ii) Kashipur in Kalahandi District.	969 sq. miles	613	67,300	Rs. 1,98,332 incurred in 1956-57.
					(iii) Narayanpantha in Koraput District.	665 sq. miles	362	61,070	Rs. 68,483 incurred in 1956-57.
					(iv) Rarun in Mayurbhanj District.	157.35 sq. miles	200	52,857	Rs. 40,695 incurred in 1956-57.
7	*Rajasthan* .	1	15.00	2,00,000	Kushalgarh Tehsil in Banswara District.	200 sq. miles	100	25,000	
8	*Manipur* . .	1	15.00	Nil.	Tamonlong . . .		Details not available.		
9	*Tripura* . .	1	15.00	1,93,000	Amarpur Sub-Division.	511 sq. miles	N.A.	23,021	Preliminary survey work has been completed and specific schemes will be finalised soon.
	TOTAL .	43	642.00	58,86,710					

*Includes one block transferred from old Madhya Pradesh.

@This expenditure has been sanctioned for four blocks only.

† To be organised by the Vanwasi Seva Mandal, Chhindwara.

N.A.—Not available.

STATEMENT

Statement showing a comparative study of expenditure on various schemes as approved in the Ministry of Community

Serial No.	Name of the State	Project Headquarters	Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	Irrigation Reclamation and Soil Conservation	Health and Rural Sanitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
	PARTTERN AS APPROVED	7,00,000	1,50,000	4,00,000	2,00,000
	Pattern as adopted by States/Union Territories :—				
1	*Andhra Pradesh*				
	(i) Old Andhra				Details
	(ii) Hyderabad	5,74,310	1,47,540	4,02,707	2,14,522
2	*Assam*				
	(i) Autonomous Districts	7,14,980	3,86,500	3,25,000	3,01,000
	(ii) Plains Tribal Areas	6,17,250	3,22,000	2,17,000	2,71,000
3	*Bihar*				Details
4	*Bombay*				Details
5	*Madhya Pradesh*				
	(i) Old Madhya Pradesh	7,00,000	1,50,000	4,00,000	2,00,000
	(ii) Madhya Bharat	7,03,639	1,48,385	4,00,000	2,00,000
	(iii) Vindhya Pradesh	7,00,000	1,50,000	4,00,000	2,00,000
6	*Orissa*				Details
7	*Rajasthan*				Details
8	*Manipur*				Details
9	*Tripura*				Details

No. 2

Development for a Special Multi-purpose Intensive Development Block by the various State Governments and Union Territories.

Education	Social Education	Communication	Rural Arts and Crafts	Co-operation	Rural Housing	Miscellaneous	Total	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
75,000	75,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	50,000	27,00,000	
not furnished 72,304	1,09,214	4,00,000	2,00,417	2,06,938	2,50,000	50,000	26,11,103	
75,000	62,500	3,35,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	Nil.	26,99,980	
75,000	57,250	3,45,500	1,60,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	Nil.	24,00,000	
not furnished								
not furnished								
75,000	75,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	50,000	27,00,000	
72,950	75,050	4,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	50,000	27,00,000	
75,000	75,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	50,000	27,00,000	
not furnished								
not furnished								
not furnished								
not furnished								

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing a comparative study of expenditure on Medical and Public Health

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled
		First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra	21,81,412	42,68,450	..
2	Assam	20,05,386	1,06,45,650	3,01,473
3	Bihar	48,78,295	98,67,500	N.A.
4	Bombay	10,04,275	25,58,300	19,93,918
5	Madhya Pradesh	..	55,08,000	..
6	Madras	615	14,75,000	9,278
7	Orissa	12,27,580	40,56,000	1,20,000
8	Punjab	1,46,423	4,56,000	1,40,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes		25,98,000
10	West Bengal	25,43,458	28,77,950	4,90,295
11	Hyderabad	..	2,37,500	N.A.
12	Jammu & Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes		N.A.
13	Madhya Bharat	5,38,554	17,32,000	N.A.
14	Mysore	..	4,19,500	..
15	PEPSU	No Scheduled Tribes		3,99,000
16	Rajasthan	1,24,406	12,25,000	..
17	Saurashtra	1,850	71,250	2,69,000
18	Travancore-Cochin	80,771	3,15,000	..
19	Ajmer	7,678	70,000	13,052
20	Bhopal	..	..	..
21	Coorg	..	85,500	33,834
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes		N.A.
23	Himachal Pradesh	6,247	8,75,228	91,480
24	Kutch	36,711	23,750	21,800
25	Manipur	4,09,940	15,00,000	23,484
26	Tripura	1,59,000	6,57,000	1,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh	..	11,08,000	15,118
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes		..
	TOTAL	1,53,52,601	5,00,32,578	65,20,732

N. A.—Not available

XXVII

No. 1

Schemes for Backward Classes during the First Plan and proposed for the Second Plan.

Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total	
Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24,60,000	39,107	..	..	..	22,20,519	67,28,450
10,86,350	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	23,06,859	1,17,32,000
49,87,500	..	..	..	..	48,78,295	1,48,55,000
8,81,900	4,722	1,41,550	..	..	30,02,915	35,81,750
7,18,750	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		83,708	4,09,200	83,708	66,35,950
55,65,000	43,627	30,000	29,919	1,01,000	83,439	71,71,000
14,21,000	21,900	59,500	1,55,000	..	15,24,480	55,36,500
8,85,000	12,052	19,000	..	..	2,88,475	13,60,000
33,50,000	5,25,000	..	1,48,000	95,000	32,71,000	34,45,000
15,10,000	..	..	..	..	30,33,753	43,87,950
7,60,000	..	47,500	..	..	..	10,45,000
4,00,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	3,50,000	..	7,50,000
6,80,000	..	95,000	..	95,000	5,38,554	26,02,000
6,75,000	..	19,000	..	..	..	11,13,500
3,50,000	..	8,000	..	..	3,99,000	3,58,000
4,60,000	..	55,000	13,94,185	2,00,000	15,18,591	19,40,000
5,23,125	5,050	..	3,600	2,61,250	2,79,500	8,55,625
4,75,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	80,771	7,90,000
28,000	250	..	..	..	20,980	98,000
..	2,899	15,390	..	..	2,899	15,390
2,42,500	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	33,834	3,28,000
23,750	..	..	..	..	..	23,750
3,88,300	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		7,459	..	1,05,186	12,63,528
28,500		..	..	23,750	58,511	76,000
3,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	43,000	4,33,424	15,46,000
..	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	1,60,000	6,57,000
4,25,000	..	..	..	..	15,118	15,33,000
1,07,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,07,000
2,84,34,675	6,44,607	4,89,940	18,21,871	15,78,200	2,43,39,811	8,05,35,393

STATEMENT

Statement showing comparative expenditure on Medical and Public Health Schemes

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes			Scheduled Castes		
		Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	41,90,450	78,000	42,68,450	17,10,000	7,50,000	24,60,000
2	Assam	74,73,650	31,72,000	1,06,45,650	8,86,350	2,00,000	10,86,350
3	Bihar	91,67,500	7,00,000	98,67,500	49,87,500	..	49,87,500
4	Bombay	10,58,300	15,00,000	25,58,300	3,81,900	5,00,000	8,81,900
5	Madhya Pradesh	40,83,000	14,25,000	55,08,000	1,18,750	6,00,000	7,18,750
6	Madras	8,02,000	6,73,000	14,75,000	40,65,000	15,00,000	55,65,000
7	Orissa	40,56,000	..	40,56,000	10,21,000	4,00,000	14,21,000
8	Punjab	1,90,000	2,66,000	4,56,000	2,85,000	6,00,000	8,85,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes			21,00,000	12,50,000	33,50,000
10	West Bengal	16,91,950	11,86,000	28,77,950	7,60,000	7,50,000	15,10,000
11	Hyderabad	2,37,500	..	2,37,500	7,60,000	..	7,60,000
12	Jammu & Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes			4,00,000	..	4,00,000
13	Madhya Bharat	..	17,32,000	17,32,000	3,80,000	3,00,000	6,80,000
14	Mysore	3,89,500	30,000	4,19,500	4,75,000	2,00,000	6,75,000
15	PEPSU	No Scheduled Tribes			3,50,000	..	3,50,000
16	Rajasthan	5,25,000	7,00,000	12,25,000	3,00,000	1,60,000	4,60,000
17	Saurashtra	71,250	..	71,250	2,73,125	2,50,000	5,23,125
18	Travancore-Cochin	2,85,000	30,000	3,15,000	4,75,000	..	4,75,000
19	Ajmer	45,000	25,000	70,000	28,000	..	28,000
20	Bhopal	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Coorg.	85,500	..	85,500	1,42,500	1,00,000	2,42,500
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes			23,750	..	23,750
23	Himachal Pradesh	4,75,228	4,00,000	8,75,228	3,88,300	..	3,88,300
24	Kutch	23,750	..	23,750	28,500	..	28,500
25	Manipur	13,25,000	1,75,000	15,00,000	3,000	..	3,000
26	Tripura	4,27,000	2,30,000	6,57,000	..	..	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	7,38,000	3,70,000	11,08,000	3,00,000	1,25,000	4,25,000
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes			57,000	50,000	1,07,000
	TOTAL	3,73,40,578	1,26,92,000	5,00,32,578	2,06,99,675	77,35,000	2,84,34,675

No. 2

under the State Sector and Central Sector during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Ex-Criminal Tribes			Other Backward Classes			Total		
Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
N.A.			..	..	..	59,00,450	8,28,000	67,28,450
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			No Other Backward Classes			83,60,000	33,72,000	1,17,32,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,41,55,000	7,00,000	1,48,55,000
1,41,550	..	1,41,550	..	..	..	15,81,750	20,00,000	35,81,750
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			4,09,200	..	4,09,200	46,10,950	20,25,000	66,35,950
30,000	..	30,000	1,01,000	..	1,01,000	49,98,000	21,73,000	71,71,000
59,500	..	59,500	..	..	..	51,36,500	4,00,000	55,36,500
19,000	..	19,000	..	..	..	4,94,000	8,66,000	13,60,000
..	..	..	95,000	..	95,000	21,95,000	12,50,000	34,45,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	24,51,950	19,36,000	43,87,950
47,500	..	47,500	..	..	..	10,45,000	..	10,45,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			3,50,000	..	3,50,000	7,50,000	..	7,50,000
95,000	..	95,000	95,000	..	95,000	5,70,000	20,32,000	26,02,000
19,000	..	19,000	..	..	..	8,83,500	2,30,000	11,13,500
8,000	..	8,000	..	..	..	3,58,000	..	3,58,000
55,000	..	55,000	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	10,80,000	8,60,000	19,40,000
..	..	..	2,61,250	..	2,61,250	6,05,625	2,50,000	8,55,625
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	7,60,000	30,000	7,90,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	73,000	25,000	98,000
15,390	..	15,390	..	..	..	15,390	..	15,390
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	2,28,000	1,00,000	3,28,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	23,750	..	23,750
No Ex--Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	8,63,528	4,00,000	12,63,528
..	..	..	23,750	..	23,750	76,000	..	76,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			43,000	..	43,000	13,71,000	1,75,000	15,46,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	4,27,000	2,30,000	6,57,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	10,38,000	4,95,000	15,33,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	57,000	50,000	1,07,000
4,89,940	..	4,89,940	15,78,200	..	15,78,200	6,01,08,393	2,04,27,000	8,05,35,393

N.A.—Not Available

Statement No. 3

Statement showing physical targets achieved to be achieved on Medical and Public Health Schemes under the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan respectively.

Serial No.	Name of the State	SCHEDULED TRIBES — First Five Year Plan	SCHEDULED TRIBES — Second Five Year Plan	SCHEDULED CASTES — First Five Year Plan	SCHEDULED CASTES — Second Five Year Plan	EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES — First Five Year Plan	EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES — Second Five Year Plan	OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES — First Five Year Plan	OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES — Second Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra . .	8 dispensaries opened including 2 converted into Hospitals. Anti-Yaws compaign in 6 Districts. 8 Anti-Malaria schemes undertaken and 45 wells constructed.	One Mobile Medical Unit, 3 dispensaries, 1 Hospital, 6 Mobile Dispensaries and 2 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres to be established. 2 Anti-Malaria schemes to be undertaken.	..	375 wells, 570 Pathways, 1540 latrines and 770 bath rooms to be constructed.	Anti—Malaria scheme undertaken in two colonies in Sriharikota island. 10 wells constructed and one well repaired.		..	..
2	Assam . .	17 Dispensaries, 3 Mobile Dispensaries, 3 Maternity Centres, 15 Health Centres opened and water supply schemes undertaken.	51 Dispensaries, 30 Mobile Dispensaries & 1 Hospital etc., to be maintained and opened. 520 wells and tanks to be sunk.	40 Tube wells. 191 Ring wells, 22 Tanks constructed. Grant-in-aid given to 266 dispensaries.	Water Supply Schemes to be undertaken to 630 wells and tanks and 350 Dispensaries to be constructed and 60 Medical scholarships to be given.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.		..	..
3	Bihar . .	11 Medical Centres set up, 28 Dispensaries opened, 4 Ayurvedic Dispensaries maintained Leprosy *cum*-Research Institute and Thakkar Leprosy Cure Centre were set up. 1467 wells sunk and 401 Jharnas were constructed.	2 Leprosy units to be established. 1000 wells to be sunk and Thakkar Leprosy Centre to be continued.	..	6000 wells to be sunk.	N.A.	250 wells to be sunk.	.	..
4	Bombay . .	N.A.	15 Mobile Dispensaries, 2 Mobile Units, 4 Dispensaries, 1 Veneral Diseases Dispensary to be set up and 700 wells to be sunk.	..	500 wells to be sunk and 804 wells to be repaired.	N.A.	Rs. 1,41,550 to be spent on Water Supply schemes.	..	..
5	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	4 Venereal Diseases Dispensaries, 4 Training Centres, 50 Health units, and 50 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres to be set up and 50 Anti-Malaria schemes to be executed and 700 wells to be sunk.	97 wells constructed.	300 wells to be sunk.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		Construction of 9 wells and distribution of medicines to 168 centres	320 Medical chest centres to be started and 160 wells to be sunk.
6	Madras . .	N.A.	300 wells to be sunk, 2 dispensaries and 5 Mobile dispensaries to be set up.	8 wells constructed in Malabar District. Information in respect Nilgiris not furnished.	500 wells to be sunk and sanitary amenities to be provided to 54,143 families.	28 wells sunk and 2 Medicine boxes purchased.	11 wells and 20 latrines to be constructed.	7 wells constructed and supply of 228 blankets and quinine to 7 settlements.	Supply of quinine to 210 families

N.A.—Not available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Orissa	1 Ayurvedic dispensary set up and 1580 wells constructed.	450 wells to be sunk and 4 dispensaries, 1 Health unit to be opened and 8 compounders and 3 Health Inspectors to be trained.	25 wells sunk and 160 wells projects taken up.	1516 wells to be sunk and 3 Health Inspectors to be trained.	2 Medicine chests purchased, 6 Ring wells, 2 tanks, 1 tube well and 1 well were constructed.	50 wells to be sunk.	Grants sanctioned for 120 wells and work on 90 wells already taken up.	..
8	Punjab	Medical & Sanitary teams provided and 1 dispensary opened.	1 Dispensary and 2 Mobile units to be maintained and set up and Medical training to be provided.	103 wells sunk and 217 wells repaired. 150 boxes of medicines distributed.	300 wells to be constructed and 500 to be repaired.	Training given to 3 Nurses and 13 boxes of medicines purchased.	4 Nurses and Dais to be trained.	..	..
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes		3000 wells constructed and 1880 repaired.	5866 wells to be sunk.	..	..	..	Madical aid to 190 T. B. Patients.
10	West Bengal	6 Health Centres established, 6 Leprosy Centres started and maintained and 39.58 and 128 families were given aid during the last 3 years respectively and 903 tube / R.C.C. Masonary wells provided.	1985 wells to be sunk and 2 Leprosy units, 24 Health centres to be established.	N.A.	733 wells to be sunk.	..	..	..	..
11	Hyderabad	4 Health units and one Ayurvedic dispensary continued and 38 wells sunk and 12 repaired.	130 wells to be sunk.	..	625 wells to be constructed and 500 to be repaired.	2 Health units started, 40 wells sunk and 1 well repaired.	100 wells to be sunk.	..	..
12	Jammu & Kashmir.	No Scheduled Tribes	..	..	50 wells, 50 ponds and 100 springs to be improved.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	50 wells, 50 ponds, 100 springs to be improved and 2 Mobile dispensaries.
13	Madhya Bharat	537 wells constructed and repaired, free distribution of medicines and Anti—Malaria activities undertaken.	1 T. B. Hospital, 2 Venereal Disseases Units, 1 Leprosy unit to be maintained and opened and 418 wells to be sunk and repaired.	..	300 wells to be sunk.	..	41 wells to be sunk.	..	33 wells to be sunk.
14	Mysore	N.A.	4 Mobile Health vans to be set up and 20 wells to be sunk.	..	430 wells to be sunk.	..	10 wells to be constructed.	..	..
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes		721 wells sunk.	500 wells to be sunk.	..	..	..	..
16	Rajasthan	5 Dispensaries opened.	350 wells, 1625 step wells to be sunk and 85000 persons to be benefitted	..	607 wells to be sunk.	..	80 wells to be sunk and medical aid to 10,000 persons.	6 Dispensaries started and 6005 wells repaired.	625 wells to be sunk and 60,000 persons to be benefitted.

N. A.—Not available

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Saurashtra	20 Medical chests distributed.	50 Medical chests centres to be set up and 1125 patients to be given medical aid.	N.A.	500 wells to be constructed, 2000 hand pumps to be installed and 2125 patients to be given *medical aid.*	65 chests purchased.	..	20 Medicine chests purchased and aid to 32 patients.	50 *Medical* chests to be purchased and training to 150 nurses.
18	Travancore-Cochin	2 Mobile Medical units set up.	Free distribution of medicines, 5 dispensaries, 2 Mobile dispensaries set up, 300 wells, 200 latrines and 50 burial grounds constructed. 8 Health visitors to be appointed.	..	300 wells, 200 latrines and 50 burial grounds to be constructed.	..	..	..	..
19	Ajmer . .	25 First Aid boxes purchased. Maternity aid given to 38 women and 25 infirms were given maintenance allowance.	One Mobile dispensary to be set up and 260 families to be benefitted by Anti—Malaria measures.	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Bhopal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
21	Coorg	N.A.	25 wells to be sunk and 2500 bottles of lorexines, etc., to be provided.	13 wells, 9 ditch wells sunk. 500 yards of cloth purchased. 250 bottles of lorexines *supplied.*	100 wells to be sunk and 25 wells to be repaired.	..	..	..	..
22	Delhi . .	No Scheduled Tribes		..	20 wells to be sunk.	..	..	..	..
23	Himachal Pradesh.	6 men and 1 girl trained in compounder, vaccinating and dai courses respectively. Subsidy given for improving water supply.	3 Leprosy units and 2 dispensaries to be set up.	14 Bowlies/Tanks/water channel constructed. One dai was sent for training. *Medicines* purchased and drains were constructed.	95000 feet of pipe line to be laid, 4 Dispensaries to be be set up and Medical training to be given to 30 students.	..	..	40 First Aid boxes and *other medicines* purchased.	..
24	Kutch . .	56 wells repaired or constructed.	35 wells to be sunk.	33 Public wells were repaired or constructed.	40 wells to be sunk.	..	..	..	40 wells to be constructed.
25	Manipur . .	29 Dispensary buildings constructed. Supply of equipments to 222 dispensaries. Construction of 2 tanks.	One Mobile unit, water reservoir, 330 village tanks, 100 medicine centres and 25 dispensaries to be set up.	10 tanks were constructed.	One centre for free medicines to be *set* up.	..	..	..	62 tanks to be constructed and 4 Medical centres to be started.
26	Tripura . .	4 Static and 1 Mobile dispensary started, 4 dispensary buildings constructed. 110 tube wells and 25 ringwells completed.	200 wells, 145 earthern rings to be *constructed*, 2 Medical centres to be set up, 80 Dais to be trained.	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..

N.A.—Not available

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Vindhya Pradesh	17 Aushadhalyas and 3 Dispensaries opened and maintained, 2 Hospital buildings constructed, 2 Land rovers for Mobile dispensaries purchased,	One Eye Clinic, 2 Mobile vans 4 Dispensaries to be set up and 210 wells to be sunk and repaired.	270 Medical chests distributed and 104 wells sunk and 160 repaired.	325 wells to be sunk.	..	..	..	..
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes		..	100 wells to be sunk	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..

STATEMENT

Statement showing comparative expenditure incurred under State Sector and

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes: Under State Sector	Scheduled Tribes: Under Central Sector	Scheduled Tribes: Total	Scheduled Castes: Under State Sector	Scheduled Castes: Under Central Sector	Scheduled Castes: Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	1,78,391	30,000	2,08,391	3,00,000	1,08,000	4,08.000
2	Assam	8,90,100	..	8,90,100	85,994	..	85,994
3	Bihar	38,26,033	92,750	39,18,783	8,00,000	..	8,00,000
4	Bombay	15,13,654	4,67,980	19,81,634	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
5	Madhya Pradesh	..	2,71,000	2,71,000	..	..	..
6	Madras	77,266	4,970	82,236	5,63,216	3,00,000	8,63,216
7	Orissa	7,37,798	..	7,37,798	1,52,531	80,000	2,32,531
8	Punjab	32,800	39,060	71,860	1,60,000	..	1,60,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes			3,00,000	1,20,000	4,20,000
10	West Bengal	6,00,299	2,74,300	8,74,599	1,32,710	2,13,500	3,46,210
11	Hyderabad	44,442	..	44,442	23,900	..	23,900
12	Jammu and Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes			..	..	..
13	Madhya Bharat	..	3,84,654	3,84,654	..	..	..
14	Mysore	82,000	9,000	91,000	95,000	..	95,000
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes			..	..	..
16	Rajasthan	96,398	1,40,000	2,36,398	1,13,800	30,000	1,43,800
17	Saurashtra	15,000	..	15,000	81,800	50,000	1,31,800
18	Travancore-Cochin	1,37,000	2,600	1,39,600	2,63,000	..	2,63,000
19	Ajmer	500	5,000	5,500	8,500	..	8,500
20	Bhopal	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Coorg	16,000	..	16,000	25,000	..	25,000
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes			5,000	..	5,000*
23	Himachal Pradesh	75,986	42,000	1,17,986	9,100	..	9,100
24	Kutch	5,000	..	5,000	6,000	..	6,000
25	Manipur	2,96,510	..	2,96,510	600	..	600
26	Tripura	58,000	10,000	68,000	..	..	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	1,39,000	1,57,000	2,96,000	60,000	..	60,000
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes			..	..	..
	TOTAL	88,22,177	19,30,314	1,07,52,491	32,86,151	9,01,500	41,87,651

* For Nomadic

No. 4

Central Sector on Medical and Public Health Schemes during 1956-57.

Ex-Criminal Tribes			Other Backward Classes			Total Expenditure		
Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total	Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
82,155	..	82,155	..	..	..	5,60,546	1,38,000	6,98,546
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	9,76,094	..	9,76,094
22,196	..	22,196	..	..	..	46,48,229	92,750	47,40,979
..	..	..	*10,000	..	*10,000	16,23,654	4,67,980	20,91,634
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	..	2,71,000	2,71,000
28,400	..	28,400	20,100	..	20,100	6,88,982	3,04,970	9,93,952
6,500	..	6,500	..	..	..	8,96,829	80,000	9,76,829
4,000	..	4,000	..	..	..	1,96,800	39,060	2,35,860
..	..	..	50,000	..	50,000	3,50,000	1,20,000	4,70,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,33,009	4,87,800	12,20,809
2,000	..	2,000	..	..	..	70,342	..	70,342
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			55,000	..	55,000	55,000	..	55,000
19,950	..	19,950	19,000	..	19,000	38,950	3,84,654	4,23,604
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,77,000	9,000	1,86,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,300	..	6,300	64,067	..	64,067	2,80,565	1,70,000	4,50,565
..	..	..	19,200	..	19,200	1,16,000	50,000	1,66,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes			..	..	..	4,00,000	2,600	4,02,600
..	..	..	..	..	..	9,000	5,000	14,000
900	..	900	..	..	..	900	..	900
..	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	..	41,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	5 000	..	5,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	85,086	42,000	1,27,086
..	..	..	..	..	..	11,000	..	11,000
..	..	..	21,400	..	21,400	3,18,510	..	3,18,510
..	..	..	21,400	..	21,400	79,400	10,000	89,400
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,99,000	1,57,000	3,56,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,72,401	..	1,72,401	2,80,167	..	2,80,167	1,25,60,896	28,31,814	1,53,92,710

Tribes.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing comparative a study of expenditure for Housing Schemes for

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled
		First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra	..	..	..
2	Assam	..	3,75,000	..
3	Bihar	..	20,00,000	..
4	Bombay	36,400	38,01,800	62,974
5	Madhya Pradesh	..	37,50,000	..
6	Madras	..	17,49,000	..
7	Orissa	40,90,712	42,00,000	1,00,000
8	Punjab	..	..	1,50,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes		..
10	West Bengal	..	10,00,000	..
11	Hyderabad	..	5,38,650	N.A.
12	Jammu and Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes		N.A.
13	Madhya Bharat	..	15,00,000	N.A.
14	Mysore	Information not furnished.	2,50,000	..
15	Pepsu.	No Scheduled Tribes		..
16	Rajasthan	..	..	..
17	Saurashtra	..	..	..
18	Travancore-Cochin	..	4,72,000	..
19	Ajmer	92,500	4,00,000	28,475
20	Bhopal	4,11,600	..	3,29,050
21	Coorg	N.A.	5,80,000	2,38,627
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes		N.A.
23	Himachal Pradesh	11,562	..	45,[illegible]95
24	Kutch	2,48,250	3,27,500	2,15,700
25	Manipur	..	5,00,000	44,047
26	Tripura	5,126	5,00,000	10,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh	..	7,00,000	..
28	Pondicherry	..	..	..
	TOTAL	48,96,150	2,26,43,950	12,24,368

N. A.—Not available

No. 1

Backward Classes during the First Plan and proposed for Second Plan.

Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total	
Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
84,81,400	50,800	Expenditure not fixed.	N.A.	..	50,800	84,81,400
18,40,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	..	..	22,15,000
20,00,000	..	1,50,000	..	..	..	41,50,000
21,54,250	2.23,052	3,56,250	N.A.	..	3,22,456	63,12,300
7,50,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	45,00,000
87,50,000	94,300	12,50,000	10,040	3,33,000	1,04,340	1,20,82,000
18,75,000	1,72,976	3,70,000	No separate schemes for Other Backward Classes.		43,63,688	64,45,000
26,40,000	1,97,800	3,80,000	N.A.	..	3,47,800	30,20,000
63,50,000	..	2,50,000	..	3,00,000	..	69,00,000
12,50,000	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	22,50,000
6,65,000	N.A.	..	..	..	..	12,03,650
2,50,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	2,50,000	..	5,00,000
..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	15,00,000
1,05,00,000	N.A.	3,80,000	No separate schemes		..	1,11,30,000
6,93,000	1,05,600	..	N.A.	49,000	1,05,600	7,42,000
8,50,000	..	..	..	3,50,000	..	12,00,000
1,97,500	2,18,400	..	27,200	2,30,850	2,45,600	4,28,350
23,75,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	..	..	28,47,000
62,500	43,750	1,00,000	N.A.	1,16,500	1,64,725	6,79,000
2,00,000	2,210	..	4,31,996	..	11,74,856	2,00,000
5,46,750	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	..	2,38,627	11,26,750
11,55,000	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	11,55,000
2,85,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	57,057	2,85,000
1,42,500	..	19,000	N.A.	95,000	4,63,950	5,84,000
10,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	80,000	44,047	5,90,000
90,000	No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	..	15,126	5,90,000
4,50,000	..	25,000	N.A.	..	..	11,75,000
95,000	..	..	N.A.	..	..	95,000
5,46,57,900	11,08,918	32,80,250	4,69,236	18,04,350	76,98,672	8,23,86,450

N. A.—Not available

17—2 Com. S. C. & T/57.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the expenditure proposed to be incurred on the Housing Programme under the

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes: Under State Plan	Scheduled Tribes: Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Scheduled Tribes: Total	Scheduled Castes: Under State Plan	Scheduled Castes: Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Scheduled Castes: Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	..	..	..	72,31,400	12,50,000	84,81,400
2	Assam	..	3,75,000	3,75,000	11,40,000	7,00,000	18,40,000
3	Bihar	..	20,00,000	20,00,000	..	20,00,000	20,00,000
4	Bombay	8,01,800	30,00,000	38,01,800	11,54,250	10,00,000	21,54,250
5	Madhya Pradesh	..	37,50,000	37,50,000	..	7,50,000	7,50,000
6	Madras	7,49,000	10,00,000	17,49,000	57,50,000	30,00,000	87,50,000
7	Orissa	12,00,000	30,00,000	42,00,000	8,75,000	10,00,000	18,75,000
8	Punjab	..	..	..	11,40,000	15,00,000	26,40,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	26,00,000	37,50,000	63,50,000
10	West Bengal	..	10,00,000	10,00,000	..	12,50,000	12,50,000
11	Hyderabad	5,38,650	..	5,38,650	6,65,000	..	6,65,000
12	Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	2,50,000	..	2,50,000
13	Madhya Bharat	..	15,00,000	15,00,000	..	..	..
14	Mysore	..	2,50,000	2,50,000	95,00,000	10,00,000	1,05,00,000
15	Pepsu	..	..	..	2,93,000	4,00,000	6,93,000
16	Rajasthan	..	..	..	3,50,000	5,00,000	8,50,000
17	Saurashtra	..	..	..	47,500	1,50,000	1,97,500
18	Travancore-Cochin	2,47,000	2,25,000	4,72,000	23,75,000	..	23,75,000
19	Ajmer	2,50,000	1,50,000	4,00,000	12,500	50,000	62,500
20	Bhopal	..	..	..	..	2,00,000	2,00,000
21	Coorg	3,80,000	2,00,000	5,80,000	3,46,750	2,00,000	5,46,750
22	Delhi	..	..	..	8,55,000	3,00,000	11,55,000
23	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	2,85,000	..	2,85,000
24	Kutch	1,42,500	1,85,000	3,27,500	1,42,500	..	1,42,500
25	Manipur	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	10,000	..	10,000
26	Tripura	..	5,00,000	5,00,000	90,000	..	90,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh	3,00,000	4,00,000	7,00,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	4,50,000
28	Pondicherry	..	..	..	95,000	..	95,000
	TOTAL	51,08,950	1,75,35,000	2,26,43,950	3,54,07,900	1,92,50,000	5,46,57,900

No. 2

State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Ex-Criminal Tribes			Other Backward Classes			Total for all Categories.		
Under State Plan	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Total	Under State Plan	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Total	Under State Plan	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Break up not given.	..	..	..	..	..	72,31,400	12,50,000	84,81,400
..	..	..	..	..	..	11,40,000	10,75,000	22,15,000
..	1,50,000	1,50,000	..	..	..	..	41,50,000	41,50,000
3,56,250	..	3,56,250	..	..	..	23,12,300	40,00,000	53,12,300
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,00,000	45,00,000
2,50,000	10,00,000	12,50,000	3,33,000	..	3,33,000	70,82,000	50,00,000	1,20,82,000
2,70,000	1,00,000	3,70,000	..	..	..	23,45,000	41,00,000	64,45,000
3,80,000	..	3,80,000	..	..	..	15,20,000	15,00,000	30,20,000
2,50,000	..	2,50,000	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	31,50,000	37,50,000	69,00,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,50,000	22,50,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	12,03,650	..	12,03,650
..	..	..	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	5,00,000	..	5,00,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,00,000	15,00,000
3,80,000	..	3,80,000	..	..	..	98,80,000	12,50,000	1,11,30,000
..	..	..	49,000	..	49,000	3,42,000	4,00,000	7,42,000
..	..	..	3,50,000	..	3,50,000	7,00,000	5,00,000	12,00,000
..		..	2,30,850	..	2,30,850	2,78,350	1,50,000	4,28,350
..	..	..	..	..	..	26,22,000	2,25,000	28,47,000
1,00,000	..	1,00,000	1,16,500	..	1,16,500	4,79,000	2,00,000	6,79,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00,000	2,00,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,26,750	4,00,000	11,26,750
..	..	..	..	..	..	8,55,000	3,00,000	11,55,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,85,000	..	2,85,000
19,000	..	19,000	95,000	..	95,000	3,99,000	1,85,000	5,84,000
..		..	80,000	..	80,000	5,90,000	..	5,90,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	90,000	5,00,000	5,90,000
25,000	..	25,000	..	..	..	5,25,000	6,50,000	11,75,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	95,000	..	95,000
20,30,250	12,50,000	32,80,250	18,04,350	..	18,04,350	4,43,51,450	3,80,35,000	8,23,86,450

STATEMENT

Statement showing a comparative study of physical targets for Housing schemes for

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes: First Five Year Plan	Scheduled Tribes: Second Five Year Plan	Scheduled Castes: First Five Year Plan	Scheduled Castes: Second Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra	..	..	..	Acquisition of 1,700 house sites, 8,400 houses to be constructed. 60,150 families benefited.
2	Assam	..	Targets not fixed.	..	2,400 houses.
3	Bihar	..	2,424 families benefited.	N.A.	2,424 families to be benefited.
4	Bombay	..	Aid to 56 housing societies. Construction of 4,012 houses.	..	Aid to 31 housing societies and construction of 1,332 houses.
5	Madhya Pradesh	..	5,000 houses	..	1,000 houses.
6	Madras	..	2,915 houses	..	26,428 houses.
7	Orissa	981 units	7,800 houses	Construction of 25 units of 20 houses each.	4,166 houses.
8	Punjab	..	..	Subsidies for 250 houses.	4,500 houses.
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes		..	7,500 houses.
10	West Bengal	..	2,000 houses	..	2,500 houses.
11	Hyderabad	..	1,350 huts	N.A.	1,750 huts.
12	Jammu and Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes		N.A.	150 houses.
13	Madhya Bharat	..	1,500 huts.	N.A.	..
14	Mysore	..	500 houses.	..	27,500 houses.
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes		..	1,188 houses.
16	Rajasthan	..	..	..	1,436 houses.
17	Saurashtra	..	..	..	150 houses.
18	Travancore-Cochin	..	800 houses and 5 community buildings.	..	5,000 houses.
19	Ajmer	221 families benefited.	750 houses.	126 families to be benefited.	25 houses.

N. A- Not available

No. 3

Backward Classes during the First Plan and proposed for Second Plan.

Ex-Criminal Tribes.		Other Backward Classes		TOTAL	
First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan
7	8	9	10	11	12
Construction of 20 huts and 20 sheds and repair of 1,300 houses.	3,100 houses.	N.A.	..	Construction of 20 huts and 20 sheds and repair of 1,300 houses.	Acquisition of 17,000 house sites, aid to 150 families and construction of 11,500 houses.
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	..	..	2,400 houses.
..	182 houses.	..	..	..	4,848 families to be benefited and 182 houses to be constructed.
..	Aid to 25 housing societies.	N.A.	..	..	Aid to 162 housing societies and construction of 5,344 houses.
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	6,000 houses.
Construction of 56 houses and aid to 50 families.	3,830 houses.	42 houses.	666 houses.	Construction of 98 houses and aid to 50 families.	33,839 houses.
300 huts completed, 5 community houses completed.	2,500 houses and 10 common houses.	No separate schemes		1,006 units, 300 huts and 5 community houses.	14,466 houses and 10 common houses.
327 houses.	650 houses.	N.A.	..	577 houses.	5,150 houses.
..	500 houses.	..	600 houses.	..	8,600 houses.
N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	4,500 houses
Aid to 2,000 persons and 32 families and to construct 5 colonies and 2 community halls.	20 colonies.	..	..	Aid to 2,000 persons and construction of 5 colonies for 32 families and 2 community halls.	3,100 houses and 20 colonies.
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	Repairs to 1,000 houses and subsidy for 300 houses.	..	Repairs to 1,000 houses and subsidy for 450 houses.
N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	1,500 huts.
N.A.	1,140 houses	No separate schemes		..	29,140 houses.
278 houses.	..	N.A.	112 houses.	278 houses.	1,300 houses.
..	..	..	1,000 families to be benefited.	..	2,436 houses.
408 houses.	..	Aid to 275 persons.	1,250 families to be benefited.	408 houses and aid to 275 persons.	1,400 houses.
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	..	..	5,800 houses and five community buildings.
196 houses.	250 houses.	N.A.	466 houses.	Aid to 347 families and construction of houses.	1,191 houses.

N. A- Not avilable

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Bhopal	686 rural houses, 236 completed and 450 under construction.	..	241 houses.	280 houses.
21	Coorg	..	1,150 houses.	698 houses.	1,400 houses.
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes		N.A.	1,094 houses.
23	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	Targets not given.	1,000 houses.
24	Kutch	1,460 families benefited.	1,000 houses.	1,239 persons were aided@ Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 for housing	750 houses.
25	Manipur	..	1,000 houses.	410 bundles of corrugated iron sheets supplied for housing.	25 houses.
26	Tripura	..	500 houses.	33 families benefited	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	8 model villages constructed, 39 houses constructed, 575 families subsidised, construction of 20 Ashram buildings.	12,500 houses.	..	2 colonies and 330 houses.
28	Pondicherry	..	..	..	200 families to be benefited.

N. A- Not available

7	8	9	10	11	12
Financial assistance to 47 persons	..	Construction of 26 Harijan colonies of 187 tenements and 6 Panchayat Ghars.	..	927 houses, repair of 104 houses, construction of 26 Harijan colonies and 6 Panchayat Ghars and financial assistance to 47 persons.	280 houses.
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	..	698 houses.	2,550 houses.
N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	1,094 houses.
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		..	..	..	1,000 houses.
25 families to be benefited.	100 families to be benefited	N.A.	100 families to be benefited.	1,485 families aided and 1,239 persons aided.	1,950 houses.
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	200 families to be benefited.	410 bundles of corrugated iron sheets supplied for housing.	1,325 houses.
No Ex-Criminal Tribes		N.A.	..	33 families aided.	500 houses.
21 houses	100 families to be benefited.	N.A.	..	60 houses, 8 model villages constructed, 575 families subsidised and 20 Ashram buildings constructed.	Construction of 12,830 houses, 2 colonies and 100 families subsidised.
..	..	N.A.	..	..	200 families to be benefited.

N. A— Not available

APPENDIX XXIX

STATEMENT NO 1.

Statement showing a comparative study of expenditure for 'Communication' Schemes for Backward Classes during the First Five Year Plan period and proposed under the Second Five Year Plan.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes	
		First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra	31,36,864	45,71,000
2	Assam	3,31,43,227	4,95,11,700
3	Bihar	2,59,134	51,12,500
4	Bombay	7,07,159	22,50,000
5	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	65,70,000
6	Madras	..	1,98,000
7	Orissa	2,85,600	39,00,000
8	Punjab	11,99,637	77,54,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled	Tribes.
10	West Bengal	8,24,828	22,88,650
11	Hyderabad	..	3,32,500
12	Jammu & Kashmir	No Scheduled	Tribes.
13	Madhya Bharat	5,12,000	13,80,000
14	Mysore	N.A.	1,65,000
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled	Tribes.
16	Rajasthan	1,98,238	4,25,000
17	Saurashtra	7,940	..
18	Travancore-Cochin	..	..
19	Ajmer	..	..
20	Bhopal	..	..
21	Coorg	N.A.	1,7,500
22	Delhi	No Scheduled	Tribes.
23	Himachal Pradesh	79,386	..
24	Kutch	..	..
25	Manipur	3,73,538	24,25,000
26	Tripura	72,000	1,00,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh	..	7,65,000

N. A— Not available

1	2	3	4
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes.	No Scheduled Tribes.
	Total for Scheduled Tribes	4,07,99,551	8,78,95,850
	* Total for Scheduled Castes	2,24,898	3,81,750
	* Total for ex-Criminal Tribes	23,172	..
	* Total for Other Backward Classes	1,90,144	4,63,500
	GRAND TOTAL	4,12,37,765	8,87,41,100

* Information received in respect of Scheduled Castes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and Other Backward Classes is very scanty. However expenditure incurred under the First Five Year Plan and proposed to be incurred under the Second Five Year Plan on the welfare schemes for these Backward Classes has been shown and added up above to indicate the total expenditure.

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing comparative expenditure provided in the Second Five Year Plan under State Sector and Central Sector for schemes of 'Communications'

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes		
		Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra	38,95,000	6,76,000	45,71,000
2	Assam	4,58,90,700	36,21,000	4,95,11,700
3	Bihar	26,12,500	25,00,000	51,12,500
4	Bombay	9,50,000	13,00,000	22,50,000
5	Madhya Pradesh	5,70,000	60,00,000	65,70,000
6	Madras	1,98,000	--	1,98,000
7	Orissa	14,00,000	25,00,000	39,00,000
8	Punjab	53,20,000	24,34,000	77,54,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes		
10	West Bengal	15,26,650	7,62,000	22,88,650
11	Hyderabad	3,32,500	..	3,32,500
12	Jammu and Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes		
13	Madhya Bharat	3,80,000	10,00,000	13,80,000
14	Mysore	95,000	70,000	1,65,000
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes		
16	Rajasthan	4,25,000	..	4,25,000
17	Saurashtra	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
18	Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..
19	Ajmer	..	..	..
20	Bhopal	..	..	..
21	Coorg	47,500	1,00,000	1,47,500
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes		
23	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..
24	Kutch	..	..	..
25	Manipur	15,50,000	8,75,000	24,25,000
26	Tripura	..	1,00,000	1,00,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh	3,65,000	4,00,000	7,65,000
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes		
	Total for Scheduled Tribes	6,55,57,850	2,23,38,000	8,78,95,850
	*Total for Scheduled Castes	1,81,750	2,00,000	3,81,750
	*Total for Ex-criminal Tribes	..	..	..
	*Total for Other Backward Classes	4,63,500	..	4,63,500
	GRAND TOTAL	6,62,03,100	2,25,38,000	8,87,41,100

* Information received in respect of Scheduled Castes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and Other Backward Classes is very scanty. However, break-up of expenditure proposed in the Second Five Year Plan for these Backward Classes has been shown and added up above to indicate the total expenditure.

STATEMENT No. 3

Statement showing a comparative study of physical targets achieved during the First Five Year Plan and proposed to be achieved during the Second Five Year Plan on 'Communication' schemes

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes. First Five Year Plan	Scheduled Tribes. Second Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra	13 roads, 4 village roads, 4 bridges, 12 godowns and 6 garages constructed.	363 miles of new roads, 40 miles of metalled roads to be constructed.
2	Assam	4,750 miles of roads improved in plains tribal areas.	1,455 miles of roads to be constructed
3	Bihar	462 miles of roads constructed.	1,547 miles of roads to be constructed.
4	Bombay	138 miles of roads repaired.	200 miles motorable roads etc. to be constructed.
5	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	800 miles of roads to be constructed.
6	Madras	—	400 miles of roads and 1 bridge to be constructed.
7	Orissa	..	5,375 miles of roads to be constructed
8	Punjab	10 miles of bridle paths and 33 miles of roads, 8 bridges, towers, culverts and drains upto 30 miles, 4 rest houses, 3 sarais, 4 ganghuts constructed.	258 miles of new roads to be constructed and 143 miles of old roads to be repaired.

N. A— Not available.

1	2	3	4
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes.	No Scheduled Tribes.
10	West Bengal	30 village roads repaired and constructed and 3 taken up for construction.	323 miles of roads to be constructed.
11	Hyderabad	..	10 roads to be constructed.
12	Jammu and Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes	No Scheduled Tribes
13	Madhya Bharat	1050 miles of fair weather roads constructed or repaired.	525 miles of roads to be repaired and constructed.
14	Mysore	N.A.	10 roads to be constructed.
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes.	No Scheduled Tribes.
16	Rajasthan	..	80 miles of roads to be constructed.
17	Saurashtra	..	..
18	Travancore-Cochin	..	..
19	Ajmer	..	..
20	Bhopal	..	..
21	Coorg	N.A.	100 miles of new roads to be constructed and existing roads to be improved.
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes.	No Scheduled Tribes.
23	Himachal Pradesh	4.5 miles of pathways constructed.	..
24	Kutch	..	..
25	Manipur	37 miles of roads constructed.	1,000 miles of roads and 700 miles of bridle paths to be constructed and 1500 miles of roads to be maintained.
26	Tripura	11 village roads constructed, 37 foot tracks repaired.	20 miles of bridle paths to be constructed.
27	Vindhya Pradesh	785.5 miles of roads constructed and 544 miles repaired.	1,225 miles of roads to be constructed and repaired.
28	Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes.	No Scheduled Tribes.

STATEMENT NO. 4

Statement showing comparative expenditure incurred by different States during the year 1956-57 *on schemes of 'Communications'.*

Serial No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes		
		Under State Sector	Under Central Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra	11,12,518	10,000	11,22,518
2	Assam	70,66,100	3,00,000	73,66,100
3	Bihar	12,50,000	5,00,000	17,50,000
4	Bombay	4,50,000	8,40,000	12,90,000
5	Madhya Pradesh	..	1,20,000	1,20,000
6	Madras	37,000	..	37,000
7	Orissa	1,50,000	5,00,000	6,50,000

N.A.—Not available

1	2	3	4	5
8	Punjab	12,72,000	1,20,000	13,92,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes		
10	West Bengal	2,18,000	..	2,18,000
11	Hyderabad	12,313	..	12,313
12	Jammu & Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes		
13	Madhya Bharat	95,000	1,77,000	2,72,000
14	Mysore	18,000	12,000	30,000
15	Pepsu	No Scheduled Tribes		
16	Rajasthan	75,000	..	75,000
17	Saurashtra	..	..	..
18	Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..
19	Ajmer	..	..	..
20	Bhopal	..	..	..
21	Coorg	10,000	20,000	30,000
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes		
24	Himachal Pradesh	..	32,400	32,400
24	Kutch	..	..	..
25	Manipur	2,07,500	..	2,07,500
26	Tripura	..	..	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	..	50,000	50,000
28	Pondicherry	..	..	..
	Total for Scheduled Tribes	1,19,73,431	26,81,400	1,46,54,831
	*Total for Scheduled Castes	19,000	..	19,000
	*Total for Ex-Criminal Tribes	10,000	..	10,000
	*Total for Other Backward Classes	72,500	..	72,000
	GRAND TOTAL	1,20,74,931	26,81,400	1,47,56,331

*Information received in respect of Scheduled Castes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and Other Backward Classes is very scanty. However, expenditure incurred during the year 1956-57 on the welfare schemes for these backward classes has been shown and added up above to indicate the total expenditure.

APPENDIX XXX

The work done by various Cultural/Tribal Research Institutes

Bihar

The Cultural Research Institute, Ranchi was set up in January, 1954. The post of Director, which had been kept in abeyance till the 1st March, 1956, has since been filled and the present incumbent of the post, Dr. B. S. Guha, is drawing up schemes for reorganisation of the Institute. The Institute conducted enquiries about "Human sacrifice" in Khunti Sub-division of District Ranchi. The study has revealed that this practice is associated with the custom of raising stone monuments over the dead, known as 'Megalithic Cult' and is related to religious belief, namely the 'Fertility rites'. The idea behind the practice is that the soil, when impregnated with human blood, is fertilized in the same way as a women conceives. Though once widely prevalent, the practice has now almost been abandoned by the tribals. Stray cases, however, still occur in remote areas in seasons when crops fail. The Institute has suggested two recourses to eradicate this evil, namely, (i) through education and (ii) by imposing deterrent punishment when cases of human sacrifice are proved.

2. The Institute had started a survey among the Paharias of Santhal Parganas and propose to take up investigations of all those tribes in respect of which sufficient information is not available at present. Attention will also be paid to the tribal problems of immediate concern including shifting cultivation.

Bombay

Although the Government of Bombay have not set up any such Institute at Government level, researches among the tribal and backward communities are being conducted by certain voluntary organisations, namely, the Gujarat Research Society, the Anthropological Society and University of Bombay. These institutions are in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Government.

2. The Gujarat Research Society have undertaken a socio-economic, educational and cultural survey of Dubla and Naika communities. The survey of Dublas has already been completed and the final report is under compilation. The Society has also submitted a report on the health and nutrition survey of the tribals, conducted under the supervision of Dr. Ramakrishna Rao of Haffkeine Institute, Bombay. The survey has shown great deficiencies in diet of the tribals and has led to free distribution of milk powder to the Dublas of Varad. The Anthropological Society Bombay and the University of Bombay are carrying out researches among the Bhils and Mahadev Kolis, respectively.

Madhya Pradesh

The Tribal Research Institute, Chhindwara was set up in April, 1954 and placed under the charge of a Director who is assisted by Research Officers. They have undertaken a number of research projects *viz*., (i) Social implication of Industrialization of the tribes of Chhindwara District, (ii) A social structural study of the Bhils of Malwa, (iii) Ethnographic problem and oriented study of Dhurwa (praja) tribe of Bastar, (iv) Social organisation of Bharias and connected problematic studies, (v) An economic survey of Patalkot and (vi) An investigation into the children's problem of tribals of Madhya Pradesh. Most of the above researches are still in their initial stages as they were started towards the end of the year under Report.

Orissa

The Tribal Research Bureau, Orissa was constituted in January, 1954 and has been put under the charge of an Assistant Director who is assisted by two Research Officers. The Institute has conducted investigations on several important problems, *viz*., (1) Shifting Cultivation in Orissa, (ii) Evaluation of Ashram Schools and other welfare institutions including colonies and Village Welfare Centres, (iii) Socio-economic condition of Lanjia Saora and Kondh in Ganjam Agency, (iv) Eranga Kolhs of Bonai, (v) Acculturation of the Sabara of Nuapali, (vi) Study of the reproductive life of the Juangs, (vii) A Brahmin Village of Sasan type in Puri District, (viii) Evaluation of the work dnone by the Home Economics Centre near New Capital etc. In addition, the Institute has compiled two primers in tribal languages and propose to take up preparation of documentaries on tribal life and recording of their songs. The Research problems undertaken by the Institute appear to be interesting and useful from the point of view of tribal welfare.

Rajasthan

Although research work amongst the tribal communities of Rajasthan was initiated by the State Government in 1954-55, practically no progress was made till the end of the year 1955-56, as the work was entrusted to the Revenue Agency. The information collected by them was mainly based on paper records and as such, did not reflect the actual conditions of the tribals. During the year under Report, necessary research staff was recruited, as a result of which quick progress appears to have ensued. The Institute has already completed an intensive socio-economic survey of tribal life in two villages, the reports of which are under compilation, at present.

West Bengal

The Cultural Research Institute, West Bengal was established in May, 1955 and has been put under the charge of a Cultural Research Officer. It has an Advisory Board comprising of Officials of the West Bengal Government, University Professors, Non-Officials and the Director, Department of Anthropology of the Government of India. Within a short period, the Institute has been able to produce reports on several important problems *viz.*, (i) study on the acculturation of Meches, (ii) study of the socio-economic conditions of Toto, (iii) study on Castes and Tribes of West Bengal, (iv) study on the extent to which traditional tribal leadership can be utilised for introduction of different measures for welfare and progress of Tribal communities, (v) extent of untouchability and other social disabilities in West Bengal, (vi) socio-economic conditions of Municipal Harijan labourers of West Bengal, and (vii) evaluation of some programme for removal of untouchability.

The report on the study of acculturation of Meches is based on intensive field survey executed in Jalpaiguri District and is precise in its analysis. It throws light on the effects of rapid development of tea industry in that area on the social and economic aspects of the life of the tribals. The study has revealed that the adjustment of the tribals to the changed condition is neither complete nor perfect. The tragic outcome of this process is reported to be manifest in sharp decline of tribal propulation of that area.

The preliminary report on the study of the Toto of Totopara covers briefly, manifold aspects of the life of the tribe and is particularly elucidative in regard to its economic activities. The Institute proposes to submit the final report of this work in due course, which would give full details of the investigations.

Of the other reports submitted by the Institute, a majority are based on information collected through set questionnaires issued to District Revenue Officials, Municipal Authorities and Non-Official Agencies etc. and also on the casual discussion of the Cultural Research Officer with officials and non-officials concerned. A close study shows that in absence of factual data collected through field surveys, these reports give only an impressionistic picture based on rough estimates.

Department of Anthropology, Government of India

The Department has already completed intensive researches on the important Tribes of Tripura and Kerala while partial work has been executed in respect of tribals in Assam, NEFA, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. Information has also been gathered about the life and culture of 'Onge' and 'Nicobaress' living in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They have now initiated work amongst the 'Baiga' of Madhya Pradesh. The above researches are mainly of an ethnographic nature and concerned with the study of social, economic and religious organisations, as well as, collection of folk lore and folk music of different ethnic groups.

Research Department—NEFA

The Research Department NEFA is under the over all guidance, supervision and control of Dr. Verrier Elwin the Advisor for Tribal Affairs, and is conducting studies of culture and languages of the people of NEFA. The department is divided into three sections, namely, (i) Cultural, (ii) Philological and (iii) Historical.

The Cultural Research Section propose to undertake an encyclopaedic work of NEFA Tribes. They are preparing charts illustrating new methods of agriculture, propaganda in favour of medicine and illustrations for text and story books. A central museum has been established in which a pictorial and photographic record of the people of NEFA is also being maintained.

The Philological Research Section has undertaken the important task of preparing new linguistic survey of the region and of studying the inter-relations of different dialects and languages. On the practical side, this section is working in close co-ordination with the Education Department which is engaged in translation of text-books and other works into tribal languages. It is also assisting in the organisation of language examination of the members of the staff.

The Historical Section is dealing with the historical records of NEFA and has taken up the task of preparing Divisional Gazetteers.

Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal

Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, a pioneer non-official institution, has conducted cultural survey of 14 tribes in Madhya Bharat and some in Rajasthan. Two movie films and a number of pamphlets have been produced by the Mandal, on the cultural life of the backward classes and tribes of Rajasthan. The Mandal has a well arranged museum research section, photographic studio, publication section and a demonstration section. They propose to publish a number of books on the cultural life of the tribals and carry out further researches on their cultural life. The Mandal is also carrying out a cultural survey of the tribal-lore in Madhya Pradesh, with particular reference to songs, dances, stories and arts etc., and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 13,000 has been granted to them by the Government of India.

APPENDIX XXXI

Important observations made by the Seminar on Tribal welfare held at Chhindwara from the 23rd to 30th April, 1956

1. Research

It was observed at the Seminar that the Research Institutes had not been of much help to the State Governments in formulating well planned schemes for the welfare of tribals. One of the main reasons given was that State Governments had not been able to recruit adequate staff required for research work. It was opined that there should be co-ordination between Research Institutes and the Universities, and University Departments linked with Research Institutes as field Research Stations, should carry out intensive surveys of a co-ordinated nature to collect basic facts for formulating tribal development programme on the basis of scientific data.

2. Economic Development

The prosperity of the tribal people depended upon rapid development of their economy. To increase the pace of the economic developments the Seminar considered it necessary to prepare tribal leadership within the community itself, to plan and develop its own programmes and activities. Raja Naresh Chandra Singh in his inaugural address had suggested that efforts should be made to develop 'forest economy' on which a large number of tribals based their existence. It was observed that intensive programme might be chalked out for the revival of hunting and forest economy in tribal areas, the encouragement of 'grass land economy' on the foot hills and 'shore economy' by development of fishing on coastlines. Proper steps may be taken for the development of 'commercial forest economy'.

Establishment of Forest Labourer's Co-operative Societies in the state of Bombay was appreciated at the Seminar and it was hoped that such societies would be oraganised in other states also. It was expressed that the management of these societies should be handed over to the Adivasis after they had picked up necessary experience of their working.

3. Social Organisations Among The Tribals

The Seminar was of the view that programmes to rouse community conciousness and creating essential response to welfare programmes, should include community recreation, youth organisation, elementary activities for women's participation, social education, etc. These activities should have priority in any programme of tribal development. It was moved by the Seminar that programme of welfare among the tribal should be directed in such a way that integration of tribal communities might take place without destroying their cultural integrity.

4. Village Welfare Councils.

The Seminar considered that while the local panchayats should continue, it was necessary to introduce a psychological diversion for the villagers to develop 'service concept' as opposed to 'power concept'. This can be possible, if there was a small group of community conscious persons in the village. A suggestion for setting up of village welfare councils consisting of two representatives each of (*i*) Local panchayat, (*ii*) women, (*iii*) youth, and (*iv*) children of the village was also made at the Seminar.

5. Non-Official Agencies.

Non-official agencies could make a useful contribution in the field of tribal welfare. Workers of non-official organisations had a missionary zeal and enthusiasm for work was not lacking in them. It was hoped that the Government of India and the State Governments would continue to give encouragement to non-official agencies. It was expressed that security of service and better scales of pay might be given to the workers of these agencies.

6. Co-Education.

The problem of co-education in schools was also discussed at the Seminar. In view of the increasing number of Adivasi girls attending schools, it was recommended that while group meetings of students of both sexes should be encouraged, individual meetings between them may be discouraged.

7. Prohibition.

The fact that the tribal people are fond of drinking, needs no classification. It was observed that liquor played an important role in their religious ceremonies and was an important part of their diet. It was felt that besides the propaganda for prohibition, attempts should be made to develop the environment of the tribals which may lead towards the goal of total prohibition.

APPENDIX XXXI

Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Armed Forces from 1953 *to* 1956.

Serial No.	Arm of Service	Rank	SCHEDULED CASTES				SCHEDULED TRIBES			
			1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ARMY (*Officers*)									
1		Lt-Colonels	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
2		Majors	5	6	6	6	4	3	5	3
3		Captains	30	31	31	33	8	8	5	7
4		Lieutenants	6	4	6	5	1	1	2	..
5		Second Lieutenants	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other than Officers									
6		JCOs/WOs.	433	433	441	453	140	140	133	136
7		NCOs.	2,573	2,582	2,681	2,676	666	667	641	632
8		Other ranks	18,637	17,590	17,350	16,436	3,746	3,769	3,416	3,355
9		Recruits	2,703	2,948	2,552	2,549	507	585	546	584
10		Non-combatants (Enrolled)	7,472	7,556	7,419	7,376	64	54	53	60
11		Civilians including Non-combatants (Unenrolled)	13,255	3,618	13,651	12,755	280	305	271	359
	NAVY									
1		Lieutenants.	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
2		Ratings	260	276	317	339	31	34	35	34
3		Civilians	1,968	2,346	2,360	2,713	..	..	..	7
	AIR FORCE									
1		Commissioned Officers	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
2		Flight Sergeants	2	2	2	3	..	..	..	..
3		Sergeants	4	4	4	5	..	..	..	1
4		Corporals	31	31	31	46	1	1	1	1
5		Air Craftsmen	49	55	55	56	3	3	3	2
6		Recruits	2	13	29	29	..	1	3	6
7		Civilians	3,293	3,749	3,935	3,629	53	64	65	16

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing progress achieved in the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Permanent Govern-

Name of the Ministry/ Office	Year ending	CLASS I			CLASS II (Gazetted)		
		Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Commerce & Industry .	31-12-51	47	..	..	49	..	..
	31-12-52	56	..	..	43	..	..
	31-12-53	70	1	..	45	..	..
	31-12-54	76	..	..	50	..	..
	31-12-55	98	1	..	97	1	..
	30-9-56	98	1	..	107	1	..
Communication . .	31-12-51	457	1	..	670	..	..
	31-12-52	454	1	..	730	..	..
	31-12-53	447	1	..	750	2	..
	31-12-54	448	1	..	832	4	..
	31-12-55	472	1	..	902	5	1
	30-9-56						Information
External Affairs . .	31-12-51	135	3	..	9	..	..
	31-12-52	142	3	1	15	..	..
	31-12-53	150	3	1	20	1	..
	31-12-54	155	3	1	22	1	..
	31-12-55	162	3	..	22	1	..
	30-9-56						Information
Education . . .	31-12-51	68	..	..	59	1	..
	31-12-52	101	..	..	70	1	..
	31-12-53	119	2	..	83	1	..
	31-12-54	126	2	..	94	2	.
	30-9-55	138	2	..	91	2	..
	30-9-56						Information
Finance (Defence) .	31-12-51	71	..	..	132	..	..
	31-12-52	91	..		132	..	..
	31-12-53	104	..	..	184	..	..
	31-12-54	116	..	..	181	..	..
	31-12-55	111	..	..	201	..	..
	30-9-56	110	..	..	226	..	..
Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) .. .	31-12-51	41	..	..	38	..	..
	31-12-52	42	..	..	40	..	..
	31-12-53	43	..	..	42	..	..
	31-12-54	49	..	..	43	.	..
	31-12-55	43	1	..	39	.	..
	30-9-56						Information
*Finance (Department of Company Law Administration . . .	31-12-55	19	..	..	11	.	1
	30-9-56	17	..	..	13	.	1
†Finance (Department of Expenditure) . .	31-12-51 to 31-12-55						Information
	30-9-56	84	..	..	30		..
Finance (Department of Revenue) . . .	31-12-51 to 31-12-55						Information
	30-9-56	447	...	..	730	23	4

*Ministry/Officer came

†Excluding

XXXIII

No. 1

from the year 1951 *to September,* 1956 *in Central Government Services*
ment Servants.

CLASS II (Non-gazetted)			CLASS III			CLASS IV (Other than Sweepers and Scavengers)		
Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
130	5	..	384	34	..	202	9	..
146	5	..	306	39	..	203	10	..
145	6	..	325	44	1	192	10	1
172	7	..	332	36	2	212	11	..
158	3	..	597	30	..	377	23	1
125	3	..	857	32	2	406	23	1
18	3	..	72,715	2,164	279	24,193	1,989	186
122	5	..	81,033	2,564	311	25,530	2,293	195
120	3	..	86,537	3,190	406	26,573	2,711	276
129	3	..	86,001	3,622	511	57,923	3,002	348
143	2	..	95,524	4,399	642	29,711	3,454	466
not furnished								
19	..	..	238	7	11	173	3	8
19	..	..	373	10	45	203	4	20
22	..	..	406	11	26	200	5	19
25	..	2	449	12	31	229	5	25
20	..	1	427	10	30	223	5	16
not furnished								
45	6	..	424	16	..	417	35	2
55	6	..	522	20	..	481	43	2
54	6	..	668	23	..	623	81	2
54	4	..	702	7	1	655	97	2
60	4	..	790	3	1	736	10	2
not furnished								
71	1	..	4,366	43	1	153	26	..
93	1	..	,735	39	1	168	32	1
89	1	..	4,897	89	2	201	32	1
92	1	..	5,495	95	2	273	45	..
79	1		5,487	96	2	236	36	..
64	1	..	6,278	95	2	328	49	2
73	..	..	663	15	1	354	31	6
83	..	..	772	17	1	403	33	4
92	..	..	774	29	4	411	41	5
99	..	..	822	35	4	413	49	5
108	..	..	853	44	4	318	107	6
not furnished								
19	1	..	151	4	1	55	2	..
29	1	..	172	5	1	65	2	..
for five years' period not available.								
90	3	..	23	4	..	120	5	4
furnished for five years' period not in the prescribed form								
99	2	..	14,988	366	29	4,551	213	161

into being from 1955 only.
Defence Division.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Food and Agriculture .	31-12-51	81	1	..	73	1	..
	31-12-52	82	1	..	81	1	..
	31-12-53	89	1	..	79	1	..
	31-12-54	82	..	..	83	1	..
	31-12-55	118	..	..	89	1	..
	30-9-56	122	..	..	161	..	..
Home Affairs . .	31-12-51	9	..	..	13	..	..
	31-12-52	12	..	..	10	..	..
	31-12-53	13	..	..	14	..	..
	31-12-54	19	..	..	12	..	..
	31-12-55	77	..	..	32	1	..
	30-9-56	20	..	..	15	..	..
Information and Broadcasting	31-12-51	37	..	..	29	..	..
	31-12-52	33	..	..	47	..	..
	31-12-53	36	..	..	59	..	..
	31-12-54	43	..	..	61	..	..
	31-12-55	41	..	..	58	..	..
	30-9-56	45	..	..	59	..	..
Irrigation and Power .	31-12-51	27	1	..	50	..	..
	31-12-52	43	1	..	53	1	..
	31-12-53	42	1	..	54	1	..
	31-12-54	42	1	..	55	1	..
	31-12-55	42	1	..	53	1	..
	30-9-56	43	..	1	53	1	..
*Iron & Steel . .	30-9-55	9	..	1	..	..	..
	30-9-56	7	..	..	5	..	..
Labour	31-12-51	49		..	26	1	..
	31-12-52	52		..	31	2	..
	31-12-53	52	3	..	36	2	..
	31-12-54	57	3		38	2	..
	31-12-55	59	3	..	46	3	..
	30-9-56	42	3	..	54	2	1
Law	31-12-51	22	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-52	20	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-53	25	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-54	25	..	..	8	..	..
	31-12-55	23	..	..	8	..	..
	30-9-56	24	..	..	8	..	..
Natural Resources and Scientific Research .	31-12-51	68	..	..	88	..	..
	31-12-52	76	..	..	88	..	..
	31-12-53	74	..	..	94	..	..
	31-12-54	86	..	..	99	1	..
	31-12-55	83	..	..	110	1	..
	30-9-56	135	..	..	172	2	..
Production . . .	31-12-51	1	..	..	8	..	..
	31-12-52	1	..	..	9	..	..
	31-12-53	5	..	..	10	..	..
	31-12-54	5	..	..	11	..	..
	31-12-55	6	..	..	8	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
Railways (Railway Board)	31-12-51	626	2	..	209	..	..
	31-12-52	938	3	..	293	..	..
	31-12-53	950	3	..	342	..	..
	31-12-54	1,141	3	..	341	..	..
	30-9-55	1,073	2	..	375	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
Rehabilitation . .	31-12-51 to 31-12-54						Information
	30-9-55	39	..	..	34	..	..
	30-9-56						Information

*Ministry/Offices came

†Includes all Class II

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
88	3	..	618	14	..	552	46	..
132	3	..	719	18	..	638	49	..
141	3	..	901	29	..	764	82	..
178	5	..	881	32	..	805	92	..
233	4	..	885	33	..	749	83	..
127	3	..	843	38	..	866	90	..
18	1	..	172	15	1	105	14	..
42	1	..	121	3	1	105	14	..
44	2	..	102	11	1	165	29	..
145	4	..	114	15	..	184	29	..
160	7	..	119	14	..	270	33	..
124	4	..	1,432	72	2	363	42	..
231	2	..	322	11	..	197	23	..
238	2	..	330	12	..	236	29	..
260	3	..	336	12	..	270	32	..
289	3	..	348	10	..	328	42	..
313	3	..	400	16	..	406	54	..
320	6	..	498	26	1	493	68	..
..	..	..	135	4	..	62	12	..
10	2	..	115	7	..	69	17	..
21	2	..	137	8	..	139	27	..
27	2	..	213	8	..	169	32	..
34	2	..	173	9	..	182	34	..
38	1	..	181	9	..	180	34	..
7	..	..	89	1	..	54	3	1
21	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	..
61	4	..	143	23	..	133	21	1
67	6	..	191	38	..	158	25	2
64	8	..	210	41	..	162	28	2
71	10	..	246	41	..	201	38	2
79	9	..	245	40	7	220	43	2
38	5	..	486	56		339	58	3
†34	1	..	38	4	..	56	9	.
†39	1	..	34	4	..	56	9	.
†41	2	..	41	3	..	85	14	.
35	3	..	38	2	..	80	13	..
33	3	..	39	2	..	83	14	..
36	3	..	41	1	..	81	14	..
22	1	..	935	30	22	484	80	1
23	2	..	1,024	33	22	532	74	1
21	2	..	1,482	47	20	491	52	1
27	1	..	1,587	45	21	383	50	1
27	1	..	1,873	73	24	497	53	1
30	1	..	1,876	83	20	742	81	1
3	..	..	217	1	..	778	23	..
3	..	..	259	3	..	733	20	..
1	..	..	398	4	..	855	28	1
2	..	..	479	4	..	1,014	56	..
1	..	..	469	4	..	1,031	59	..
not furnished in the prescribed form								
..	..	..	1,68,837	9,360	49	2,89,441	59,035	3,349
..	..	..	2,24,972	12,791	468	3,71,567	72,462	9,748
..	..	..	2,41,440	13,950	724	3,96,246	77,405	10,890
..	..	..	2,57,612	15,684	744	4,09,954	81,293	30,194
..	..	..	2,71,566	17,038	998	4,80,300	90,468	13,178
not furnished in the prescribed form								
not furnished.								
44	..	..	63	2	..	11	1	..
not furnished								

into being from 1955 only.
posts—Gazetted and Non-gazetted

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Works, Housing and Supply . . .	31-12-51	122	2	..	169	..	..
	31-12-52	119	2	..	168	..	..
	31-12-53	121	2	..	163	..	..
	31-12-54	124	2	..	213	1	..
	30-9-55	184	3	..	233	2	..
	30-9-56						Information
Department of Parliamentary Affairs . .	31-12-51	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-52	1	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-53	1	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-54	1	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-55	1	..	..	1	..	..
	30-9-56	2	..	..	..	..	..
Secretary to the President	31-12-51	3	..	..	2	..	..
	31-12-52	3	..	..	3	..	..
	31-12-53	3	..	..	3	..	..
	31-12-54	3	..	..	5	..	..
	31-12-55	3	..	..	6	..	..
	30-9-56	5	..	..	6	..	..
Military Secretary to the President . . .	31-12-51	3	..	..	3	..	..
	31-12-52	3	..	..	3	..	..
	31-12-53	3	..		3	..	..
	31-12-54	3	..	..	4	..	..
	31-12-55	3	..	..	4	..	..
	30-9-56	1	..	..	5	..	..
Prime Minister's Secretariat . . .	31-12-51	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-52	..	..	..		..	..
	31-12-53	..	..	..	5	..	..
	31-12-54	..	..	..	5	..	..
	31-12-55	..	..	..	6	..	..
	30-9-56	2	..	..	3	..	..
Cabinet Secretariat. .	31-12-51	6	..	..	2	..	..
	31-12-52	7	..	..	3	..	
	31-12-53	8	..	..	2	..	..
	31-12-54	9	..	..	3	..	..
	31-12-55	10	..	..	5	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
Partition Secretariat .	31-12-51	1	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-52	1	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-53	1	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-54	1	..	..	2	..	..
	31-12-55	1	..	..	2	..	.
	30-9-56	1	..	..	2	..	
Election Commission .	31-12-51	1	..	..		..	..
	31-12-52	1	..	..		..	..
	31-12-53	1	..	..		..	..
	31-12-54	1	..	..		..	..
	31-12-55	1	..	--	3	..	..
	30-9-56	1	..		3	..	..
Union Public Service Commission . .	31-12-51						
	31-12-52						
	31-12-53						Information
	31-12-54						
	31-12-55						
	30-9-56	16	..	..	6	..	..
Comptroller and Auditor General . . .	31-12-51	211	..	..	155	..	..
	31-12-52	207	..	..	167	..	..
	31-12-53	242	1	..	176	..	..
	31-12-54	238	1	..	190	..	..
	31-12-55	275	2	..	243	..	..
	30-9-56	270	2	..	198	1	..

N. A.— Not available

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
147	3	..	1,816	75	7	826	37	1
198	5	..	2,415	476	9	971	65	2
232	5	..	2,668	211	11	1,173	89	2
349	9	..	2,749	200	24	1,315	115	2
498	11	..	2,727	225	16	1,357	133	3
not furnished								
		3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	17	..	..	34	1	..
9	..	..	17	..	..	34	1	..
10	..	..	19	1	..	34	1	..
14	..	..	24	2	..	34	1	..
14	..	..	22	2	..	34	1	..
14	..	..	22	3	..	34	2	..
13	1	..	31	1	..	62	14	..
13	1	..	31	1	..	62	15	..
13	1	..	32	1	..	62	15	..
12	1	..	39	1	..	62	15	..
12	1	..	40	1	..	63	15	..
14	1	..	40	1	..	63	15	..
7	..	..	..	..	.	2	..	..
12	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
8	..	..	..	..		3	..	.
11	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
14	..	..	..	..	.	3	..	.
13	..	..	1	.	..	3	..	.
15	..	..	9	1	..	4	..	..
17	..	..	9	1	..	5	..	.
15	..	..	8	1	..	25	1	..
16	..	..	8	1	..	23	1	..
15	..	..	10	1	..	23	1	..
not furnished								
4	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.
2	..	..	1	..	.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.	12	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..
15	..	..	11	..	..	13	2	..
21	1	..	17	..	..	18	2	..
not available								
68	3	..	13	1	..	53	11	..
..	..	..	10,392	235	23	1,276	52	7
..	..	..	11,855	276	41	1,529	67	19
..	..	..	13,097	353	42	1,609	80	25
..	..	..	14,742	409	52	1,851	114	29
..	..	..	16,502	493	56	2,206	172	34
..	..	..	16,752	545	69	2,273	178	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Directorate of National Sample Survey	31-12-51 31-12-52 31-12-53 31-12-54 30-9-55 30-9-56						Information
Supreme Court of India	31-12-51	3*	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-52	3*	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-53	5*	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-54	7*	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-55	9*	..	..	..	..	..
	30-9-56	9*	..	..	..	..	..
Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	30-10-54	1	1	..	..	..	..
	31-12-55	6	1	..	..	..	..
	31-12-56	1	1	..	2	..	..

* Includes all Gazetted

† Includes all Ministerial

STATEMENT

† *Seatement showing progress achievred in the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from*

Temporary

Name of Ministry/ Office	Year ending	CLASS I			CLASS II (Gazetted)		
		Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Commerce and Industry	31-12-51	84	1	..	96	1	..
	31-12-52	83	..	..	108	..	..
	31-12-53	91	..	..	112	1	..
	31-12-54	103	..	..	115	1	..
	31-12-55	146	..	..	100	1	..
	30-9-56	177	..	..	121	2	..
Communication	31-12-51	43	..	..	155	5	..
	31-12-52	44	..	..	183	4	..
	31-12-53	39	..	..	192	6	..
	31-12-54	46	5	..	226	22	..
	31-12-55	60	1	..	244	5	..
	30-9-56						Information
External Affairs	31-12-51	24	..	1	57	..	4
	31-12-52	30	..	1	66	..	7
	31-12-53	33	..	2	73	..	11
	31-12-54	39	..	2	77	..	12
	31-12-55	50	..	3	89	..	12
	*30-9-56	87	..	11	189	3	26

* Includes North East

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Nil								
not available								
†18	..	..	..	..		27	3	..
†29	..	..	..	..	..	26	3	..
†40	..	..	..	..	..	36	4	..
†53	†1	..	..	..	..	34	3	..
†51	†1	..	..	..	..	35	4	..
†54	†1	..	..	..	..	35	4	..
3	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
6	..	..	3	2	..	3	1	..

Officers, Class I
staff, Class II (Non-gazeted) and Class III.

No. 2

the year 1951 *to September*, 1956 *in Central Government Services.*
Government Servants.

CLASS II (Non-Gazetted)			CLASS III			CLASS IV (Other than Sweepers and Scavengers)		
Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
251	1	..	3,558	77	..	938	101	1
341	2	..	3,280	82	1	1,018	109	1
332	1	..	2,944	85	2	921	112	2
288	1	..	2,335	97	4	907	91	3
285	1	..	2,559	115	12	858	102	7
116	4	..	2,869	165	21	893	121	7
58	2	..	22,118	1,096	67	9,673	1,178	114
54	3	..	24,610	1,336	140	10,148	1,515	141
83	3	..	29,176	2,116	204	11,235	2,117	238
69	2	3	32,836	2,993	349	12,451	2,465	285
85	2	..	32,288	3,432	418	12,942	2,618	542
not furnished								
159	..	..	697	14	137	381	10	61
186	1	..	980	18	293	592	10	201
190	1	..	1,310	35	453	713	34	347
196	1	1	1,667	37	627	838	58	492
200	1	1	1,887	47	693	1,078	44	599
214	..	..	3,015	72	906	1,778	72	647

Frontier Agency.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education	31-12-51	79	1	..	37	..	..
	31-12-52	70	3	..	32	..	..
	31-12-53	65	1	..	39	1	..
	31-12-54	82	..	..	57	..	..
	30-9-55	104	..	..	68	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
Finance (Defence)	31-12-51	29	..	..	7	..	..
	31-12-52	25	..	..	7	..	..
	31-12-53	20	..	..	17	..	..
	31-12-54	20	..	..	6	..	..
	31-12-55	23	..	..	12	..	..
	30-9-56	23	..	..	11	..	..
Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)	31-12-51	4	..	..	3	..	..
	31-12-52	4	..	.	7	..	..
	31-12-53	6	..	..	5	..	..
	31-12-54	12	..	..	4	1	..
	31-12-55	12	..	..	8	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
*Finance (Department of Company Law Administration)	31-12 55	11	..	..	5	..	..
	30-9-56	13	..	..	8	..	..
@Finance (Department of Expenditure)	31-12-51 to 31-12-55					Information for	
	30-9-56	2	..	..	6	..	..
Finance (Department of Revenue)	31-12-51 to 31-12-55					Information for	
	30-9-56	162	2	1	420	33	7
Food and Agriculture	31-12-51	170	..	..	190	1	..
	31-12-52	191	..	..	207	2	..
	31-12-53	218	..	..	239	1	..
	31-12-54	238	2	..	254	2	..
	31-12-55	251	..	..	265	2	..
	30-9-56	154	..	..	188	6	..
Home Affairs	31-12-51	12	..	..	21	..	..
	31-12-52	12	..	..	21	..	..
	31-12-53	11	..	..	22	..	..
	31-12-54	14	..	..	26	..	..
	31-12-55	20	..	..	27	..	..
	30-9-56	69	1	5	67	..	..
Information and Broadcasting.	31-12-51	92	..	..	144	1	..
	31-12-52	92	..	..	128	1	..
	31-12-53	109	..	..	153	1	..
	31-12-54	132	..	..	163	1	..
	31-12-55	128	..	..	206	1	..
	30-9-56	136	..	..	229	2	..
Irrigation and Power	31-12-51	108	4	..	90	1	..
	31-12-52	106	2	..	121	1	..
	31-12-53	104	3	..	152	..	..
	31-12-54	117	3	..	205	1	..
	31-12-55	146	2	..	239	..	..
	30-9-56	168	2	..	259	3	1
*Iron and Steel	30-9-55	9	..	1	..	..	..
	30-9-56	73	1	..	37	..	..
Labour	31-12-51	62	6	..	324	24	..
	31-12-52	62	6	..	328	28	1
	31-12-53	59	5	..	345	27	2
	31-12-54	52	4	..	342	30	2
	31-12-55	65	8	..	344	28	3
	30-9-56	108	8	..	434	26	3
Law	31-12-51	20	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-52	22	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-53	16	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-54	20	..	..	3	..	..
	31-12-55	31	..	..	5	..	..
	30-9-56	40	..	..	6	..	..

* Ministry/Office came into

@ Expecting Defence

‡ Includes all class II posts—

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
94	..	..	470	9	..	489	54	2
104	2	..	461	12	..	469	66	2
123	2	..	593	19	3	563	79	8
180	2	..	885	33	2	813	105	11
222	1	..	1,109	50	5	909	101	17
not furnished								
116	..	..	5,690	81	..	516	69	..
97	..	..	5,652	143	1	534	89	..
86	..	..	5,674	173	3	559	95	..
133	..	..	5,372	251	7	441	76	1
144	..	..	5,593	343	15	539	97	4
167	2	..	4,295	354	18	1,036	152	10
59	..	..	409	17	..	253	81	1
70	1	..	485	27	..	434	92	1
89	1	..	488	31	2	457	95	2
109	1	..	559	46	..	460	90	4
96	1	..	455	38	3	314	38	1
not furnished								
29	..	..	243	3	..	94	7	..
26	5	..	354	26	..	121	15	..
five years' period not available								
210	..	..	237	32	2	230	23	3
five years' period not furnished in the prescribed form								
85	..	..	13,052	1,400	139	9,611	1,171	242
364	2	..	3,324	58	..	1,856	185	..
381	3	..	3,448	76	..	1,954	175	..
393	4	..	3,881	102	..	1,907	171	..
413	4	..	4,737	174	..	2,536	228	..
382	1	...	6,470	239	3	4,731	438	6
314	2	..	4,002	205	4	1,941	269	2
72	..	..	947	20	..	900	48	25
64	..	..	1,105	22	36	1,032	81	30
84	..	..	1,168	26	22	1,135	77	44
206	3	..	1,583	86	29	1,174	82	46
282	1	1	1,900	131	34	1,383	140	62
234	7	1	3,617	275	52	2,283	281	99
740	7	1	1,599	35	4	1,029	111	1
746	8	1	1,555	42	3	975	112	1
786	9	1	1,712	59	5	1,245	171	5
835	10	1	2,108	97	11	1,342	205	
826	10	1	2,535	157	14	1,469	219	21
807	13	1	2,874	227	27	1,632	299	32
..	..		984	12	..	476	27	1
44	..	..	1,459	14	..	627	28	..
45	..	..	2,041	14	3	766	53	9
57	..	..	1,924	34	3	758	57	7
58	..	..	2,392	48	3	934	79	12
68	..	..	2,594	78	3	1,033	98	14
7	..	..	89	1	..	54	3	1
88	..	..	478	7	..	185	12	3
59	6	3	2,716	189	11	1,486	271	18
58	8	2	2,736	178	15	1,578	277	15
56	5	2	2,720	183	16	1,524	282	19
59	2	2	2,795	193	21	1,483	278	20
66	3	2	3,035	213	31	1,537	247	32
20	..	..	2,439	175	55	1,086	198	21
25†	1†	...	93	..	..	96	15	..
35†	1†	..	96	4	1	103	15	..
39†	2†	..	89	6	1	64	10	..
38	2	..	94	10	1	68	13	1
52	4	1	137	13	2	109	23	1
72	6	1	150	15	2	120	24	1

being from 1955 only.
Division
Gazetted and Non-gazetted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Natural Resources and Scientific Research	31-12-51	24	..	..	15	..	..
	31-12-52	22	..	..	14	..	..
	31-12-53	25	..	..	17	..	..
	31-12-54	47	..	..	13	..	..
	31-12-55	55	..	..	19	1	..
	30-9-56	102	..	..	116	2	2
Production	31-12-51	8	..	..	8	1	..
	31-12-52	7	..	..	7	1	..
	31-12-53	4	..	..	6	1	..
	31-12-54	3	..	..	11	1	..
	31-12-55	4	..	..	7	1	..
	30-9-56						Information
Railways (Railway Board)	31-12-51	169	..	..	31	..	..
	31-12-52	156	..	..	42	..	..
	31-12-53	173	1	..	39	..	..
	31-12-54	232	..	..	36	..	..
	30-9-55	208	1	..	54	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
Rehabilitation	31-12-51	54	1	..	381	..	..
	31-12-52	58	1	..	283	..	..
	31-12-53	55	1	..	104	..	..
	31-12-54	57	1	..	186	2	..
	30-9-55	38	1	..	195	2	1
	30-9-56						Information
Works, Housing and Supply	31-12-51	124	..	..	279	3	..
	31-12-52	114	..	..	292	2	..
	31-12-53	110	..	..	204	3	..
	31-12-54	118	1	..	338	3	..
	30-9-55	141	1	..	381	4	..
	30-9-56						Information
Department of Parliamentary Affairs	31-12-51	..	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-52	..	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-53	1	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-54	1	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-55	1	..	..	1	..	..
	30-9-56	1	..	..	1	..	..
Secretary to the President	31-12-51	1	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-52	1	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-53	2	..	..	2	..	..
	31-12-54	2	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-55	2	..	..	1	..	..
	30-9-56	1	..	..	1	..	..
Military Secretary to the President	31-12-51	2	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-52	2	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-53	2	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-54	2	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-55	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30-9-56	..	..	..	..	..	..

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
45	..	..	1,440	55	5	1,246	195	27
27	..	..	1,182	85	13	1,206	180	3
37	..	..	1,082	100	17	1,223	181	7
33	..	..	1,406	174	35	1,469	236	12
35	..	..	1,376	187	30	1,697	267	20
46	..	..	2,144	261	39	1,718	267	25
..	..	..	406	5	..	317	15	..
..	..	..	399	4	..	338	16	..
1	..	..	260	4	..	330	116	..
2	..	..	265	6	..	259	32	..
2	..	..	304	12	..	273	35	..
not furnished in the prescribed form								
..	..	..	56,121	2,723	25	1,12,964	21,738	657
..	..	..	61,752	2,856	60	1,18,060	23,253	1,665
..	..	..	62,036	3,089	133	1,12,010	21,539	2,328
..	..	..	63,955	3,461	215	1,08,664	21,350	1,962
..	..	..	66,033	3,475	218	1,18,001	24,066	2,242
not furnished in the prescribed form								
132	..	..	1,548	16	..	864	30	2
124	..	..	1,874	29	..	962	48	1
134	..	..	1,821	49	..	885	56	1
154	..	..	1,907	47	..	779	50	2
142	..	..	2,629	115	3	973	67	7
not furnished								
296	2	..	5,333	310	4	3,592	266	6
207	..	..	4,543	223	5	3,398	317	6
160	..	..	4,877	285	16	3,074	341	14
57	..	..	5,358	367	38	3,421	420	37
136	..	..	6,210	546	54	3,448	466	69
not furnished								
5	..	..	6	..	..	10	..	..
5	..	..	6	..	..	10	..	..
6	..	..	6	1	..	10	..	..
7	..	..	8	1	..	10	..	..
8	..	..	8	1	..	11	..	..
8	..	..	8	2	..	12	..	..
3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
4	1	..	4	..	..	2	..	..
5	1	..	5	..	..	6	..	..
2	..	..	11	..	..	2	..	..
2	..	..	11	..	..	2	..	..
2	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	..
2	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..
2	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	..
2	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Prime Minister's Secretariat.	31-12-51	..	..	..	5	..	..
	31-12-52	..	..	..	5	..	..
	31-12-53	..	..	..	4	..	..
	31-12-54	..	..	..	6	..	..
	31-12-55	..	..	..	2	..	..
	30-9-56	..	..	..	4	..	..
Cabinet Secretariat .	31-12-51	1	..	..	7	..	..
	31-12-52	2	..	..	6	..	..
	31-12-53	1	..	..	5	..	..
	31-12-54	3	..	..	5	..	..
	30-9-55	5	..	..	5	..	..
	30-9-56						Information not
Partition Secretariat .	31-12-51	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-52	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-53	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-54	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-55	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30-9-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Election Commission .	31-12-51	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-52	..	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-53	..	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-54	..	..	..	2	..	..
	31-12-55	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30-9-56	5	..	..	2	..	..
Union Public Service Commission.	31-12-51 to 31-12-55						Information for
	30-9-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comptroller and Auditor General.	31-12-51	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-52	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-53	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-54	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-55	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30-9-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Directorate of National Sample Survey.	31-12-51	1	..	..	18	..	..
	31-12-52	1	..	..	18	..	..
	31-12-53	2	..	..	21	..	..
	31-12-54	8	..	..	24	..	..
	30-9-55	7	..	..	23	..	..
	30-9-56						Information not
Supreme Court of India	31-12-51	4*	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-52	3*	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-53	4*	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-54	5*	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-55	4*	..	..	..	..	..
	30-9-56	3*	..	..	..	..	..
Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	31-10-54	6	2	1	1	..	..
	31-12-55	5	2	1	3	1	..
	31-12-56	6	2	1	2	..	..

*Includes all

†Includes all

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16	..	..	27	2	..	32	4	..
10	..	..	25	1	..	32	4	..
10	..	..	28	2	..	30	4	..
7	..	..	28	2	..	32	5	..
13	..	..	33	2	..	36	6	..
14	..	..	33	3	..	36	6	..
22	..	..	63	1	..	84	5	..
21	..	..	67	3	..	81	6	..
21	..	..	66	3	..	54	5	..
30	..	..	70	3	..	58	5	..
35	..	..	77	3	..	70	8	..
furnished								
4	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	..
4	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	..
4	..	..	7	1	..	7	1	..
4	..	..	6	1	..	6	1	..
5	..	..	6	1	..	6	1	..
4	..	..	5	1	..	6	2	..
16	..	..	23	..	..	11	2	..
30	1	..	41	..	..	31	5	..
23	1	..	38	2	..	15	2	..
26	1	..	34	3	..	11	1	..
10	1	..	26	1	..	17	2	..
4	..	..	22	1	..	21	4	..
five years' period not available								
89	1	..	224	16	1	64	12	..
..	..	..	9,297	227	4	1,522	132	11
..	..	..	10,383	286	31	1,671	142	23
..	..	..	10,381	294	50	1,678	191	23
..	..	..	11,350	394	62	1,744	205	36
..	..	..	11,739	527	69	1,996	310	43
..	..	..	11,305	499	88	1,968	257	39
..	..	..	407	6	2	1,110	..	1
..	..	..	458	6	2	122	3	..
1	..	..	555	13	2	149	4	2
6	..	..	605	19	1	170	15	1
9	..	..	782	40	3	191	36	2
available								
18†	1†	..	..	..	..	32	4	..
28†	1†	..	..	..	..	31	5	..
19†	1†	..	..	..	..	25	7	..
34†	..	..	..	..	..	34	10	..
29†	..	..	..	..	..	37	10	..
36†	..	..	..	..	...	44	10	..
10	3	3	25	4	6	21	9	4
12	1	1	64	14	6	36	12	7
17	3	3	65	12	5	45	10	11

Gazetted Officers—Class I.
Ministerial staff—Class II (Non-gazetted) and Class III

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes vis-a-vis *total number of persons appointed*

CLASS I

Ministry/Office	Total No. of persons recruited including those recruited against reserved vacancies	SCHEDULED CASTES		SCHEDULED TRIBES		Total No. of persons recruited including those recruited against reserved vacancies
		No. of reserved vacancies occured during the period	No. of appointments made during the period against reserved vacancies	No. of reserved vacancies occured during the period	No. of appointments made during the period against reserved vacancies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Commerce and Industry	73	6	..	3	..	10
Communication						Information
External Affairs*	13	1	..	1	..	23
Education						Information
Finance (Defence)	5	..	..	..	..	..
Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)						Information
Finance (Department of† Company Law Administration).	14	1	1	1	1	12
Finance (Department of Expenditure)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance (Department of Revenue)	17	..	1	..	..	23
Food and Agriculture	40	2	..	1	..	48
Home Affairs	4	..	..	..	..	8
Information and Broadcasting	35	1	..	2	..	58
Irrigation and Power	9	1	..	..	..	33
Iron and Steel	74	3	2	2	1	32
Labour	16	3	..	1	..	22
Law	8	2	..	..	..	..

*Includes NEFA
†From 1-8-1955 to 30-9-1956

No. 3

through direct recruitment during the period 1-10-55 to 30-9-56 in the Central Government Services and Posts.

CLASS II (Gazetted)				CLASS II (Non-Gazetted)				
SCHEDULED CASTES		SCHEDULED TRIBES		Total No. of persons recruited including those reruci-ted against reserved vacancies	SCHEDULED CASTES		SCHEDULED TRIBES	
No. of reserved vacancies occured during the period	No. of appointments made during the period against reserved vacancies	No. of reserved vacancies occurred during the period	No. of appointments made during the period against reserved vacancies		No. of reserved vacancies occured during the period	No. of appointments made during the period against reserved vacancies	No. of reserved vacancies occured during the period	No. of appointments made during the period against reserved vacancies
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	1	1	..	11	3	1	2	..
not furnished								
1	..	1	1	11	2	..	1	..
not furnished								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
not furnished								
1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	24	2	..	1	..
..	9	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
6	2	3	..	7	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
10	..	3	..	70	7	3	6	..
5	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	83	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	19	5	1	1	1

N. A.—Not available

Ministry/Office	CLASS		
	Total No. of persons recruited including those recruited against reserved vacancies	SCHEDULED CASTES	
		No. of reserved vacancies occured during the period	No. of appointments made during the period against reserved vacancies
	17	18	19
Commerce and Industry	1,073	169	97
Communication			Information
External Affairs*	380	27	15
Education			Information
Finance (Defence)	469	106	98
Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)			Information
Finance (Department of †Company Law Administration)	127	26	24
Finance (Department of Expenditure)	93	16	15
Finance (Department of Revenue)	5,472	834	676
Food and Agriculture	556	168	63
Home Affairs	1,341	221	157
Information and Broadcasting	797	226	128
Irrigation and Power	474	84	33
Iron and Steel	253	15	10
Labour	624	71	55
Law	33	5	9

*Includes NEFA
†From 1-8-1955 to 30-9-1956

III			CLASS IV			
SCHEDULED TRIBES		Total No. of persons recruited including those recruited against reserved vacancies	SCHEDULED CASTES		SCHEDULED TRIBES	
No. of reserved vacancies occurred during the period	No. of appointments made during the period against reserved vacancies		No. of reserved vacancies occured during the period	No. of appointments made during the period against reserved vacancies	No. of reserved vacancies occured during the period	No. of appointments made during the period against reserved vacancies
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
67	16	266	49	67	18	4
not furnished						
81	108	283	19	20	71	58
not furnished						
66	7	117	24	23	10	..
not furnished						
3	..	53	8	9	2	1
4	2	59	10	13	3	2
420	76	2,531	389	435	201	130
64	9	354	73	53	37	8
66	19	313	90	101	22	4
69	24	390	64	79	33	17
29	3	140	21	32	12	4
7	3	154	8	8	3	3
31	16	225	25	26	11	9
1	1	32	6	9	2	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Natural Resources and Scientific Research	54	N.A.	2	N.A.	..	22
Production					Information not furnished	
Rehabilitation						Information
Railways					Information not furnished	
Transport	15	1	..	..	1	12
Works, Housing and Supply . . .						Information
Department of Parliamentary Affairs .	..	.	.	..	.	..
Secretary to the President . . .	..			..	..	..
Military Secretary to the President . .	..		..	..	..	..
Prime Minister's Secretariat . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinet Secretariat						Information
Partition Secretariat	..	..	.	..	..	..
Election Commission	..	..	.	..	..	..
Union Public Service Commission . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comptroller and Auditor General . .	23	2	1	1	..	..
Directorate of National Sample Survey .						Information
Supreme Court of India						No reservation
Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	1	..	..	..	..	1

	17	18	19
Natural Resources and Scientific Research	1,014	N.A.	117
Production		Information not furnished	
Rehabilitation			Information
Railways		Information not furnished	
Transport	446	57	45
Works, Housing and Supply			Information
Department of Parliamentary Affairs	3	1	1
Secretary to the President	7	1	1
Military Secretary to the President	..	..	..
Prime Minister's Secretariat.	6	1	1
Cabinet Secretariat			Information
Partition Secretariat	3	..	..
Election Commission	10	2	1
Union Public Service Commission	98	17	18
Comptroller and Auditor General	3,712	640	275
Directorate of National Sample Survey			Information
Supreme Court of India		No reservation for Scheduled	
Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes . . .	21	4	6

N. A.—

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	3	2	1	4	1	..	..	..
in the prescribed form								
not furnished								
in the prescribed form								
..	1	1	..	9	..	..	1	..
not furnished								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
not furnished								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
not furnished								
for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

20	21	22	23	24	25	26
N.A.	17	225	N.A.	50	1	1
in the prescribed form						
not furnished						
in the prescribed form						
28	9	248	36	56	15	16
not furnished						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	5	1	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..
..	..	1	..		..	..
not furnished						
1	..	4	1	1	..	..
..	..	12	2	1	..	..
6	1	28	5	2	2	..
352	60	579	95	107	67	13
not furnished						
Castes and Scheduled Tribes						
1	1	26	5	10	1	3

Not available.

STATEMENT

Statement showing over-all position regarding representation o Scheduled Castes and

Temporary and Permanent

Year	Class I		
	Total number (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1951	1,637	9	1
1952	1,697	8	2
1953	1,795	10	3
1954	1,839	16	3
1955	2,179	10	3

NOTE.—The above figures include information in respect of the following Ministries/ Offices only:—

Ministry of Communications, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Finance (Defence), Ministry of Finance (Department of Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Ministry of Law Ministry of National Resources and Scientific Research, Ministry of Secretariat, Partition Secretariat, Election Commission,

No. 4

Scheduled Tribes in Central Government Services during Five Year period from 1951 *to* 1955

Government Servants

Class II			Class III			Class IV		
Total number (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4,053	34	8	1,28,032	4,031	554	46,416	4,348	451
4,688	46	11	1,42,608	4,866	941	52,539	6,850	648
4,930	53	14	1,55,983	6,498	1,256	52,632	6,244	999
5,656	81	35	1,64,504	8,275	1,736	60,781	7,204	1,305
6,262	65	18	1,79,079	9,950	2,029	63,000	8,350	1,832

Economic Affairs), Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Production, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretary to the President, Military Secretary to the President, Prime Minister's Comptroller and Auditor General and Supreme Court of India.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees vis-a-vis

Permanent

Name of the State	Year ending	Class I			Class II (Gazetted)		
		Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam †	31-12-51	33	N.A.	4	44	2	5
	31-12-52	39	N.A.	4	74	..	7
	31-12-53	40	N.A.	2	92	3	6
	31-12-54	45	N.A.	4	120	4	7
	30-9-55	45	N.A.	5	126	2	11
	30-9-56	41	2	3	106	4	2
Bihar†	30-9-56	15	..	..	189	..	1
Bombay†	31-12-51	207	3	..	531	3	..
	31-12-52	204	2	..	552	2	..
	31-12-53	221	2	..	607	2	..
	31-12-54	239	3	..	601	..	..
	30-9-55	247	3	..	610	..	..
	30-9-56	39	1	..	36	..	..
Orissa†	31-12-51	3	2	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	31-12-52	2	2	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	31-12-53	2	2	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	31-12-54	4	2	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	30-9-55	4	2	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	30-9-56						Information
Punjab	31-12-51	206	..	..	422	2	..
	31-12-52	229	..	..	330	2	..
	31-12-53	223	..	..	345	6	..
	31-12-54	237	..		395	8	..
	30-9-55	225	..	..	448	9	..
	30-9-56†	126	..	..	328	8	..
Uttar Pradesh	31-12-51	342	3	..	880	29	..
	31-12-52	379	2	..	905	32	..
	31-12-53	338	2	..	840	36	..
	31-12-54	428	4	..	912	34	..
	30-9-55	400	3	..	992	48	..
	30-9-56						Information
West Bengal	31-12-51 to 31-12-55						Information
	30-9-56	3,008*	97*	7*	—	..	..
Saurashtra	31-12-51	41	9	..	91	..	..
	31-12-52	43	9	..	45	..	..
	31-12-53	42	9	..	97	..	..
	31-12-54	50	9	..	124	1	..
	30-9-55	55	8	..	134	1	..
	30-9-56	55	..	..	221	7	..

*Includes all

†Information

‡Includes all Non-gazetted posts

N.A.—Not

XXXIV

No. 1

total number of employees under State Governments from the year 1951 *to* 1956.

Government Servants

Class II (Non-gazetted)			Class III			Class IV		
Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	.Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
107	6	24	1,383	44	304	652	26	81
182	31	30	1,384	52	393	758	31	95
189	29	34	1,394	67	359	725	35	99
170	27	34	2,469	133	541	1,189	43	125
204	29	33	2,954	198	841	1,199	53	107
21	..	..	2,068	149	356	1,032	59	111
5	..	1	2,068	41	68	520	81	73
80	1	..	64,119	3,163	1,575	5,013	560	338
70	..	..	52,634	3,334	1,648	5,131	613	329
86	..	..	53,200	3,516	1,782	4,943	619	351
94	..	..	60,269	3,572	1,816	5,229	682	348
104	..	..	61,344	4,042	1,939	5,546	741	416
20	..	..	1,979	45	40	642	118	80
N.A.	N.A.	28	186	1	12	109	4	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	28	180	1	13	103	4	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	28	192	2	13	108	4	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	28	207	3	13	128	11	N.A.
N..A	N.A.	29	215	3	13	127	10	N.A.
not furnished								
250	..	14	11,727	235	4	3,636	177	7
221	..	..	12,824	298	5	4,528	267	6
250	..	..	11,997	348	3	9,865	360	10
275	..	..	16,119	534	25	4,813	413	25
296	..	..	14,374	457	21	5,240	416	38
70	1	..	8,909	343	26	5,663	226	52
211	4	..	12,156	282	..	3,268	324	..
105	4	7	4,369	260	..	3,567	384	..
139	7	4	4,971	321	..	2,519	417	..
250	8	3	5,187	337	..	3,624	498	..
276	8	..	5,366	343	..	2,208	8	..
not furnished								
not furnished								
58,289‡	2,409‡	1,802‡	..	..	..	8,822	1,048	85
22	..	..	7,943	210	72	2,846	37	187
9	..	..	8,039	214	64	2,887	41	144
10	..	..	8,385	256	72	2,724	55	163
11	..	..	7,510	318	97	2,760	89	155
22	..	..	10,953	452	123	2,889	119	173
96	..	..	10,163	160	124	2,923	151	173

Gazetted posts, Class I and II.

not complete.

other than those in the Class IV.

available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ajmer	31-12-51	6	..	..	30	..	..
	31-12-52	4	..	..	15	..	..
	31-12-53	5	..	..	17	..	..
	31-12-54	3	..	..	22	..	..
	31-12-55	4	..	..	57	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
Bhopal	31-12-51	15	..	..	88	..	..
	31-12-52	19	..	..	102	..	..
	31-12-53	20	..	..	109	..	..
	31-12-54	25	..	..	117	..	..
	30-9-55	28	..	..	171	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
Coorg	31-12-51	1	..	..	3	..	..
	31-12-52	1	..	..	3	..	..
	31-12-53	1	..	..	5	..	..
	31-12-54	1	..	..	17	..	..
	30-9-55	3	..	..	18	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
Delhi	31-12-51	18	..	..	40	..	..
	31-12-52	19	..	..	42	..	..
	31-12-53	22	..	..	61	..	..
	31-12-54	17	..	..	51	..	..
	30-9-55	26	..	..	68	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
Himachal Pradesh	31-12-51	22	..	1	64	..	..
	31-12-52	26	..	1	67	..	..
	31-12-53	25	..	1	65	..	..
	31-12-54	25	..	1	66	..	..
	30-9-55	24	..	1	66	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
Kutch	31-12-51	8	..	..	31	..	..
	31-12-52	8	..	..	38	..	..
	31-12-53	10	..	..	39	..	..
	31-12-54	10	..	..	51	..	..
	30-9-55	10	..	..	52	..	..
	30-9-56	10	..	..	53	..	..
Manipur	31-12-51	5	..	..	37	..	3
	31-12-52	6	..	1	39	..	3
	31-12-53	6	..	1	39	..	3
	31-12-54	6	..	1	41	1	3
	30-9-55	7	..	1	69	..	4
	30-9-56						Information
Tripura	31-12-51	7	..	3	101	1	12
	31-12-52	7	..	3	97	1	12
	31-12-53	8	..	3	89	1	12
	31-12-54	8	..	1	79	1	12
	30-9-55	8	..	3	113	1	14
	30-9-56	13	..	5	132	1	11
Vindhya Pradesh	31-12-51	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-52	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-53	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31-12-54	56	..	..	216	..	1
	30-9-55	59	..	..	225	..	1
	30-9-56						Information

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	2,244	15	..	638	4	..
..	..	..	1,589	9	..	412	5	..
..	..	..	1,864	16	..	398	10	..
2	..	..	2,068	25	..	511	21	..
..	..	..	2,727	24	..	863	27	..
not furnished								
..	..	..	992	7	10	3,061	84	13
..	..	..	1,744	15	12	3,075	105	70
..	..	..	1,885	16	40	3,310	129	71
..	..	..	2,837	17	50	3,310	209	107
..	..	..	3,548	24	59	4,114	251	116
not furnished								
20	..	..	762	..	..	298	7	3
22	..	..	806	2	..	306	8	2
25	..	..	870	4	..	391	12	2
28	..	..	892	2	..	398	13	5
30	..	..	984	3	..	441	11	3
not furnished								
4	..	..	547	5	1	443	20	5
4	..	..	575	7	1	464	19	5
5	..	..	768	6	1	495	20	5
5	..	..	708	8	1	554	26	6
5	..	..	727	11	..	564	30	6
not furnished								
9	..	..	2,275	87	22	1,343	66	6
10	..	..	2,415	100	24	1,517	86	5
10	..	..	2,561	110	28	1,472	87	8
11	..	..	2,711	120	25	1,579	113	8
13	..	..	2,981	133	30	1,628	141	8
not furnished								
..	..	..	1,313	5	..	2,213	34	33
..	..	..	1,200	5	..	2,890	55	85
..	..	..	1,301	5	..	2,555	27	35
..	..	..	1,280	5	..	2,396	35	68
..	..	..	1,302	5	..	2,562	36	60
..	..	..	1,700	9	..	2,400	37	54
1	..	..	842	1	261	502	..	94
4	..	..	861	1	261	487	..	90
1	..	..	880	2	275	448	..	88
1	..	..	943	2	280	470	..	98
10	..	..	1,297	2	292	1,190	2	266
not furnished								
..	..	..	1,716	42	292	1,862	112	295
..	..	..	1,769	43	299	2,207	182	486
..	..	..	1,797	43	327	2,277	179	555
..	..	..	1,823	43	364	2,380	199	590
..	..	..	1,825	43	365	2,387	203	586
..	..	..	1,850	42	379	2,394	208	591
..	..	—	..	..	..	—	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	12,996	1	1	8,705	13	25
..	..	..	13,217	25	10	9,312	55	63
not furnished								

STATEMENT

Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees

Temporary

Name of the State	Year ending	CLASS I			CLASS II (Gazetted)		
		Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam*	31-12-51	25	N.A.	N.A.	93	3	4
	31-12-52	27	N.A.	1	90	2	5
	31-12-53	25	1	..	120	3	8
	31-12-54	30	1	4	143	5	9
	30-9-55	35	2	3	167	6	10
	30-9-56	7	..	3	231	23	54
Bihar*	30-9-56	4	..	..	22	..	..
Bombay*	31-12-51	83	..	..	347	1	..
	31-12-52	82	..	..	354	1	..
	31-12-53	71	..	..	469	3	..
	31-12-54	78	..	..	492	5	..
	30-9-55	85	1	..	523	3	..
	30-9-56	21	..	..	70	..	..
Orissa*	31-12-51	N.A.	N.A.	1	3	N.A.	1
	31-12-52	N.A.	N.A.	1	3	N.A.	1
	31-12-53	N.A.	N.A.	1	3	N.A.	1
	31-12-54	N.A.	N.A.	1	3	N.A.	1
	30-9-55	N.A.	N.A.	1	3	N.A.	1
	30-9-56	..					Information
Punjab	31-12-51	115	..	..	225	4	..
	31-12-52	59	..	..	274	4	..
	31-12-53	84	..	..	911	8	..
	31-12-54	42	..	..	411	10	..
	30-9-55	45	..	..	434	8	..
	30-9-56*	31	..	..	157	12	..
Uttar Pradesh	31-12-51	21	..	..	309	2	..
	31-12-52	16	..	..	296	3	..
	31-12-53	17	..	..	384	3	..
	31-12-54	19	..	..	353	4	19
	31-12-55	23	..	..	361	3	9
	30-9-56						Information
West Bengal	28-2-56	1,186**	15**	3**	..	..	..
Saurashtra	31-12-51	1	..	..	2	..	..
	31-12-52	9	..	..	3	..	..
	31-12-53	9	..	..	4	..	..
	31-12-54	6	..	..	5	2	..
	30-9-55	23	..	3	48	3	..
	30-9-56	6	..	..	44	..	..

*Information

**Includes all Gazetted

†Includes all Non-gazetted posts

N.A.—Not

No. 2

vis-a-vis *total number of employees under State Governments from the year* 1951 *to* 1956

Government Servants.

CLASS II (Non-Gazetted)			CLASS III			CLASS IV		
Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
69	1	15	2,016	120	493	1,421	55	223
59	9	15	2,200	127	402	1,751	60	260
53	10	6	2,654	152	549	1,768	67	440
63	13	24	3,620	190	871	1,976	126	287
111	45	22	2,016	222	1,086	1,945	182	374
44	6	6	4,610	232	937	2,348	164	365
3	..	1	1,654	102	45	1,235	219	152
46	6	..	29,331	1,467	574	5,743	751	490
65	2	..	28,357	1,526	562	5,608	795	430
50	1	..	27,276	1,588	512	6,551	981	623
41	..	..	25,384	2,068	427	7,464	1,251	732
54	..	1	23,016	1,773	475	7,800	1,334	698
14	1	..	3,545	160	121	2,387	401	36
N.A.	..	13	285	8	53	169	13	33
N.A.	..	18	318	8	53	249	16	39
N.A.	..	21	381	17	58	272	18	54
N.A.	..	22	500	16	80	346	35	57
N.A.	..	34	568	35	108	406	45	82
not furnished								
78	..	3	9,358	339	24	4,360	340	15
55	..	5	9,968	464	21	4,877	489	18
65	..	6	10,903	596	28	7,095	748	36
85	..	..	20,893	1,337	39	6,835	1,071	40
118	2	8	13,204	1,073	47	8,915	1,835	74
21	..	..	5,885	481	24	2,850	595	37
281	..	3	7,761	268	..	3,095	346	..
721	200	3	7,836	299	..	5,135	433	..
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7,993	326	..	5,321	511	..
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7,926	412	..	6,318	571	..
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9,662	428	..	5,621	640	—
not furnished								
†51,007	†1,540	†150	..	..	..	35,450	5,644	603
..	..	..	54	..	8	24	..	..
..	..	..	37	3	4	35	..	7
..	..	..	42	4	4	33	..	7
..	..	..	72	5	7	36	4	9
..	..	..	931	13	15	281	51	17
4	..	..	1,619	112	14	313	76	17

not complete

posts, Class I and II.

other than those in the last grade.

available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ajmer	31-12-51	4	..	..	19	..	..
	31-12-52	7	..	..	24	..	..
	31-12-53	8	..	..	23	..	..
	31-12-54	6	..	..	28	1	..
	31-12-55	3	..	..	40	1	..
	30-9-56						Information
Bhopal	31-12-51	4	..	..	25	..	..
	31-12-52	6	..	..	36	..	..
	31-12-53	6	..	..	56	..	..
	31-12-54	8	..	..	59	..	..
	30-9-55	14	..	..	74	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
Coorg	31-12-51	..	..	..	8	..	..
	31-12-52	..	..	..	12	..	..
	31-12-53	..	..	..	18	..	..
	31-12-54	..	..	..	13	..	..
	30-9-55	..	..	..	12	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
Delhi	31-12-51	10	..	..	72	..	..
	31-12-52	15	..	..	100	..	..
	31-12-53	19	..	..	102	..	..
	31-12-54	18	..	..	132	..	..
	30-9-55	17	..	..	155	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
Himachal Pradesh	31-12-51	..	..	..	4	..	..
	31-12-52	1	..	..	7	..	1
	31-12-53	..	..	..	9	..	..
	31-12-54	1	..	..	11	..	..
	30-9-55	..	..	..	12	..	..
	30-9-56						Information
Kutch	31-12-51	1	..	..	2	..	..
	31-12-52	1	..	..	8	..	..
	31-12-53	4	..	..	18	..	..
	31-12-54	1	..	..	23	..	..
	30-9-55	3	..	..	27	..	..
	30-9-56	3	..	..	35	..	..
Manipur	31-12-51	..	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-52	..	..	..	1	..	..
	31-12-53	5	..	2	7	..	1
	31-12-54	5	..	2	10	..	1
	30-9-55	6	..	2	17	..	4
	30-9-56						Information
Tripura	31-12-51	1	..	..	14	..	..
	31-12-52	1	..	..	14	..	..
	31-12-53	1	..		30	..	2
	31-12-54	3	..	..	47	1	..
	30-9-55	3	..	..	86	..	..
	30-9-56	9	..	..	95	6	..
Vindhya Pradesh	31-12-51						
	31-12-52						Information
	31-12-53						
	31-12-54	..	..	..	16	..	..
	30-9-55	..	..	..	32	..	..
	30-9-56						Information

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	..	..	969	18	..	413	25	..
4	..	..	1,305	30	..	482	35	..
4	..	..	889	21	..	429	33	1
2	..	..	858	20	..	339	32	1
2	..	..	959	29	..	384	45	1
not furnished								
..	..	..	691	7	8	593	25	20
..	..	..	723	12	10	599	33	26
..	..	..	813	13	12	603	38	33
..	..	..	915	36	14	708	55	45
..	..	..	1,482	62	31	1,574	188	184
not furnished								
5	..	..	417	3	..	298	13	90
3	..	..	484	5	..	314	15	90
3	..	..	635	8	..	291	25	90
7	..	..	840	5	..	403	22	90
6	..	..	968	5	..	557	34	105
not furnished								
1	..	..	3,377	24	..	1,147	81	5
18	..	..	4,734	32	..	1,317	109	8
12	..	..	5,238	51	..	1,512	158	9
15	..	..	5,745	56	..	1,709	161	9
14	..	..	5,830	77	..	1,935	224	7
not furnished								
..	..	..	174	36	2	350	58	3
..	..	..	231	39	1	408	68	4
..	..	..	246	48	10	532	88	8
..	..	..	418	58	10	469	83	8
..	..	..	551	116	11	542	85	10
not furnished								
..	..	..	143	..	..	122	7	..
..	..	..	225	1	..	197	24	2
..	..	..	570	14	1	688	28	3
..	..	..	734	14	1	751	26	8
..	..	..	1,149	23	1	950	40	12
..	..	..	1,265	12	2	736	38	14
..	..	..	88	..	9	51	..	24
1	..	..	370	..	126	59	..	28
1	..	..	573	..	162	98	..	37
1	..	..	728	..	198	182	..	45
1	..	..	1,054	..	248	346	2	60
not furnished								
..	..	..	488	15	20	171	6	8
..	..	..	975	39	126	217	13	19
..	..	..	1,183	53	141	308	24	36
..	..	..	2,254	90	187	614	51	77
..	..	..	2,553	158	233	745	74	69
..	..	..	4,235	214	590	1,034	160	150
not furnished								
..	..	..	633	1	1	177	15	1
..	..	..	772	5	7	192	25	11
not furnished								

STATEMENT

Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees vis-a-vis *total*

Permanent and Temporary

Serial No.	Name of the State	Year ending	CLASS I Total number	CLASS I No. of Scheduled Castes	CLASS I No. of Scheduled Tribes.	CLASS II (Gazetted) Total number	CLASS II (Gazetted) No. of Scheduled Castes	CLASS II (Gazetted) No. of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra	30-9-55	21	..	..	78	2	..
		30-9-56	50	..	..	149	2	..
2	Assam	30-9-55	27	..	3	41	2	4
		30-9-56						Information
3	Bihar	30-9-55	46	..	..	433	1	2
		30-9-56	53	..	..	433	3	4
4	Bombay	30-9-55	51	1	..	144	..	..
		30-9-56	56	..	..	412	..	..
5	Madhya Pradesh	30-9-55	33	1	..	78	1	..
		30-9-56						Information
6	Madras	30-9-55	107*	8*	1*	..	..	..
		30-9-56	124*	9*	1*	..	..	..
7	Orissa	30-9-55						Information
		30-9-56	31	..	..	38	..	..
8	Punjab	30-9-55	30	1	..	41	..	..
		30-9-56						Information
9	Uttar Pradesh	30-9-55						Information
		30-9-56§	118	1	..	297	7	..
10	West Bengal	28-2-55	584*	7*	4*	..	..	..
		29-2-56	595*	8*	4*	..	..	..
11	Hyderabad	30-9-55	119	..	..	9	1	..
		30-9-56						Information
12	Jammu & Kashmir	30-9-55 } 30-9-56 }						Information
13	Madhya Bharat	30-9-55	8	..	..	53	..	..
		30-9-56						Information
14	Mysore	30-9-55						Information
		30-9-56	51*	1*	..	..	..	..
15	PEPSU	30-9-55	34*	..	..	..	..	..
		30-9-56						Information

@Includes all the
*Includes all gazetted
¶Combined for Sche-
§Information not com-
**Includes Non-gaze-
†Includes non-gazet-
£Includes all non-

No. 3

number of employees in the Police Departments under State Governments, as on 30-9-55 *and* 30-9-56

Government Servants

CLASS II (Non-Gazetted)			CLASS III			CLASS IV (other than Sweepers and Scavengers)		
Total number	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	14,159	1,199	13	125	73	1
..	..	..	24,099	2,181	54	907	178	11
93	1	6	2,054	82	336	10,469	396	2,552
not furnished								
..	..	..	30,468	460	1,503	172	45	3
..	..	..	30,858	680	1,440	421	113	6
..	..	..	64,699	4,403	1,811	687	102	21
20	..	..	59,481	4,427	2,051	1,025	131	25
198	..	..	3,266	105	42	13,644	1,054	615
not furnished								
33,788£	2,620£	13£	..	..	..	99@	9@	..
34,879£	3,231£	3£	..	..	..	77@	11@	..
not furnished								
151	1	..	3,479	107	106	9,813	860	568
..	..	..	20,880	1,375	13	884	31	8
not furnished								
not furnished								
476	..	..	60,873	,641	..	2,259	264	..
40,722£	1,290£	1,745£	..	..	..	..	..	..
40,424£	1,367£	1,803£	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	21,348	1,720	162	291	244	47
not furnished								
not furnished								
..	..	..	20,903	434¶	..	13,282	3,672¶	..
not furnished								
not furnished								
2,727†	150†	3†	..	..	..	9,577**	1,301**	24**
..	..	..	1,161	9	..	4,591	426	..
not furnished								

Class IV posts.
posts.
duled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.
plete.
tted inferior posts.
ted superior posts.
gazetted posts other than those in the Class IV.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	Rajasthan	30-9-55						Information
		30-9-56	44	..	..	179	4	..
17	Saurashtra	30-9-55	18	..	..	55	..	..
		30-9-56						Information
18	Travancore-Cochin	30-9-55	3	..	..	30	..	..
		30-9-56	11	..	..	84	2	..
19	Ajmer	30-5-55	2	..	..	5	..	..
		30-9-56	2	..	..	5	..	..
20	Bhopal	30-9-55	4	..	..	5	..	..
		30-9-56						Information
21	Coorg	30-9-55	..	..	..	1	..	..
		30-9-56						Information
22	Delhi	30-9-55	10	..	..	21	..	..
		30-9-56	10	..	..	22	..	..
23	Himachal Pradesh	30-9-55	5	..	..	5	..	..
		30-9-56						Information
24	Kutch	30-9-55	..	..	..	3	..	..
		30-9-56	1	..	..	2	..	..
25	Manipur	30-9-55	1	..	..	9	..	..
		30-9-56	13	..	..	11	..	1
26	Tripura	30-9-55	2	..	1	20	..	1
		30-9-56	2	..	1	19	..	1
27	Vindhya Pradesh	30-9-55	13	..	..	15	..	...
		30-9-56						Information

SUM

	Year Ending
Total No. of posts	30-9-56
Total No. of Scheduled Castes	
Total No. of Scheduled Tribes	

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
not furnished								
27,528	648	1,324	496	4	2	881	100	12
7	..	..	5,402	30	232	75	1	..
not furnished								
74	15	6	555	105	1	6,784	171	1
226	1	..	3,790	146	43	3,876	120	..
..	..	..	1,749	23	..	33	7	..
..	.	..	1,740	13	..	24	3	..
..	..	..	184	1	..	2,110	40	12
not furnished								
..	..	..	52	..	..	197	5	..
not furnished								
50	..	..	9,872	318	..	394	76	..
55	..	..	9,758	326	..	378	70	..
11	..	..	1,805	103	33	25	11	1
not furnished								
..	..	..	79	..	..	2,036	6	48
..	..	..	391	..	..	1,315	5	46
..	..	..	91	..	4	314	..	43
..	..	..	133	..	9	690	..	43
..	..	..	231	1	60	1,324	110	453
..	..	..	280	2	62	1,422	143	447
..	..	..	1,180	4	1	3,255	79	27
not furnished								

MARY

CLASS I	CLASS II (Gazetted)	CLASS II (Non-Gazetted)	CLASS III	CLASS IV
1,161	1,651	1,06,486	1,95,378	32,665
19	18	5,398	9,527	3,299
6	6	3,133	3,767	1,310

STATEMENT

Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees vis-a-vis *total number of employees*

Permanent and Temporary

Serial No.	Name of the State	Year ending	CLASS I			CLASS II (Gazetted)		
			Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra	30-9-55	11	..	..	106	1	..
		30-9-56						Information
2	Assam	30-9-55	14	..	2	15	..	..
		30-9-56	13	..	1	14	..	.
3	Bihar	30-9-55	45	..	..	14	..	..
		30-9-56	32	..	..	261	..	..
4	Bombay	30-9-55	111	3	..	369	1	..
		30-9-56	124	3	..	340	1	..
5	Madhya Pradesh	30-9-55	18	..	..	536	2	..
		30-9-56						Information
6	Madras	30-9-55	248*	4*	..	..	..	..
		30-9-56	253*	9*	1*	..	..	..
7	Orissa	30-9-55%	9	..	..	8	..	..
		30-9-56	26	..	..	32	..	..
8	Punjab	30-9-55	42	..	..	28	2	..
		30-9-56	71	..	..	138	3	..
9	Uttar Pradesh	30-9-55						Information
		30-9-56%	46	..	..	265	5	..
10	West Bengal	28-2-55	203*	6*	..	..	..	..
		29-2-56	241*	8*	..	..	..	..
11	Hyderabad	30-9-55	50	..	..	136	..	..
		30-9-56						Information
12	Jammu & Kashmir	30-9-55						
		30-9-56						Information
13	Madhya Bharat	30-9-55	16	..	..	132	1	..
		30-9-56						Information
14	Mysore	30-9-55						Information
		30-9-56	10	1	..	147	2	..
15	PEPSU	30-9-55	103*	..	..	..	..	..
		30-9-56						Information

*Includes all Gazetted
@Includes all the
£Includes all non-
%Information not

N.A.—

No. 4

in Judicial Departments under State Governments, as on 30-9-55 *and* 30-9-56.

Government Servants.

CLASS II (Non-gazetted)			CLASS III			CLASS IV (Other than Sweepers and Scavengers)		
Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
193	..	..	2,186	35	2	1,802	53	..
not furnished								
2	1	..	126	1	4	91	3	2
1	.	..	145	7	4	113	11	4
.	..	..	410	5	3	160	8	2
..	..	..	314	2	2	122	5	4
3	..	.	5,852	265	58	2,073	255	118
..	.	..	5,481	291	67	1,886	248	116
..	..	..	1,259	52	1	1,085	97	55
not furnished								
4,369£	84£	1£	..	..	..	3,132@	104@	3@
4,545£	101£	3£	..	..	..	3,066@	76@	1@
1	..	..	255	5	..	373	16	8
1	..	..	N.A.	5	1	N.A.	25	18
..	..	..	452	15	..	705	109	..
4	..	..	684	19	44	1,151	77	3
not furnished								
..	..	..	2,056	88	..	2,450	288	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,335	5	..	..	..	..	656	11	..
not furnished								
not furnished								
..	..	..	1,234	7	..	1,048	58	..
not furnished								
not furnished								
289	6	..	1,828	86	5	1,475	56	..
..	..	..	317	10	..	331	137	..
not furnished								

posts.
Class IV posts
gazetted posts other than those class IV.
complete.
not available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	Rajasthan	30-9-55						Information
		30-9-56	148	..	..	3	..	..
17	Saurashtra	30-9-55	13	..	..	66	..	..
		30-9-56						Information
18	Travancore-Cochin	30-9-55						Information
		30-9-56	24	4	..	66	1	..
19	Ajmer	30-9-55	2	..	..	6	..	..
		30-9-56	1	.	..	7	..	..
20	Bhopal	30-9-55	4	..	..	17	..	..
		30-9-56						Information
21	Coorg	30-9-55	2	..	..	2	..	..
		30-9-56						Information
22	Delhi	30-9-55		..	..		..	..
		30-9-56		..	..	2	..	..
23	Himachal Pradesh	30-9-55	4	..	..	7	..	..
		30-9-56		..	..	6	..	..
24	Kutch	30-9-55	2	.	.	14	..	..
		30-9-56	3	..	..	15	..	..
25	Manipur	30-9-55	1	..	..	5	..	..
		30-9-56	2	..	..	6	..	..
26	Tripura	30-9-55	2	..	..	17	..	3
		30-9-56	2	..	..	11	..	1
27	Vindhya Pradesh	30-9-55	4	..	..	33	..	..
		30-9-56						Information

SUM

	Year ending	CLASS I
Total No. of posts	30-9-56	906
Total No. of Scheduled Castes		25
Total No. of Scheduled Tribes		2

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
not furnished								
..	..	..	993	3	..	1,186	15	1
5	..	..	567	4	1	422	3	4
not furnished								
not furnished								
243	33	1	1,011	56	..	969	74	..
..	..	..	81	..	..	73	3	..
..	..	..	78	..	..	64	5	..
..	..	..	125	1	..	131	7	2
not furnished								
..	..	..	18	..	..	27	..	..
not furnished								
..	..	..	152	1	..	163	13	..
..	..	..	152	2	..	162	13	..
..	..	..	66	..	..	150	11	..
..	..	..	71	..	..	183	14	1
..	..	..	114	1	..	115	1	..
..	..	..	136	..	..	126	2	..
..	..	..	130	..	..	28	..	..
1	..	..	33	..	1	31	..	..
..	..	..	36	..	4	46	19	9
..	..	..	45	2	5	56	15	12
..	..	..	181	..	..	224	..	..
not furnished								

MARY

CLASS II (Gazetted)	CLASS II (Non-gazetted)	CLASS III	CLASS IV
1,313	5,084	13,027	13,040
12	142	561	924
1	4	129	160

STATEMENT No. 5

Statement showing the concessions allowed by the State Governments to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Police and Judicial Services under the State Governments

Serial No.	Name of the State	Reservation	Concessions.
1.	Bihar .		All possible facilities have always been given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates during the time of each fresh appointments. It has been noted, however, that applications from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are very few and sometimes nil, though assistance of the Employment Exchange, Soldiers Board, Harijan Welfare Office and other such bodies is invariably sought for. It has been found that the performance of the candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in written tests is generally poor. In some cases, in order to increase the percentage of the appointment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Police Services, the candidates from these communities were appointed even though they were below the prescribed standards in physique.
2.	Orissa .		Standard measurement for recruitment have been relaxed for Police Services. However, the difficulty is that they are not coming forward in as large a number as required on account of the fact that they are averse to leaving their hearths and homes. Special efforts were made to induce Police Officers posted to the Scheduled Areas to take to the learning of tribal languages which is so very vital for closer contact with these people. During tours in Scheduled Areas, the superior officers look minutely into the needs of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and encourage them to come forward to join the Police Force. In view of the paucity of suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at present in the State to the Class II Judicial Service, it may not be possible to absorb an appreciable number of persons from these communities for sometime to come. However, due attention is being paid to absorb Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in vacancies whenever possible.
3.	Punjab .		Percentage of reservation of vacancies to the rank of Foot Constables has been raised from 21% to 50% with relaxation of an inch in the height and chest measurement. The reservation in other Services in the Police Department is 21%. In Judicial Services the instructions of the State Government are taken into consideration by the Hon'ble Judges while making recommendations to Government for various judicial appointments. So far as appointments to the posts of Subordinate Judges are concerned, the candidates are selected for appointment strictly in the order in which they have been placed by the Punjab Public Service Commission in the list of those who have qualified in the examination, provided that in the case of Scheduled Caste candidates, Government have a right to select in order of merit a candidate who has merely qualified, irrespective of the position obtained by him in the examination.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Reservation	Concessions.
4.	Uttar Pradesh		Besides the general concessions of reservation of seats and relaxation of age limits, candidates from Scheduled Caste communities are also given certain other concessions in order to provide them with greater opportunity for recruitment to the State Police Service. In fact in some cases the standards fixed for selection have even been relaxed in favour of these candidates. However, in spite of these concessions, the required number of suitable candidates from these communities is not always forthcoming on account of the comparatively poor standards of educational qualifications and physical fitness generally obtaining among them.
5.	Manipur .	For Class I and Class II, it is fixed by Government of India. For Class III and IV Services upto 20% for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	

APPENDIX XXXV

Details of additional measures adopted by the State Governments for increasing the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under the State Governments.

Bihar

Previously unfilled vacancies in the reserved quota were carried forward for only one year, after which the vacancies carried forward used to lapse. The Bihar Government have now issued instructions that such vacancies should be carried forward not for one year only but for two years, after the expiry of which period only the vacancies are to be de-reserved. Previously no special consideration was shown to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matters of promotion. According to the revised orders, in all cases of promotion made on the basis of seniority subject to fitness, special consideration is shown to candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and where tests and examinations are prescribed as a condition for promotion, the standard of such test or examination has been lowered in the case of members of these communities. Cases of supersession of Government servants belonging to these castes and tribes are now to be reviewed in each case by the departments concerned.

Bombay

The minimum age limit prescribed for various posts has been relaxed by five years in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Percentage of reservation fixed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in services and posts under the State Government has also been made applicable to services and posts under the Local Bodies in the State and to the institutions which receive grant-in-aid from the State Government

Kerala

Consequent on the reorganisation of the States and the revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the State Government have issued orders providing for reservation of 10% of vacancies in all grades for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, while under the previous rules, reservations were made only in respect of posts in the lower and intermediate grades, the initial pay of which did not exceed Rs. 175 p.m. according to the old scales of pay or Rs. 200 under the revised scales. Moreover, the present rules provide that the reserved quota will not be affected by entry of a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate through open competition. The reserved vacancies are also carried forward for three years before they are de-reserved. The rules also provide for submission to the State Government by the recruiting authorities of monthly returns showing the filling up of reserved vacancies.

Madhya Pradesh

The benefit of the 15% vacancies reserved separately for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other concessions granted to them have also been extended to the persons belonging to any caste or tribe mentioned in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes/Tribes) Orders, 1950, who may be residing even in the areas other than those mentioned against such castes or tribes in those Orders.

Madras

Previously relaxation of five years in the upper age limit for entry into Government service was allowed only to those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants who possessed educational qualifications higher than the minimum fixed for the post. The State Government have now relaxed this condition and the age limit concession has been extended to all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

APPENDIX XXXVI

Statement No. 1

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed in employment during the years 1950-56

Year	Total registration of Scheduled Caste applicants	PLACEMENTS OF SCHEDULED CASTE APPLICANTS						Total placements of Scheduled Castes
		Central Government	Percentage of placement in Central Government to the total placements	State Government	Percentage of placements in State Government to the total placements	Other employers	Percentage of placements in other employment sources to the total placements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950	1,09,246	Not available	..	Not available	..	Not available	..	45,145
1951	1,46,124	12,936	22.8	6,108	10.8	37,656	66.4	56,700
1952	1,51,411	12,804	25.9	7,584	15.3	29,100	58.8	49,488
1953	1,46,758	12,128	43.2	6,420	22.9	9,492	33.9	26,040
1954	1,58,224	11,008	44.7	6,528	26.5	7,080	28.8	24,616
1955	1,76,945	12,236	45.3	9,264	34.3	5,507	20.4	27,007
1956	1,78,210	13,165	40.8	8,704	30.9	6,218	22.1	28,087

Statement No. 2

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Tribe applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed in employment during the years 1952-56.

Year	Total registration of Scheduled Tribe applicants	PLACEMENTS OF SCHEDULED TRIBE APPLICANTS						Total placements of Scheduled Tribes applicants
		Central Government	Percentage of placements in Central Government to the total placements	State Government	Percentage of placements in State Government to the total placement	Other employers	Percentage of placements in other employment sources to the total placements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1952	14,484	723	10.9	639	9.6	5,261	79.5	6,623
1953	13,742	671	20.9	391	12.2	2,141	66.9	3,203
1954	17,807	1,121	34.2	883	26.9	1,273	38.9	3,277
1955	19,075	1,146	38.6	874	29.5	946	31.9	2,966
1956	41,668	1,334	27.7	930	19.3	2,549	52.9	4,813

STATEMENT NO. 3

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year 1956.

Serial No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	Number of Scheduled Caste applicants registered during the year	Number of Scheduled Caste applicants placed in employment during the year	Number of Scheduled Caste applicants remaining on live register at the end of the year	Number of Scheduled Caste applicants submitted to employers during the year	Number of local vacancies notified during the year for Scheduled Caste applicants only by			
						Central Government Departments	State Government Departments	All other employers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh .	12,180	1,344	4,542	5,509	143	80	9	232
2	Assam . . .	2,097	306	770	1,131	264	..	..	264
3	Bihar . . .	9,515	1,561	4,540	7,239	472	149	25	646
4	Bombay . .	32,744	3,935	13,912	20,792	1,944	109	152	2,205
5	Kerala . . .	1,234	476	956	1,582	73	146	12	231
6	Madhya Pradesh .	4,709	623	1,866	2,775	276	87	20	383
7	Madras . .	16,943	2,849	8,015	14,576	462	153	48	663
8	Mysore . . .	4,523	703	2,215	3,261	107	35	4	146
9	Orissa . . .	1,038	173	240	1,666	70	2	..	72
10	Punjab . . .	27,139	5,824	6,190	19,568	481	492	75	1,048
11	Rajasthan . .	4,056	398	1,701	3,033	135	41	9	185
12	Uttar Pradesh .	37,968	5,218	15,253	25,605	745	449	47	1,241
13	West Bengal . .	13,318	2,398	7,948	11,612	1,602	26	5	1,633
	Union Territories								
1	Delhi . . .	10,081	2,203	5,642	10,227	2,016	19	3	2,038
2	Himachal Pradesh .	665	76	161	499	5	37	1	43
	TOTAL . . .	1,78,210	28,087	73,915	1,29,075	8,795	1,825	410	11,030

No Employment Exchange existed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccave and Minicoy Islands, Manipur and Tripura during the year 1956.

STATEMENT NO. 4

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1956.

Serial No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Number of Scheduled Tribe applicants registered during the year	Number of Scheduled Tribe applicants placed in employment during the year	Number of Scheduled Tribe applicants remaining on live register at the end of the year	Number of Scheduled Tribe applicants submitted to employers during the year	Number of local vacancies notified during the year for Scheduled Tribe applicants only by: Central Government Departments	State Government Departments	All others employers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	439	73	216	439	63	7	1	71
2	Assam	1,364	178	482	814	247	..	..	247
3	Bihar	30,979	3,106	13,131	9,485	165	44	..	209
4	Bombay	3,624	501	1,587	3,007	1,321	22	22	1,365
5	Kerala	8	5	3	22	5	..	..	5
6	Madhya Pradesh	567	41	122	242	123	23	..	146
7	Madras	240	93	106	575	304	1	2	307
8	Mysore	69	13	18	63	36	2	1	39
9	Orissa	2,108	400	491	1,829	44	..	..	44
10	Punjab	44	30	10	73	84	11	..	95
11	Rajasthan	247	46	77	508	20	..	2	22
12	Uttar Pradesh	4	3	1	5	174	..	..	174
13	West Bengal	1,822	208	721	2,464	830	3	..	833
	Union Territories								
1	Delhi	150	114	32	1,049	745	..	3	748
2	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	41,668	4,813	16,998	20,578	4,161	113	31	4,305

No Employment Exchange existed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Manipur and Tripura during the year 1956.

Statement No. 5

Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by Employment Exchanges in various States in regard to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year, 1956.

Serial No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges: Central Government Departments	State Government Departments	All other employers	Number of vacancies notified as reserved for: Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Number of reserved vacancies filled by: Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,403	13,084	4,652	232	71	190	27
2	Assam	3,869	1,241	717	264	247	85	103
3	Bihar	5,067	8,950	11,402	646	209	346	92
4	Bombay	19,174	19,840	6,487	2,205	1,365	977	240
5	Kerala	2,483	7,133	863	231	5	70	1
6	Madhya Pradesh	5,017	4,781	1,353	383	146	171	28
7	Madras	3,592	17,322	7,389	663	307	451	65
8	Mysore	2,218	3,415	823	146	39	151	10
9	Orissa	1,425	2,261	4,543	72	44	14	8
10	Punjab	10,436	11,378	8,004	1,048	95	585	6
11	Rajasthan	2,178	7,522	690	185	22	115	1
12	Uttar Pradesh	12,439	19,417	16,702	1,241	174	743	14
13	West Bengal	10,153	1,901	12,145	1,633	833	780	159
	Union Territories							
1	Delhi	16,049	1,254	3,056	2,038	748	1,466	113
2	Himachal Pradesh	56	1,678	56	43	..	26	..
	TOTAL	96,559	1,21,177	78,882	11,030	4,305	6,175	867

No Employment Exchange existed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Manipur and Tripura during the year 1956.

Statement No. 6

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants who remained on live registers of Exchanges seeking employment assistance, as on the 31st December, 1956 classified according to occupations and educational qualifications

Serial No.	Occupational category	Number of Scheduled Caste applicants on live register classified according to educational qualifications: Non-matrics	Matriculates	Graudates	Total	Number of Scheduled Tribe applicants on live register classified according to educational qualifications: Non-matrics	Matriculates	Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Doctors	..	8	4	12	..	..	...	..
2	Engineers	..	..	6	6	..	1	..	1
3	Typists	7	52	..	59	4	..	..	4
4	Stenographers	..	14	..	14	..	2	..	2
5	Assistants/Clerks	560	6,289	352	7,201	50	353	18	421
6	Teachers	801	217	5	1,023	112	37	2	151
7	Technicians	3,477	82	6	3,565	189	..	..	189
8	Unskilled Office Workers	21,589	109	3	21,701	2,050	..	..	2,050
9	Unskilled Labour other than Office Workers	28,509	6	..	28,515	13,453	1	..	13,454
10	Others	11,113	554	152	11,819	713	4	9	726
	TOTAL	66,056	7,331	528	73,915	16,571	398	29	16,998

APPENDIX XXXVII

Statement showing the population of Anglo-Indians in different States and Union Territories and their representation in the Vidhan Sabhas

Name of the State/Union Territory	Population of Anglo-Indians	Representation in state Vidhan Sabhas
Andhra Pradesh	5,502	Nil
Assam	1,055	Nil
Bihar	4,379	1*
Bombay	7,857	1
Kerala	14,947	1
Madhya Pradesh	2,173	1
Madras	22,277	1
Mysore	11,569	1
Orissa	485	Nil
Punjab	1,174	Nil
Rajasthan	1,038	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	6,343	1
West Bengal	31,922	2
Delhi	812	..
Himachal Pradesh	10	..
Manipur	Nil	..
Tripura	94	..
Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	Nil	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	..
	1,11,637	9

*The Anglo-Indian representative in the Legislative Assembly of Bihar died on the 8th November, 1956 and no one else was nominated in his place during the year under report.

APPENDIX

Statement showing representation of Anglo-Indians in posts and services where

Name of the Ministry/Department/Office concerned	Year	Permanent: Class I: Total number of permanent Government servants (including Anglo-Indians.)	Permanent: Class I: Total number of Anglo-Indians in Services.	Permanent: Class II: Total number of permanent Government servants (including Anglo-Indians).	Permanent: Class II: Total number of Anglo-Indians in services.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Custom House, CALCUTTA.	1947-48 . .	..	..	25	9
	1950 . .	..	..	27	6
	1951 . .	..	..	22	4
	1952 . .	..	..	34	10
	1953 . .	..	..	34	8
	1954 . .	..	..	28	8
	1955 . .	..	..	28	6
	1956 (31-10-56)	..	..	34	5
2 Custom House, BOMBAY .	1947-48 . .	..	..	30	Nil
	1950 . .	..	..	31	Nil
	1951 . .	..	..	35	1
	1952 . .	..	..	36	1
	1953 . .	..	..	3	1
	1954 . .	..	..	30	Nil
	1955 . .	..	..	39	1
	1956 (31-10-56)	..	..	33	1
3. Custom House, MADRAS & COCHIN .	1947-48 . .	..	..	16 10	Nil
	1950 . .	..	..		Nil
	1951 . .	..	..	8	Nil
	1952 . .	..	..	17	3
	1953 . .	..	..	19	3
	1954 . .	..	..	17	3
	1955.	..	..	17	3
	1956 (31-10-56)	..	..	22	3
4. Central Excise Collectorate, DELHI* .	1947-48 . .	..	..		
	1950 . .	..	..	..	..
	1951 . .	..	..	..	..
	1952 . .	..	..	..	..
	1953 . .	..	..	..	..
	1954 . .	..	..	..	..
	1955 . .	..	..	..	..
	1956 (31-10-56)	..	..	..	
5. Central Excise Collectorate, CALCUTTA	1947-48 . .	..	..	..	..
	1950 . .	..	..	..	..
	1951 . .	..	..	..	..
	1952 . .	..	..	..	..
	1953 . .	..	..	..	..
	1954 . .	..	..	..	..
	1955 . .	..	..	..	..
	1956 (31-10-56)	..	..	..	..

XXXVIII

there is a special reservation fixed for them under Article 336 of the Constitution.

Class III.		Temporary					
		Class I		Class II		Class III	
Total number of permanent Government servants (including Anglo-Indians.)	Total number of Anglo-Indians in services	Total number of temporary Government servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total number of Anglo-Indians in services	Total number of temporary Government servants (including Anglo-Indians.)	Total number of Anglo-Indians in services	Total number of temporary Government servants (including Anglo-Indians).	Total number of Anglo-Indians in services
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
160	99	..	..	3	Nil	72	30
150	76	..	..	14	2	143	46
143	68	..	..	14	2	141	46
128	60	..	..	1	Nil	150	52
163	62	..		5	Nil	127	55
158	61	..	..	6	Nil	124	52
155	57	..	..	4	Nil	133	51
190	67	..	..	3	Nil	115	51
58	22	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	39	12
55	18	..	..	4	Nil	46	13
57	18	..	..	5	Nil	39	11
91	27	..	..	5	Nil	10	2
89	25	..	..	10	Nil	11	2
84	24	..	..	15	1	13	4
85	24	..		54	Nil	184	5
89	23	..	..	75	Nil	192	8
13	6	..	..	4	Nil	11	6
9	4	..	..	5	Nil	18	8
9	4	..	..	5	Nil	18	8
16	7	..	..	2	Nil	32	12
21	6	..	..	4	Nil	29	13
18	5	..	..	3	Nil	31	13
16	5	..	..	3	Nil	34	14
73	15	..	..	2	Nil	22	15
Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
32	Nil	..	..	..	..	251	Nil
122	Nil	..	..	..	..	174	Nil
172	Nil	..	..	..	..	125	Nil
180	Nil	..	..	..	..	117	Nil
183	Nil	..	..	..	..	134	Nil
185	Nil	..	..	..	..	161	Nil
185	Nil	..	..	..	..	175	Nil
Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	470	Nil
200	Nil	..	..	..	..	441	Nil
467	Nil	..	..	..	..	186	Nil
474	Nil	..	..	..	..	188	Nil
476	Nil	..	..	..	..	181	Nil
477	Nil	..	..	..	..	218	Nil
477	Nil	..	..	..	..	404	Nil
477	Nil	..	..	..	..	508	Nil

†N. A.—Not available.

25—2 Com. S. G. & T. 57.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Central Excise Collectorate, BARODA .	1947-48 . .	..	..	..	..
	1950 . .	..	..	..	..
	1951 . .	..	..	..	..
	1952 . .	..	..	..	..
	1953 . .	..	..	..	..
	1954 . .	..	..	..	..
	1955 . .	..	..	..	..
	1956 (31-10-56)	..	..	..	..
7. Central Excise Collectorate, MADRAS .	1947-48 . .	..	..	..	..
	1950 . .	..	..	..	..
	1951 . .	..	..	..	..
	1952 . .	..	..	..	..
	1953 . .	..	..	..	..
	1954 . .	..	..	..	..
	1955 . .	..	..	..	..
	1956 (31-10-56)	..	..	..	..
8. Central Excise Collectorate, SHILLONG	1947-48 . .	..	..	..	..
	1950 . .	..	..	..	..
	1951 . .	..	..	..	..
	1952 . .	..	..	..	..
	1953 . .	..	..	..	..
	1954 . .	..	..	..	..
	1955 . .	..	..	..	..
	1956 (31-10-56)	..	..	..	..
9. Central Excise Collectorate, PATNA	1947-48 } 1950 } .			This collectorate came into-	
	1951 . .	..	..	..	..
	1952 . .	..	..	..	..
	1953 . .	..	..	..	..
	1954 . .	..	..	..	..
	1955 . .	..	..	..	..
	1956 (31-10-56)	..	..	..	..
10. Central Excise Collectorate, HYDERABAD	1947-48 . .	..	..	..	..
	1950 . .	..	..	..	..
	1951 . .	..	..	..	..
	1952 . .	..	..	..	..
	1953 . .	..	..	..	..
	1954 . .	..	..	..	..
	1955 . .	..	..	..	..
	1956 (31-10-56)	..	..	..	..
11. Ministry of Railways, its attached and subordinate offices.†	1947-48 . .	428	25	232	56
	1951 . .	506	34	316	54
	1952 . .	488	27	168	32
	1953 . .	518	25	168	23
	1954 . .	519	23	131	18
	1955 . .	460	19	120	20
	1956 . .	476	25	141	16
12. Posts & Telegraphs Department	1947-48 . .	..	..	..	..
	1950 . .	..	..	..	..
	1951 . .	..	..	..	..
	1952 . .	..	..	..	..
	1953 . .	..	..	..	..
	1954 . .	..	..	..	..
	1955 . .	..	..	..	..
	1956 . .		No reservation		

†NOTE—Excluding figures in respect of posts under Northern Railway, Central Railway, Southern

*Figures in respect of

† N. A.—Not available

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
77	Nil	..	..	..	..	413	Nil
136	Nil	..	..	..	..	379	Nil
136	Nil	..	..	..	..	462	Nil
136	Nil	..	..	..	..	521	Nil
157	Nil	..	..	..	..	614	Nil
N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	..	918	28
407	4	..	..	..	..	552	24
697	25	..	..	..	..	225	3
714	25	..	..	..	..	232	4
719	25	..	..	..	..	227	4
725	25	..	..	..	..	221	4
726	25	..	..	..	..	220	4
726	25	..	..	..	..	239	6
Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	171	Nil
Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	310	Nil
Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	313	Nil
145	Nil	..	..	..	..	348	Nil
199	Nil	..	..	..	..	356	Nil
210	Nil	..	..	..	..	363	Nil
227	Nil	..	..	..	..	367	Nil
239	Nil	..	..	..	..	376	Nil
existence with effect from 19-4-51							
3	Nil	..	..	..	..	332	Nil
85	Nil	..	..	..	..	247	Nil
157	Nil	..	..	..	..	193	Nil
182	Nil	..	..	..	..	160	Nil
200	Nil	..	..	..	..	162	1
236	Nil	..	..	..	..	104	1
Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
372	Nil	..	..	..	..	295	
372	Nil	..	..	..	..	315	Nil
541	Nil	..	..	..	..	167	Nil
541	Nil	..	..	..	..	153	Nil
599	Nil	..	..	..	..	168	Nil
70,303	2,032	68	6	10	1	25,167	179
86,038	1,816	104	10	36	2	22,814	124
87,609	1,942	55	17	19	Nil	21,232	91
93,542	1,755	79	8	12	Nil	20,115	106
97,615	1,708	106	6	8	Nil	19,836	114
94,480	1,754	77	6	9	Nil	17,407	94
,02,300	1,706	101	1	218	8	21,957	63
2,000	474	..	..	..	..	900	104
2,404	412	..	..	..	..	756	133
2,503	433	..	..	..	..	523	41
2,731	408	..	..	..	..	364	36
2,890	419	..	..	..	..	406	31
2,941	412	..	..	..	..	584	42
2,817	358	..	..	..	..	648	48
2,912	337			No reservation		745	62

Railway, South-Eastern Railway and Chittaranjan Locomotives as no information was received from them.
posts of Inspectors only.

APPENDIX XXXIX

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Anglo-Indian applicants during the year 1956.

Name of the State/Territory	Number of Anglo-Indian Applicants registered during the year.	Number of Anglo-Indian Applicants placed in employment during the Year	Number of Anglo-Indian Applicants remaining on Live Register at end of the Year	Number of Anglo-Indian Applicants submitted to employers during the year	Number of local vacancies notified during the year for Anglo-Indian applicants only.			
					Central Government Departments	State Government Departments	All other employers.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	107	12	42	53	..	..	..	..
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	23	3	4	12	..	..	..	..
Bombay	95	9	30	74	20	..	..	20
Kerala	90	8	77	66	3	..	..	3
Madhya Pradesh	25	7	4	20	..	..	..	..
Madras	303	45	141	273	8	..	..	8
Mysore	106	7	24	42	8	..	..	8
Orissa	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Punjab	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	44	7	9	23	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	146	15	52	104	51	..	..	51
Union Territories								
Delhi	5	1	1	4	13	..	..	13
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL INDIA TOTAL	955	114	388	673	103	..	..	103

STATEMENT No. 2

Statement showing the number of Anglo-Indian applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed in employment during the years 1952 *to* 1956

Year	Total registrations of Anglo-Indian applicants	Placement of Anglo-Indian Applicants						Total placement of Anglo-Indian applicants.
		Central Government	Percentage of placements in Central Government to total placements	State Governments	Percentage of placements in State Government to total placements	Other employers.	Percentage of placements in other employment sources to the placements	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1952	2,062	147	43.1	83	24.3	111	32.6	341
1953	1,702	145	64.2	31	13.7	50	22.1	226
1954	1,204	106	58.6	33	18.2	42	23.2	181
1955	1,107	62	54.4	24	21.0	28	24.6	114
1956	955	75	65.8	23	20.2	16	14.0	114

Statement No 3

Statement showing the number of the Anglo-Indian applicants who remained on Live Register of Exchanges seeking employment as on 31st December 1956 classified according to occupations and educational qualifications

Occupational Category	Number of Anglo-Indian applicants on the live register classified according to educational qualifications			
	Non-Matrics	Matriculates	Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Doctors	..	..	..	..
Engineers	..	1	..	1
Typists	2	8	..	10
Stenographers	3	4	..	7
Assistants/Clerks	22	125	2	149
Teachers	..	..	1	1
Technicians	40	3	..	43
Unskilled Office workers	46	2	..	48
Unskilled Labour other than Office workers	40	..	..	40
Others	36	50	3	89
TOTAL	189	193	6	388

APPENDIX XL

Statement showing grants given by the State Governements for the educational benefits of Anglo-Indians under Article 337 of the Constitution

Name of the State	1947-48 Budgetted	1950-51 Acutal	1951-52 Actual	1952-53 Actual	1953-54 (Actual)	1954-55 (Actual)	1955-56 (Actual)	1956-57 (Budgetted)	1956-57 (Actual)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra	91,524	97,119	1,01,297	1,03,600	95,330	80,572	69,615	75,100	N.A.
Assam	18,400	18,400	18,400	18,400	18,400	18,400	18,400	18,400	N.A.
Bihar	85,600	91,327	78,066	80,355	73,843	74,126	86,912	85,600	N.A.
Bombay	5,61,100	6,15,009	5,86,945	5,93,810	7,05,320	5,99,970	6,04,838	5,68,736	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	1,80,337	1,63,845	1,80,120	1,88,270	2,20,614	1,88,566	2,50,472	2,44,831	N.A.
Madras	N.A.	N.A.	11,15,998	1,66,570	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Orissa	16,154	15,610	15,473	15,785	15,967	16,154	15,531	N.A.	N.A.
Punjab	N.A.	73,092	88,111	71,696	77,645	70,187	66,830	70,190	60,150
Uttar Pradesh	9,69,100	7,07,271	7,25,088	7,22,082	7,64,310	7,79,677	7,91,266	7,86,800	N.A.
West Bengal	6,88,800	6,13,862	6,04,344	6,43,380	6,27,140	6,20,188	7,55,283	6,31,180	N.A.
Hyderabad	N.A.	N.A.	1,81,034	1,18,651	1,13,049	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mysore	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,67,452	N.A.	58,784	N.A.	71,012
Travancore-Cochin	N.A.	67,788	59,323	61,151	21,176	24,939	31,670	N.A.	N.A.
Ajmer	56,615	N.A.	1,03,740	80,694	93,149	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Delhi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4,850

N.A.—Not available.

APPENDIX XLI

SUMMARIES OF THE REPORTS OF TOURS UNDERTAKEN BY COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 1956.

Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow and Almora Districts) from 9th to 15th January, 1956

I visited a colony recently started by the State Government for Ex-Criminal Tribes at Bhatpurwa. Seventy families of Karwals have been settled here and forty more are still to be settled. About 575 acres of land have been acquired and tractorized. The area sown is nearly 400 acres. Seventy hutments have been constructed and a tube-well has been provided. However, it is necessary to provide another tube-well for irrigation purposes. A multi-purpose co-operative society has been started to provide necessaries of life. These families were maintained by the State Government by the grant of subsidy of Rs. 40 per month per family for the first six months. This concession should be continued for some time more. The general condition of the settlers was quite satisfactory and I learn that they had given up their old habits of pilfering. It is suggested that their children should be separated from them and put into a boarding house so as to root out the inherited habit of stealing. A good social worker to approach the problems on more scientific lines should be appointed. He should stay in the settlement to run a community centre, having a programme of music and drama and should conduct night classes for adults on audio-visual lines. He should be paid handsomely. There are no quarters for the staff engaged for tractors and for the other Government officials. A community centre which is to be constructed should serve as quarters for the staff of this settlement. The provision of medical facilities is also necessary. Poultry and piggery are likely to flourish in this area and may be encouraged.

The Kalayanpur Settlement near Kanpur is not getting sufficient encouragement by way of Government orders for its tailoring work. The settlement at Gorakhpur has stopped weaving the cloth on account of marketing difficulties. The State Government should partronise such institutions by placing their orders and by paying more charges. This matter should be looked into by the Harijan Sahayak Department.

The following are the three main problems of the Scheduled Castes of Almora :—

(i) Agricultural land.

(ii) Distribution of loan for cottage industries.

(iii) Services.

The Tenancy Law so far as the Kumaon Hills are concerned is still hanging fire and this has created difficulties for the poor Scheduled Caste tenants. The Committee known as Kumaon Hills Committee, was appointed to look into the question of land in this area and, therefore, the Debt Relief Act and the Tenancy Act of the plains were not made applicable here. The State Government should give priority to the Scheduled Caste persons in the allotment of land and the persons evicted from land under any scheme should be given alternative land instead of compensation in money.

I had an occasion to see the aided hostel at Almora. The building is unsuitable for the purpose. I suggest that the vacant barracks of the Ministry of Defence at Almora should be given for this hostel on reasonable rent.

I also paid a visit to Valmiki locality (Sweepers Colony). The sweepers are the employees of the Almora municipality. The municipality is running in deficit and hence it is unable to provide housing facilities for its employees. The State Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 25,000 for providing housing facilities for its employees, but this amount is not sufficient. The housing condition of Valmikis is deplorable. The State Government should take over the municipality and put it on the sound footing and also undertake a scheme for housing the Valmikis. There was hardly a student belonging to Valmiki community reading in the VIII or higher standard.

The Bhutias who had come to Almora District from the Frontier area of Johar, etc., and whose population is about 30,000 are suffering from depression in trade as they were not getting any raw wool from Tibet. They demanded construction of roads and facilities of markets for their goods. There was also a great demand for the opening of primary schools and grant of scholarships and books. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have appointed a special Officer known as the Frontier Development Officer and the Government of India have also given grants for the development of these areas, *viz.*, Pauri, Almora and Tehri Garhwal. I would suggest construction of roads from Tejan to Munnario, Mannario to Melain and Melain to Utadhura.

The copper and brass cottage industries of Shilpkar artisans of Almora are not fairing well, though utensils worth about Rs. 2,00,000 are exported from this district every year. I would, therefore, suggest the formation of a co-operative society consisting of artisans only and not of merchants and rich people. Facilities should be afforded to stock their wares and to provide marketing facilities for finished goods. This industry requires and encouragement.

It is suggested that sufficient attention should be paid towards sanitation arrangements during the Bhageshwar Mela where about 50,000 people gather.

I was very much pleased to visit the Industrial Training Institute at Almora where there are 250 trainees getting training in 20 different vocational trades, such as hosiery, fruit preservation, gardening, bee-keeping, confectionery, wooden toy-making, sports goods manufacture, cane and willow work, etc. The institution of Mahila Mangal, Jhulokot, where girls who have studied upto the 8th standard or matric, are being trained for nine months as Gram Sevikas. After training, these girls are appointed as Gram Sevikas on a salary of Rs. 35 per month which is a meagre amount. At least Rs. 75 per month should be given as a total pay and allowances to these workers. I had discussion with the Chief Minister and Education Minister about the Scheduled Castes of Uttar Pradesh in general. Acting on my suggestion, the State Government have now appointed a Joint Secretary attached to the Harijan Sahayak Department who is also the Director of the Department. It is proposed to have one District Welfare Officer for every district.

Bhopal state (now merged in Madhya Pradesh) from 22nd to 23rd January, 1956

2. I attended the Adivasis Sammelan held at Bhopal which was organised by the Bhopal Rajya Adivasi Sewa Sangh. The Sammelan was very successful and nearly 5,000 Scheduled Tribes, mostly Gonds and some Korkus, attended the Sammelan. On behalf of the Scheduled Tribes of Bhopal, the following main demands were put forward in the Sammelan :—

(i) Allotment of Government waste lands in the villages near the forests.

(ii) Facilities for drinking water.

(iii) Establishment of Debt Conciliation Boards.

(iv) Facilities for schools, hospitals and dispensaries.

(v) Free permits for head-load of fuel.

(vi) Grant of timber for construction of houses.

(vii) Fixation of minimum wages for agricultural Scheduled Tribe labourers.

In the Sammelan, over which I presided, it was suggested to the State Government to form Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies to which the Government should give the coupes at upset prices. Such societies will solve the economic problems of Scheduled Tribes in general.

I got the opportunity to visit the colonies of Scheduled Caste at Bhopal and Sehore. I was satisfied with the housing and other facilities provided in these colonies for the sweepers. It is, however, desirable that in such colonies the community centres should be managed by persons having aptitude for social work so as to guide the poor Harijans towards a better standard of life and also to encourage them to do away with bad habits.

The Government of Bhopal is carrying on successfully the experiment of Collective Farming Co-operative Society at Gillore, which has 58 members, out of whom 45 are Scheduled Tribes and 13 Scheduled Castes. Here, a portion of forest area which was formely reserved for games has been cleared by the members themselves and 1,000 acres of land have been brought under cultivation with good results. A Panchayat Ghar and a well has also been constructed here. A poultry farm has been started and it is proposed to start a boarding house. Permits have been given for timber required for the construction of houses. Two more such Co-operative Farming Societies have been started at Semalpani and Manasa. I suggest that the adjoining forest area in Gillore may also be cleared and converted into cultivable land which may be assigned to a new society to meet the growing demand. Nearly 65,000 acres of land have been given in Bhopal State for cultivation to the Backward Class people, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is really creditable achievement on the part of Bhopal Government having a limited area at its disposal.

Bombay State (Panchmahal and Surat District) from 8th to 15th February, 1956.

3. I presided over the Gandhi Mela at Borkheri (Bardoli Taluka). About 20,000 people, mostly Scheduled Tribes, had assembled at the Mela. About 20 Scheduled Tribe landless people were distributed lands secured from the landlords under the Bhoodan movement. A conference of constructive workers was held for two days to deliberate on problems of constructive work suited to the tribals and village people. On my way to Borkheri, I performed the opening ceremony of a Maternity Home and Children's Welfare Centre at Jhalod in the Panchamahal District, which is a Scheduled area inhabited by tribals. I had discussion with the State authorities regarding welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Ashram Schools.

Calcutta and Andhra State from 15th to 22nd March, 1956.

4. In Calcutta, I had a discussion with the Minister of Tribal Welfare regarding the enquiry that was being conducted into the complaints of tribals of Ghaskhali and Sunderbans. The Special Officer now appointed by the State Government is formulating welfare schemes for the tribals of Ghaskhali and Sunderbans.

In Andhra Pradesh, I visited the Agency Areas of Visakhapatnam, East-Godavari and Srikakulam Districts where tribal welfare schemes were being implemented. A sum of Rs. 20,94,000 was sanctioned for the tribal welfare schemes for the year 1955-56, out of which a sum of about Rs. 8,93,000 was allotted for road schemes. A sum of Rs. 3,00,000 was sanctioned for Scheduled Tribes Finance and Marketing Corporation, construction of godowns and purchase of vehicles for the Corporation. I inspected some of the important roads that were being constructed under the welfare schemes. The Forest Department had been allotted two jeeps in connection with the roads in the forest area, for which there appeared to be no justification. In the road making work, the local labour has not been employed and instead labour from the plains areas is being brought in trucks from long distances. I suggest that for such purposes, local tribal labour should be employed and trained for the work, except in rare cases where skilled labour is necessary. The scheme for the Scheduled Tribes Finance and Marketing Corporation launched for the economic advancement of the tribals of the Agency Area in Andhra Pradesh is a new scheme of its type. Under this scheme, godowns have been constructed at different centres, some of which I visited, where produce of tribals is stored and credit is given to them to meet the necessities of their life at reasonable prices. I suggest that subsidies may be given for encouraging the collection of this produce from the tribals at such centres and sub-centres. This scheme is expected to eliminate the exploitation by the middlemen in the Agency Areas. The main difficulty with regard to this scheme will be as to how to collect the produce from the tribals who have age-long loyalty to their Muthadari Chieftains, money-lenders and merchants who have been dealing with them for a long time and exploiting them every day. The Scheduled Tribes Finance and Marketing Corporation is exclusively run by the Government with no contribution from the public or from the tribals in the shape of shares or otherwise. The progress of this institution will have to be watched carefully.

I also visited some of the dispensaries in the various talukas and districts. The dispensary at Araku had very few patients and the amount of Rs. 23,000 allotted to the dispensary had not been fully utilised. It is hoped that as N. E. S. Block is going to cover that area, full advantage of the dispensary will be taken by the local tribals. There is an anti-malaria scheme sanctioned for Araku and the anti-malaria scheme operation has been extended to 625 villages by 1955-56. There is sufficient staff at the moment, but I would suggest that the Medical Officer may be allowed to have his wife who is also a Medical Officer, to serve there with him. It will add to the efficiency of the dispensary. The malaria unit at K. D. Pota was doing good work with the help of World Health Organisation. The dispensary at K. D. Pota, which is at present housed in a small rented building, should be shifted and housed in a good building. Similarly, the L. F. dispensary at Addathigala should also be shifted to the area where buildings for hospital and medical staff are under construction out of the grants given from the Centre. The World Health Organization is also doing good work in treating the patients suffering from Yaws.

I visited the hostels at Araku, Elwinpeta and Addathigala. While the hostel at Elwinpeta has improved considerably during the last two years, the hostel at Araku is not running properly. Both the school building and the hostel building are in a poor condition. The boarding house at Addathigala also requires a good building as the present building is unsuitable for the purpose. The present limit of 15 students sanctioned for the hostel at Madugula should be increased to 25 as more tribal pupils are applying for admission to the hostel.

I also availed of the opportunity to visit the Women Welfare Centres at Araku, Addathigala, Lammasingi and Elwinpeta. The best of the Women Welfare Centres was at Addathigala. The children were very well looked after and the women are tought sewing and making woollen cloth. They are also trained in bringing up children. This centre, however, requires to be provided with a good building. The State Government should provide medical facilities for the Women Welfare Centres. Elwinpeta Women Welfare Centre was also doing satisfactory work, though the same cannot be said about the centre at Araku.

The agricultural as well as the Sericultural Farms are making very good progress, specially the one at Araku. It is proposed to start a veterinary farm at Chintapalli. I would suggest that the agricultural farm similar to one at Araku should be attached to this veterinary farm. Moreover, there is a silk farm at Chintapalli for growing mulberry trees. I suggest that the tribals who bring cocoons for sale to this farm, should be immediately paid instead of the payment being deferred till after the cocoons are reared and the silk yarn disposed of. The poultry farm at Chintapalli is also becoming popular. Arrangements should be made to provide residential accommodation for the officers working on this farm.

Unfortunately, the Agency Area has been so much neglected in the past that there are no surveys and settlements in these villages, nor are there any working plans in the forest areas. The collection of revenue is being taken over by the Government directly, instead of the collection being made through Muthadars. If the scheme of economic advancement of the tribals which has so ambitiously been taken up by the Andhra Government proves successful, it would be possible to liquidate the Muthadari system altogether. In this connection, I may, however, suggest that the Government Officers who are posted to this neglected area, should be given special allowance and provided with residential quarters.

I learn that the State Government would not be able to utilise the grants sanctioned by the Central Government for the supplementary schemes submitted by the State Government at a very late stage. I, therefore, recommend that no modified or additional schemes submitted by the State Governments after 31st December each year for grant-in-aid should be entertained.

Uttar Pradesh (Sahason Village in Allahabad) on 6th April, 1956

The occasion to visit this village of Sahason near Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh, was the meeting of the workers held at that place, to which I was invited. The Prime Minister addressed the meeting of workers. I took opportunity to go round the houses built for Scheduled Castes by the village people with the help of a grant of Rs. 500 per house given by the Government of Uttar Pradesh out of the Central grant. The houses were decently built. The villagers of this area seemed to have lifted themselves up from the practice of untouchability.

Rajasthan (Jaipur) on 16th April, 1956

I was invited to inaugurate a camp of workers of the Social Service Department at Gandhigram, 25 miles from Tonk. It is the name given to a new village where mostly Scheduled Caste people have been settled on the land given through Bhoodan. Nearly 2,000 bighas of land have been distributed to the Harijans and 44 families have been settled. 10 houses have also been constructed out of grants from the Central Government. This colony which has a primary school, a library and an Ambar Charkha Centre seems to be progressing well. After irrigation facilities are made available to this colony, it will prosper still more.

I discussed with the Collector about the situation created in some of the villages near Tonk tehsil where the Chamars and Reghars had given up the work of lifting up dead animals and consequently the State Government had to arrange to give contracts for the same to some other outside agency through the Panchayat. As a result of this, the Scheduled Castes had lost employment.

About 200 persons in the Tonk area who were engaged in the work of oil pressing were threatened with unemployment on account of an oil mill which was being started in that area. Efforts are, however, being made to prevent this.

I discussed the Centrally Sponsored Schemes with the Minister and the Director of the Social Welfare Department.

Madhya Pradesh and Bombay from 21st April, 1956 *to 8th May,* 1956

Madhya Pradesh.—I visited the State to preside over the Tribal Welfare Seminar at Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh, organised by the Bharatiya Adimijati Sevak Sangh, Delhi. In this Seminar eminent Anthropologists and experts on tribal welfare participated. The Seminar did not adopt any resolution but aspects of tribal welfare were fully discussed and agreement was reached on certain fundamentals after long deliberations, *viz.*,the role that Tribal Cultural Research Institute should play, the setting up of a cadre of trained personnel, the creation of an efficient organisation for the tribal welfare work and evolving the integrated programme of tribal development. The Seminar proved its usefulness by making the workers in the field of tribal welfare conscious of the need for research and adoption of scientific methods of approach to tribal problems. The Seminar expressed the view that the underlying geographical features of the area inhabited by the tribals of their reaction on the economy, cultural and social institutions should be studied and analysed before any welfare programme for the tribals is undertaken. A suggestion was made that the University Departments linked with research institutions should carry out intensive surveys of coordinated nature to collect basic facts for formulating tribal development programme on scientific basis. Non-official agencies could also be of much use in this connection by carrying out surveys of the areas in which they worked. The Seminar was of the opinion that intensive programme might be chalked out for the revival of huntings and forest economy in the tribal areas, for the encouragement of grass land economy on the foot-hills and the shore economy by development of fishing on coast lines and that the programme of welfare among the tribal people should be directed in such a way that integration of tribal communities may take place without destroying their cultural integrity. The establishment of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies in the States was considered to be a step in the right direction. The setting up of Village Welfare Councils consisting of two representatives each of (i) Local Panchayat, (ii) Women, (iii) Young men and (iv) Children in the village, was also suggested. The Seminar attached great importance to the training of personnel for doing welfare work among the tribal people and to the way in which selection of trainees was made. During the course of training, emphasis on practical work should be laid. University Departments should undertake the organisation of practical diploma courses for graduates who wanted to enter services requiring knowledge of tribal affairs. The Seminar recommended that the Government of India and the State Governments should continue to give encouragement to non-official agencies who could make a useful contribution in the field of tribal welfare.

During this tour I took the opportunity of visiting Bhansali Ashram at Takli, which is about 18 miles from Nagpur where 60 boys and girls of Scheduled Tribes were being kept in a boarding-house together with others including Harijans. The education is being imparted on basic system and inmates of the Ashram are trained i agriculture and cottage industries.

Bombay.—At Bombay I read a paper on "Tribal Welfare in Western India" at the Conference held on the 5th May, 56, under the joint auspices of Anthropological Society of Bombay and the Gujerat Research Society, Bombay. I also had discussions with the Government of Bombay regarding their Five Year Plan of the Backward Classes.

I presided over the annual conference of Bhils at Dohad in Bombay on the 6th May, 1956, and addressed the workers of the Bhil Seva Mandal, the next day.

Jammu & Kashmir State and Himachal Pradedsh (Chamba District) from 15th May to 4th June, 1956.

Jammu & Kashmir State.—During my short recess at Srinagar, I toured the Jammu Province for seeing the condition of Scheduled Castes and the progress of the various welfare schemes that were undertaken by the State Government with Central grant-in-aid during 1954-55 and 1955-56.

Under the scheme of Housing, 32 houses are being constructed at Bandowal for 32 Scheduled Caste families. The land, housing material and skilled labour have been provided by the State Government and all the unskilled work is being done by the beneficiaries themselves, collectively. A collective cattle shed and a community centre are also proposed to be built here. The total cost of each house with one room will come to Rs. 500. I feel that there should be two rooms in each house and the Government of India should agree to the enhancement of the subsidy under this head to Rs. 1,000 for this purpose.

A beautiful building has been constructed for the cultural centre in the Sweepers' Colony at Jammu. A creche has also been started in the centre where sweeper working women leave their babies in the morning and take them away when they return from work. In this centre, there is also a Balwadi and a small library and a reading room. Though the expenditure on this cultural centre has been heavy, I am satisfied with the response that it has received from the Sweepers' Colony. A sum of Rs. 16,000 will be required to provide electricity and a small fountain in the middle of the garden in this centre, which I recommend should be done.

I also visited a small Seva Sadan which is being conducted in the Sweepers' Colony in Gummat Mohalla in Jammu city. Nearly 100 boys and girls attend this centre every day. Milk is served to all the children and Balwadi is also being run for children below the age of 5 years. A qualified nurse attached to this centre attends to confinement cases in the Mohalla. I recommend that the lady social worker who has done really commendable work here should be paid suitable honorarium and taken on regular service. I suggest that another room may be added to this centre and a small community centre may also be opened here.

Under the scheme for the provision of drinking water wells, I inspected two wells and a pond in the tehsil of Samba and in Ramgarh village, which have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,500. This measure has greatly helped in removing water scarcity in this area and in irrigating about 200 canals of land, mostly belonging to Schduled Castes. Harijans from village Ramgarh represented that they should be given monetary help for rebuilding their houses, as most of them had migrated from across the border. Some Chamar families near Mansar lake also demanded that a training-*cum*-production centre should be opened on the border as they were not in a position to dispose of their goods easily.

I had discussion with the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and other senior officials of the State regarding the implementation of schemes approved by the Planning Commission under the Second Five Year Plan. Two committees have been set up in the State to formulate the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes and to allot priorities to various schemes in accordance with the discussions held by the State representatives with the Planning Commission. I also advised the State Government to send regular progress reports about the work done and to submit their final proposals to the Government of India for grant-in-aid.

I met a large number of Scheduled Castes at the District Headquarters of Kathua District. They put forth certain demands, the important among them being:—

(i) Fixation of reservation in Services.

(ii) Grant of agricultural land and loans for agricultural implements to landless Scheduled Caste families.

(iii) Grant of merit-*cum*-means scholarships to primary and high school students.

(iv) Construction of boarding houses at Udhampur and Kathua.

(v) Provision for the grant of small loans to Scheduled Caste families engaged in the craft of weaving, bamboo and leather work.

I would suggest to the State Government to give due consideration to the above demands.

From whatever I saw during my short tour, I feel convinced that the welfare work for Scheduled Castes is progressing well in the State. There is, however, an urgent necessity of having a well-knit administrative set up for coordinating the various welfare activities to be undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Himachal Pradesh (Chamba District).—In Himachal Pradesh, I attended the Gujars' Conference convened at Chamba jointly by the Himachal Pradesh Government and the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, which was inaugurated by Shri B. N. Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs and was presided over by me. The Conference was well represented by the Gujars and the State Government officials. A committee consisting of 11 members from

the Gujar community and some social workers was formed to prepare a scheme for their welfare. Shri Datar suggested that the main scheme to be undertaken by them should be that of colonisation and encouragement for dairy farming. The suggestion was welcomed by all and the State Government was asked to formulate the above schemes as well as schemes for the education and public health, including a provision for veterinary inspectors and the schemes when formulated should be given priority for being taken up during the year 1956-57.

Bihar from 11th to 18th June, 1956.

The occasion to visit the State was an invitation sent to me by the Adimajati Seva Mandal, Ranchi, to preside over the Conference of its workers and teachers of school at Sosai Vidyalaya. This Conference was inaugurated by the Rajyapal of Bihar. This gave me an opportunity to visit some of the institutions run by the Adimjati Seva Mandal which institution is working for the last 15 years among the tribal population of Chhota Nagpur in Bihar. The Mandal is now running 442 primary schools, 21 secondary schools and 9 high schools where there are 20,296 students receiving education. Besides, there are 35 hostels run by the Mandal, having 1,490 tribal boys and girls. A sum of Rs. 4,31,119 was spent on schools and Rs. 1,03,270 on hostels during 1955-56. There are 9 centres for distribution of medicines which have treated 13,178 patients. Three centres of village industries have also been opened with an investment of Rs. 50,000. The Government of Bihar have done well in putting trust and confidence in this non-official institution by entrusting it with some of the very important work in the Chhota Nagpur division with regard to the schemes for tribal welfare known as Thakkar Bapa schemes.

The Sosai Vidyalaya, where the Conference was held, is being run by the Mandal since 1952. It has 23 acres of land and is training in agriculture, blacksmithy, weaving and spinning. It has a high school with 216 students The hostel attached to the school has 75 students, out of whom 52 are tribals, 8 are Harijans and 15 being of other communities. The Mandal is also running successfully a Forest Labourers' Co-operative Society and an Employees Co-operative Society.

I had the opportunity of paying a visit to the Kasturba Bal Vidyalaya at Lohardaga. This Vidyalaya has a hostel with free board and lodging arrangements where 30 Harijan girls, 99 aboriginal girls, 8 Brahmin girls and one girl from the Backward Classes, are receiving education. There is a 5 acre land attached to this Vidyalaya where the girls do the agriculture work. The Vidyalaya definitely showed progress since I visited it two years back. There is, however, a need of extension to buildings and of the some other facilities which I hope the State Government will soon provide.

The scheme of settlement of Birhors, which is one of the Backward Scheduled Tribes of Bihar, at Bishanpur is progressing well. 15 families will be settled here and an amount of Rs. 35,606 has been sanctioned for the year 1956-57. In this colony each family will be provided with a house and arrangements are being made to provide a community centre, a school as well as an adult educational centre. It is proposed to start a Training-*cum*-Production Centre, where training will be given to Birhors in rope making and to have a minor irrigation scheme for supplying water from the catchment area nearby.

Asurs is another Backward Scheduled Tribe inhabiting the area known as Netarhat. On my suggestion, a residential school has been started here by the Adimajati Seva Mandal. A sum of Rs. 21,350 has been sanctioned by the Bihar Government for the welfare scheme of the Asurs for the year 1956-57. Some of the Asurs showed preference to go to tea-gardens in Assam for employment. There they have been exploited by businessmen and they suffered in health. It is suggested that fruit trees, like Papaya and Guava, should be tried in this area and poultry farming should also be developed. It is also suggested that the area of Netarhat should be included in the multi-purpose scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Programme of the Government of India even though the N.E.S. Blocks may be started later on.

I also visited the public school at Netharhat where reservation of 11% has been fixed for Scheduled Castes and 4% for Other Backward Classes. The school is run quite efficiently though the expenditure per student is very high *viz.* about Rs. 125 p.m. The students are trained in self-help as they do the cleaning of latrines, washing of utensils etc. themselves. Some of the tribal agriculturists complained to me that the public school authorities were encroaching upon their land in order to have the catchment area for the water supply. It is hoped that the Government of Bihar will see that the tribals are not evicted from their lands unless alternative lands are given to them elsewhere. I had also the occasion to visit the Brahmbo Leprosorium-*cum*-Research Institute situated at a distance of 12 miles from Ranchi. There is a provision for 75 beds in the Leprosorium, under the Second Five Year Plan. At that time, however, there were only 15 patients admitted in the Leprosorium, out of whom 5 were tribals and backward classes. This Institute is occupying military barracks which require complete overhaul and repairs. There are 10 control centres attached to this Leprosorium.

The Social Education Organisers' Training Centre for Tribal Areas has been started side by side with the Development Officers Training Centre, by the Community Projects Administration. A sum of Rs.1,08,800 was sanctioned for this Centre during 1955-56. The authorities in charge of the training centre consider training course of 3 months as insufficient and suggested that the period may be extended to 5 or 6 months so that more time could be devoted to the practical training.

The Bihar Government has started a Tribal Research Institute since 1953. Unfortunately no appreciable progres has been made by this institution so far as they were able to appoint a Director only in March, 1956. If the Social Education Organisers' Training Centre run by the Community Projects Administration is affiliated with this Institute, it would solve the difficulty of getting proper personnel for training and the training centres of the Community Projects Administration will get all the advantages of the library, museum and the personnel of the Institute. Thus unnecessary duplication and expenditure could be avoided. This proposal requires consideration of the State Government.

I also visited Harijan Udyogshala, Gorikhana, Ranchi. Some of the workers here stated to me that untouchability in some form or the other was still being observed in four Thanas but in the rest of the Thanas there was no untouchability and the Harijans were free to go to the temples and wells.

A school is also being run in this Harijan Udyogshala where children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other high Caste Hindus are getting education. A Cooperative Society has also been started for the conservancy staff of the Municipality who are mostly Harijans. This society is not, however, working satisfactorily and the members of the society have fallen a prey to the moneylenders. Harijans employed in leather work complained that their two years old grievance has not yet been redressed by the State Government and they still find it difficult to get raw material for their business as they cannot stand the keen competition of the Bata and Flex Shoe Agencies which were taking away all hides and skins at competitive prices. The conservancy staff of the Ranchi Municipality also complained that their low wage, which was only Rs. 27 p.m. including D. A., should be raised to at least Rs. 30 p.m. They also rightly claimed that their services may be made permanent and during the confinement period their women folk should be given leave for two months with full pay. No housing and medical aid facilities have been provided for the conservancy staff. The President of the Municipality stated that this was due to insufficient funds. He, however, said that 13 Harijan quarters have been constructed and more will be constructed in future.

The housing condition of sweepers and conservancy staff of the Corporation of Patna was worse that what I saw at Ranchi. I was shocked to see the locality of this colony and one-roomed tenements constructed for them by the Corporation. The Corporation of Patna should try to improve the condition of their conservancy staff and the houses constructed for them. There were complaints made to me that the Municipality which received grants for housing of sweepers did not provide housing accommodation for them and in some cases the money was diverted to some other purposes. I suggest that the residential quarters, if not constructed by the Municipalities, should be constructed by the Government itself and the expenditure should be recovered by the Government from the Municipalities.

I held a discussion with the Secretary, Irrigation Department, regarding the rehabilitation of Adivasis from the submerged area of Maithon of the Damodar Valley Corporation. There were complaints about the difficulties experienced by Scheduled Tribe students in getting income certificates, non-payment of grants to some of the Christian schools and non-payment of compensation to Scheduled Tribes for the lands acquired by the Sindri Fertilizer Factory. The Tata Iron and Steel Company should be requested to have more Adivasis in the factory.

Madhya Pradesh and Bombay States 12th to 19th July, 1956.

Madhya Pradesh.—I paid a visit to this State for performing the ceremony of awarding certificates to the trainees of the Camp which was organised specially for Scheduled Tribe students by Rashtra Sant Tukadoji Maharaj of Gurudev Seva Mandal, Gurukunj Mojhri, District Amraoti in Madhya Pradesh. The activities of Gurudev Seva Mandal are spread over the whole of India, *e.g.*, in Madhya Pradesh Gujerat, Bombay, Khandesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Bihar etc., with nearly 40,000 branches in different villages. The main activities of this institution are the mass village cleanliness, improvement of villages, opening of graingolas, starting of cottage industries, Ayurvedic dispensaries, high schools, primary schools, etc. The Government of Madhya Pradesh appreciating the work of this institution had agreed to start a camp for six months for imparting education to Adivasi students to be trained as pracharakas and propagandists in villages. With a grant of Rs. 52,590/- sanctioned by the State Government, five buildings, including boarding house, Prarthana Mandir, school, kitchen and bath rooms have been constructed. The trainees receive their education up to middle school standard and the courses of study include physical training, industrial training, Ayurvedic training, training in musical instruments, mat making, niwar making, durri making, gardening, etc. This institution seems to be well equipped for giving such training to students from all over India and should be recognised as an All India Institution for educating tribal youths as village level workers, who should be absorbed in Government service, afterwards. I suggest that a sum of Rs. 5,000 may be given to this institution in the first instance for conducting the training centre.

I also paid a visit to the Leprosy Colony at Amraoti where some Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe lepers are receiving treatment. The colony is being very well conducted.

I discussed with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and other Ministers and officials concerned in the State the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the other schemes in the State Sector to be undertaken in the State for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The Vanvasi Seva Mandal in the State expressed a desire to be entrusted with the working of a scheme in a multi-purpose block.

Bombay State.—The Baroda District Backward Class Seva Mandal in Bombay State is doing welfare work, specially amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the rural areas. The two ashram schools that have been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay at Rangpur and Vaghach, have got their buildings constructed and have been handed over to this institution for running the schools with the grants from the Government of Bombay. These schools will cater to the needs of Scheduled Tribes of Naswadi and Chota Udaipur which are the most backward tracts in the State. The Backward Class hostel has also been started under this institution at Sankheda. The Government of Bombay should recognise this hostel and give a suitable grant as it is started in an area where there is great urgency for such a boarding house. While at Baroda, I visited ten other institutions doing welfare work among the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Out of these institutions, the Baroda Jilla Charmodyog Sahakari Mandali is worth mentioning. This institution is a co-operative society with 60 members from Mochi community and has 10 workers for preparation of shoes, chappals, etc. The shop is successfully run by this co-operative society in Baroda city. It gives employment to the Harijan workers and impetus to the home industry of leather manufacture. I also paid a visit to the three co-operative housing societies run here for backward classes, which were all well managed. The Baroda Borough Municipality has constructed 24 Harijan quarters for their Harijan employees near Hathikahana in Fatehpura. The estimated cost of each quarter is Rs. 2,000 and each Bhangi employee is charged annas eight per month as rent. These quarters are well built and, as a matter of fact, this housing colony of conservancy staff sets an ideal standard to be followed by other municipalities.

West Bengal—from 25th July to 4th August, 1956.

During this tour I visited the four districts of the State *viz.* Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapur and Nadia. The district of Burdwan is now growing up as an industrial area. There are sufficient number of coal mines and the Scheduled Tribes are being employed as mine labourers in factories. Aluminium and Steel industries are coming up. This has changed the life of the tribals. Bankura is one of the famine stricken districts. Therefore, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of this area are poor and destitute. Jhangran in Midnapore district is inhabited mostly by tribal people known as Santals. During this tour, I saw the working of the various welfare schemes for tribals undertaken by the State Government under the heads, Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Cottage Industries, and Cultural Research Institute. I also visited three Primary Schools and 8 High Schools in the Burdwan and Bankura districts, one High School in Midnapur district and seven hostels in Bankura and Midnapur districts. The Junior High School, Jorehira, had a thatched roof and requires money for construction of pucca building. I was pleased to find a good number of girls studying in the Peardoba Junior High School where physical training was also given to the students. There are about 25 Primary Schools within a radius of 8 miles and students after passing from there come for higher education in this school for which there is insufficient accommodation. The Sewayatan High School at Jhargram is also running a night school. In 1956, this institution received a grant from the State Government for the maintenance of 5 night school-*cum*-adult education centres at 5 villages. The hostel at Amarkanan called the "Santal Student Home" is segregated from the hostel for other students, which is not desirable. There are 5 tribal boys who have been segregated and given separate quarters. I suggested to the State Government that these five tribal boys should stay with the other students in the mixed hostel. There was a complaint that the tribal student boarders of Khatra hostel did not clean their own utensils and wash their clothes. I suggested that this work should be done by them with their own hands. The Peardoba Junior High School has a hostel attached to it which is in a rented building. It is necessary to construct the building for the hostel. The Jhargram Kumud Kumari Institution in the Midnapore district is the premier school in the subdivision. It has 573 student on its rolls of whom 38 were Santals and Mundas, 4 Scheduled Castes and 88 belonging to Mahato Community and Other Backward Classes. The separate hostel for tribal students was constructed in 1954. The strength of the tribal boarders was 16. I recommended to the State Government that the segregation of the tribal students should not be allowed and students from other communities may be put in this hostel so that the tribal boys may live and mix with other students.

Though large amounts have been allotted for the construction of hostel buildings the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students taking advantage of the hostels seems to be very few because the amount that is given for stipends to meet the hostel expenditure is not sufficient to attract more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to the hostel. I, therefore, suggest that the large amounts which have been provided for hostel buildings in the Second Five Year Plan should be reduced to half and the buildings should be constructed on a modest scale. The saving which is effected may be utilised in giving more stipend to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to attract them to the hostel as this is the only way of encouraging them to prosecute their studies.

I availed this opportunity to visit two Leper Colonies in the Bankura district. The Bankura leprosy Home was being run by a mission and there were 236 cases of Leprosy in the hospital out of which 100 were Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe patients. The other big colony, I visited, was the Gouripore Leper Colony which was being run by the State Government. The budgetted expenditure for the year comes to Rs. 3,50,000 There were 412 patients in the hospital out of whom 23 were Santhals. To attend to such a big number of patients in the hospital, there were only two doctors. Two more doctors and two more nurses were absolutely necessary to make the Leper Colony work efficiently.

I also visited the five wells constructed by the Tribal Welfare Department in the Bankura and Midnapore districts. I found that the wells dug by the Harijan Sevak Sangh were cheaper and were constructed in a shorter time than those constructed by contractors under the Government supervision.

I also visited the following four centres being run under the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry schemes:—

(i) Extension Training Centre, Burdwan.

(ii) Seed Multiplication Farm, Burdwan.

(iii) Chowkan Welfare Centre, Chowkan, District Bankura.

(iv) Cattle-*cum*-Poultry Show, Peardoba, District Bankura.

The seed multiplication farm at Burdwan was very well laid out. The Chowkan Welfare Centre at Bishnupur sub-division, District Bankura has a small demonstration farm for growing vegetables. The village people have taken to vegetable growing and they have been able to increase their income as there is a good market nearby for the sale of vegetables. Poultry is also maintained here. About 1,020 poultry birds were distributed. About 2,300 families have been benefited by the scheme. Thirty Hariana stud bulls and 30 maunds of Jowar seeds have been distributed among the tribal people.

Under the Cottage Industry scheme, the training-*cum*-production centre of Seed Lac is being run at Khatra in the Bankura district. The population of Khatra is 20,000 Tribals and 40,000 Scheduеld Castes. In this centre, training is given in the processing of stick lack to seed lac, manufacture of different varieties of shellac, uses of shellac in the manufacture of spirit varnishes, sealing wax, earthenware coating, recovery of lac from 'Kiri' and 'Pera', Bobin enamel and black English leather polish. The trainees are paid Rs. 10 as stipend per month which is inadequate and should be raised to Rs. 15 per month. It seems that there is a good scope for the development of lac industry as there are many Kusum and Palash trees available here. The development of this industry will help the tribals to a great extent. The merchants exploit the tribals and get the lac very cheap. The Government should set up a machinery to purchase all this lac from the tribals. I suggest that this centre should be extended and buildings should be constructed in a healthy place and students may be pursuaded to stay there in the hostel. After completion of the training students should be allowed to form a cooperative society for the production of various kinds of lac with technical guidance of the officers of the Centre. A special scheme should be included in the Second Five Year Plan and financed from the reallocation of funds from other heads.

I also visited the Industrial School at Bishanpur where training is given in carpentry and weaving, to the tribal students. This school may be recognised and the training period for weaving, smithy and tailoring should be one year and for carpentry, it should be two years. A new building for the Centre as well for the hostel is a great necessity.

I also saw the working of Co-operative Grain Golas one at Domohani in the District of Burdwan and the other at Jhantipahari. The Grain Gola at Domohani could enlist only 251 members out of a total population of 7,000 tribals living in the area. The Grain Gola at Jhantipahari had a membership of 4,486 and was very popular. The rate of interest charged is 25%. It is suggested that the rate of interest may be 25% for the first year and 12 1/2% for the second year and 6 1/4% for the rest of the years. This Grain Gola which has a multi-purpose society should also undertake the supply of everyday necessity of life like coal, kerosene, sugar etc. It is also possible to form forest co-operative societies and to undertake forest products like timber, fuel, coal, and minor forest produce as is being done in the other States.

In order to see and gain first-hand knowledge of the problems of the removal of untouchability, I visited some of the centres run by the non-official institutions. The problem of the removal of untouchability, so far as the West Bengal is concerned, is not so intricate as it is in other States. In community dinners hundreds of Caste Hindus take part along with Harijans. However, the Bowris, Domes and Mochis who remove the skins of dead animals are still considered untouchables even by other Scheduled Castes.

The condition of the municipal employees in the State who are mostly Scheduled Castes is in no way better than what I found elsewhere. I paid a vist to the Garcha Basti Barracks in Calcutta city proper and I found that the Corporation had done very little to provide human amenities to their employees in that Basti. The population of the Basti was nearly 600. The houses were in a dilapidated condition with no lighting and drinking water facilities. The Calcutta Corporation which can afford to spend a good amount of money should give priority for providin good houses for Scheduled Caste employees who keep the big city clean.

The Scheduled Castes in this State are not given as many concessions as are given to the Scheduled Tribes. It may be due to the fact that their population is as big as 47 lakhs, which is a formidable figure. However, the State Government should give more concessions to Scheduled Castes by way of exemption of fees, giving of stipends for hostel boarders and grants for books etc. At least the following Scheduled Castes who are very poor hould be given preference with regard to these concessions:—

Bagdi, Bauri, Beida, Bhuimali, Chamar, Dom, Dosad, Hari, Kaora, Mehtar, Muchi and Muschar.

These 12 Scheduled Castes have a population of 20·50 lakhs in the State and in view of their poverty and their low literacy percentage, I recommended that each student from these communities may be granted Rs. 50 per annum for freeship in the secondary schools and Rs. 150 per annum for boarding. The expenditure involved will be about Rs. 5 lakhs.

The work for the removal of untouchability is mostly done by non-official agencies which are running centres some of which I had the opportunity to visit. The Harijan Sevak Sangh is one of the best institutions doing this work satisfactorily and very economically.

The Harijan Sevak Sangh is giving a grant of Rs. 4,000 per annum to the Chandra Kalyan Sangh for running a hostel at Chandra. The students are taught spinning and weaving. Five propaganda workers have been enrolled who visit villages and do propaganda work for the removal of untouchability. It is a pity that the allowances to these workers have been reduced from Rs. 60 to Rs. 40 p.m. The hostel is, however, housed in a rickety building. Special grant should be given to this hostel, which is running very cheaply, for the repair of its building. The Anath Samiti at Rasulpur, District Burdwan, was also doing very good work for the removal of untouchability. The Amarkanan Ramakrishna Sevadal is another institution which is doing very good work in the direction of establishing educational institutions for agricultural and industrial training, public library and charitable dispensaries. The Harijan Sevak Sangh is also running successfully an *Ex*-Criminal Tribe colony at Auligeria. Uptill now 26 families have been rehabilitated. All the inhabitants of the colony appear to be very contended and happy and all the basic needs are being provided in this colony. A similar colony of Kherias has also been started in the Jhargram Sub-Division, District Midnapore. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 26,000 has been given by the State Government to the Harijan Sevak Sangh for rehabilitating 26 families. More money should be given to this colony at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per family as it is settling vagrant people to a decent life.

The scheme of colonisation of such people should be given priority under the Centrally Sponsored Programme that have been sanctioned by the Central Government. As there are no Scheduled Areas in West Bengal, no multi-purpose project could be started under the scheme even though the population of tribals is nearly 11 lakhs in the State. But money can be diverted for such colonisation schemes which are being tried successfully by the Harijan Sevak Sangh. I also visited some of the other institutions which were doing constructive work and receiving grants from the State Government. Of these, the Naitalimi Sangh at Balarampur was found not working satisfactorily. The Hindu Mission Home at Kalahjaria, District Midnapore is imparting education in giving training in some fundamental crafts to the tribal boys and girls, and also to those of the Backward Classes. The Kalajharia Ashram is intended for boys and the Jhargram Ashram is meant for girls. A grant of Rs. 4,000 was given to this institution for constructing the school building. But it has been damaged by the recent cyclone. An another grant should be given for repairing the building. There is a Sweeper's colony known as 'Harijan Samiti' at Krishnagar. The houses provided are dingy, dirty and have roofs which give no protection from rains. There is no proper arrangement for drinking water supply. The Municipality should look into the matter and should construct better houses for the Harijans and thus improve their standard of living.

The Chamar Para, a cobbler's colony, at Krishnagar, is being supervised by the Harijan Sevak Sangh workers. There are 110 Chamars living in this colony. I suggest that a Co-operative Society may be formed and tools like sewing machines etc. may be supplied for the use of the workers in order to make them earn more wages. The school building in this colony is rather small. Grants should be given for extension of this building. The grant that is being paid to the Harijan Sevak Sangh for this work is very meagre.

The Ramakrishna Mission is another institution doing a very good work among the Scheduled Castes of Calcutta. They are running the welfare centres, basic schools, adult education centres and training-cum-production centres. They are also running a co-operative society for cane and bamboo work. The State Government gave a grant of Rs. 30,350 to this institution and a sum of Rs. 62,000 was collected from other sources. I recommend that substantial amount should be given to this institution for further development of its various activities.

The Cultural Research Institute at Calcutta has made a very good beginning and put in a good record of work by undertaking research of specific problems relating to tribal people. A committee has been formed in the State to formulate policies and devise suitable programmes in the matter of producing text books for the tribal languages. A Joint Board has also been set up for the production of documentary films of tribals.

I had a conference with the District Officers at Burdwan, Bankura, Jhargram (Midnapore) and at Krishnagar where I stressed upon the necessity of coordination of the various departments for the implementation of the schemes etc. The S.D.O. Jhargram had prepared a very nice booklet on the progress of the various schemes concerning Backward Classes. I suggest that such booklets should be prepared giving six monthly progress of the various schemes executed by different departments so as to give a clear idea of the work done and what remains to be done.

I also had a discussion with the Chief Minister regarding the provision of more doctors and nurses for the Leprosy Colony at Gouripore and about the training-*cum*-production centre, seed lac at Khatra and the improvement that was required in the Basti of the scavengers of the Calcutta Corporation.

The new land Act that has been passed by the West Bengal Government has not given full satisfaction to the Tribals and the Scheduled Castes agricultural tenants or labourers. Under one pretext or the other, they are being evicted and as settlement operations are going on in the districts, the Jotdars are trying to see that the names of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not put on record though they have been cultivating the land for a very long time. It is for the want of written evidence which the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people cannot

produce that they are evicted and their names not recorded in the new settlement operations. This problem will have to be looked into very carefully by the State Government in order to ensure that poor agricultural labourers are not made to suffer.

The following other points were discussed by me in a meeting with the Secretary, Tribal Welfare Department and other officials of the State Government.

(i) It was agreed that the provision under "Hostel Charges" should be increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 p.m. per student. The funds for this increase should be found by effecting a 50 % cut in the State Plan on the construction of new hostel buildings.

(ii) It was decided that arrangements should be made for providing free tuition facilities in the secondary schools for the students amongst the Scheduled Caste communities which are economically poor. Funds for this scheme may be met out of the Central grants.

(iii) Regarding the resettlement scheme for Lodhas at Auligeria, it was realised that with a grant of Rs. 1,000 per family, the rehabilitation of these people on proper lines was not possible. It was, therefore, necessary that additional grant of Rs. 1,000 per family may be given to Harijan Sevak Sangh and this amount may be met out of a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 made under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.

(iv) Similarly, under the scheme of resettlement of Kherias, the existing sanctioned scales are inadequate and should, therefore, be increased to Rs. 2,000 per family and the provision under the State Plan may be adjusted accordingly.

(v) Out of a provision of Rs. 1 lakh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, funds should be set apart for advancing grants to non-official organisations so that comparison may be made between the Government executed programmes and the work done by the non-official organisations.

(vi) The State Government should submit a scheme for processing, manufacture and marketing of lac at Khatra in Bankura District. The provision should be made by the Centre for this scheme.

U.P. (Allahbad), West Bengal (Calcutta). Tripura and Manipur States.

U.P. (Allahabad).—I participated in the celebrations of Founder's Day of the Ishwar Saran Ashram, Allahabad. on the 25th and 26th August, 1956. I took the opportunity of seeing the various activities organised by the Ashram It is running a primary school with 219 students and an intermediate college with 466 students. Besides, the Ashram is running a Junior High School, Civil Engineering School at Prayag, an Industrial Section, College Hostel, a Girls' Hostel, Ishwar Saran University Hostel and 4 Hostels for Civil Engineering students. Out of 48 girl boarders, 40 are Harijans. In the college hostel in which about 145 boys are studying, 120 are Harijans. In order to make the children of Harijans and Backward Classes self-supporting, craft training has been introduced. The ashram has a press of its own where posters for the removal of untouchability are printed. A tannery where shoes, suit cases and other leather goods are manufactured, is also run by the Ashram. The Ashram is maintaining a well equipped hospital managed by a highly trained staff. Cultivable land of about 50 acres available nearby the Ashram has been brought under cultivation. The propaganda workers make personal contacts with the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages and create conditions for the all round uplift of the Harijans and Backward Classes.

I met some Scheduled Caste students, most of whom were graduates and wanted to take some occupation like piggary, oil-ghani, etc. I was told that one of the difficulties in the way of starting co-operative societies was the non-availability of certificates from the Director of Industries to get grant from Khadi and Village Industries Board. The State Government may explore some method so that certificates can be issued to such co-operative societies as are doing useful work to enable them to get timely help from Khadi and Village Industries Board. I visited Rajpur Harijan Hostel in Allahabad. There were 32 boys studying in I.A., B.A., M.A., etc. They are in receipt of Government scholarships. I observed that the hostel has been given a grant of Rs. 1,000 per year for the purchase of prescribed books, etc., which the students may consult. This is a very good step and may be followed with advantage by other State Governments.

I visited after three years the quarries near Shankargarh station, about 30 miles from Allahabad. About 5,000 labourers are employed in off agricultural season and the permanent labourers may not be less than 500. The contract of the quarry is given annually and it is not possible, therefore, for the contractor to provide facilities for housing and drinking water to the labourers. I suggest that the contract should be given for 10 years on the condition that the contractors will provide at least housing, drinking water and shelter from sun-shine during working hours to the labourers. Pipe lines can easily be extended from the water tank, which the railway has constructed, to the quarters of the labourers for supply of drinking water. There should also be a provision for medical aid as the work is very arduous. A condition for giving minimum wage on the basis of this work should also be laid down by the railway authorities for the contractors to follow. Most of the labourers are either Scheduled Castes or belong to Kola, a Scheduled Tribe of Vindhya Pradesh.

West Bengal (Calcutta).—I paid a surprise visit to the Department of Anthropology of the Government of India at Calcutta while on my way to Tripura and Manipur. In the Department, there are sections like Administration, Statistical, Social Anthropology, etc., and during the last two years the Department has produced three bulletins containing papers on the various researches carried out by the Department. A tribal map of India has been printed based on the data available in the Census of 1931 and 1941. It would have been better if the publication of the map had been held up for the new Orders of the President relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists to be published recently. The Anthropology Department has established centres at Nagpur and Andaman Islands. It is necessary that the activities of this Department which is far removed from Delhi, are coordinated with the Cultural Centres in various States to guide and help similar activities. This can best be done through the agency of my office at Delhi. Different States require advice from us while making suggestions for the omission and addition to the list of Scheduled Tribes of India. It is unfortunate that while the Bill for the modification of President's Order regarding the Scheduled Tribes has already been placed in Parliament, no advice seems to have been tended either to the State Governments or Government of India regarding the Bill by this Department.

Tripua.—The State of Tripura comprises an area of 4,116 sq. miles with population of 6,45,707 in accordance with the Census Report of 1951. The statement below gives the total population and population of Scheduled Tribes as given in the Censuses of 1941 and 1951 and as estimated by the State Government for 1956 :—

Year	Total population	Population of Scheduled Tribes.
1941	5,13,010	2,57,971
1951	6,43,707	2,37,953
1956 (estimated)	8,50,000	2,47,000

These figures reveal that the population of Scheduled Tribes had decreased in 1951 as compared to 1941. Even the figures estimated for the year 1956 appear to be far less than 1941 population figures. During my tour of the area I received representations from various tribal leaders, protesting against this unnatural phenomenon. I was told that in the census year of 1951, due to the unsettled conditions in certain interior areas of the State, the census enumerators could not visit those areas, thus resulting in a decrease of Scheduled Tribe population. The influx of refugees from East Pakistan which started in 1948 is still continuing and in the recent years more than 2 lakhs of refugees have been settled in the various parts of the State.

The tribals in the area practice Jhuming in agriculture. The State Government should rehabilitate Jhumias and landless tribals in good cultivable land. On account of the following reasons the scheme of rehabilitation has created distrust among the tribal people:—

(*i*) Large amount of money and other rehabilitation facilities have been provided to the refugees as compared to the local tribals of the area.

(*ii*) In 1953, the late Ruler of Tripura, reserved 1950 sq. miles in different sub-divisions of the State for the rehabilitation in compact blocks and for the uplift of the standard of living of the five classes of Jhumias. However, in 1955, the Regent, Mata Maharani Mahadevi ordered the release of 300 sq. miles out of this reserved quota to augment the land revenues and to solve the rehabilitation problem of the State. The tribal people feel that this was the best part of the reserved area and will hamper their rehabilitation.

(*iii*) Certain cases that came to my notice revealed that perhaps refugees have purchased land from the tribal people.

(*iv*) A proper study of the land problems in the State is handicapped by the absence of correct population figures of Scheduled Tribes and refugees, actual area of available cultivable land, the area under forest reserve, the area on which the settlement of tribals has been effected so far etc., and above all the area surveyed so far. The availability of paddy land was calculated by the study of contours by the Forest Department based on the Survey of India maps and it was concluded that only 1100 sq. miles of paddy land is available in the State out of which 700 sq. miles have been given in the settlement by the Revenue Department and 200 sq. miles have been unauthorisably encroached upon. This can be available only after a pedestal survey is made and the encroachment is detected. Thus, only 200 sq. miles of paddy land is available for disposal and this may be spread all over the State and the bigger areas, which can be used as colonies, are situated in inaccessible parts of the State, and hence they cannot be utilised for cultivation immediately at present. On account of the low agricultural production in the Tribal Sector and non-availability of Paddy lands, I feel that there is very little scope for refugees to be settled on this land. It is suggested that the following measures may be adopted by the State Government immediately before settling any refugee in the State.

(*a*) A fresh census should be conducted to find the population of Scheduled Tribes and refugees who have settled in the State since 1948.

(*b*) A survey should be undertaken to find the extent of cultivable land available for the settlement of Jhumias and the Refugees, and priority should be given to the rehabilitation of Jhumias, thereafter.

The Tripura Land Reform Bill 1955, drafted by the State Government enacted would go a long way in safeguarding the interest of the tribal people of the area.

A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided in the Backward Classes Sector of the States' Revised Plan and the State Government have asked for a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs as grant-in-aid for this purpose. However, I recommend that a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs should be given to the State for rehabilitation of 12,000 families of Jhumias at the rate of Rs. 500 per family. There is a great shortage of personnel for working the second Five Year Plan. An important factor which is responsible for the isolation of the State from the rest of the India is lack of communications. I suggest that the Agartala Karim'Ganj Road, which is only a fair weather road should be declared a national highway. The Government of India should also explore the possibility of transporting rice etc. from Calcutta to Chandpur by steamer. This measure, if undertaken, will considerably reduce the prices of foodgrain. It is necessary that the tribal dialects in Devnagri script should be introduced, and at the same time Hindi should be encouraged in the State. It is necessary that the teachers employed in the tribal areas should also know tribal languages.

I visited a non-official boarding house in Agartala where 15 boys are staying. This boarding house requires financial aid from the Government. Also, there is necessity of another such hostel for tribal boys. It is, therefore, suggested that a permanent structure may be built where 50 tribal boys studying in High Schools and Colleges in Agartala can be accommodated. The handloom industry has been adopted as a subsidiary occupation by thousands of families in Tripura. However, most of the families have got primitive looms which take a very long time in weaving a piece of cloth. It is desirable to replace the old looms with fly-shuttle looms, wherever possible. The State Government should organise demonstration centres to make tribals conversant with the new techniques. Financial assistance should also be provided to enable the tribals to take up new looms and adopt the new techniques for their own utilisation.

I paid a visit to the Training Centre for weaving at Jirania Community Development Block. There are eight students who are under training in the art of weaving. It is necessary that some person should be deputed to study indigenous patterns of textile designs of the area so that they can be improved upon and developed further.

There is a wide scope for improving important small and cottage industries like tanning, leather work, blacksmithy, bamboo and cane industries. It is suggested that the artisans in these fields should be organised into co-operatives. However, there should be a Central Marketing Organisation to effect proper co-ordination and to render necessary financial and technical assistance. The possibility of Jute cultivation and its proper marketing may also be explored by such an organisation. The "umbrella handle industry" can be further improved upon by organising it on co-operative basis. I paid a visit to Jirania Community Development Block. About 150 miles of village roads have been constructed till now in the Block, which covers an area of approximately 166 square miles. There is a danger of these roads being washed off in rains unless these roads are metalled and provided with culverts and a small bridge. I visited the Government Senior Basic Scheool at Champak Nagar where the students are taught tanning, blackmithy, carpentry etc. There is also a hostel attached to the School in which 80 tribal boys are studying. I found that sufficient land is not attached to the school to enable the students to get training in farming. At Hawai-Bari, which is about 25 miles from Agartala, I met the representatives of the village. There is a transit camp where the refugees coming from East Pakistan are being kept for a short period before they are dispersed to other parts of the State. The tribal people were apprehensive of their lands being given to the refugees. I gathered that some of the refugees have purchased land from the tribals. I recommend that the alienation of tribal land inside or outside the tribal reserves must be stopped, immediately.

I visited Indernagar, a colony of Sweepers in Agartala. I was told that belongings of these people were washed off by the recent floods. I feel that the Municipality should provide land and construct quarters for their staff.

I discussed with the Chief Commissioner, Advisors and others, the problems relating to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State.

Manipur.—I visited the Adimjati Technical Institute at Imphal which is being run by Bharatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh, New Delhi. The institute has started a two years Overseer Course, in Civil Engineering and a two years Certificate Course in Weaving. Till now 35 students have been admitted to these two courses of study. It is also proposed to start a two years Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering course. The institute is well spoken of by the Tribals and the local public alike. It was suggested to me by non-tribal people that if possible 5 non-Scheduled Tribe students, who can afford to pay their fees and do not require hostel accommodation, may be admitted in each of the classes in the institute. As this would not involve any extra expenditure, 5 non-Scheduled Tribe students may be admitted on one condition that in no case tribal students who fulfil minimum qualification are refused admission to the institute. Out of the total provision of Rs. 7·50 lakhs provided in the State Second Five Year Plan for the institute, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5 lakhs has been given by the Government of India during the year 1956-57. One of this a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of building and for the purchase of laboratoryt equipment by the Government of India.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made for opening five Training Institutes at Rs. 15 lakhs each in Assam, Bihar Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Manipur during the Second Five Year Plan period. However, in view of the fact that provision to the extent of Rs. 7·50 lakhs has already been made in the State Sector of Manipur Plan, there will be a saving under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Training Institutes to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs which can be utilised for opening an institute somewhere else or for meeting extra expenditure, if any on the above five institutes.

This institute is experiencing difficulty in finding day-to-day recurring expenditure. The Manipur Government have not sanctioned any grant to the Institute to meet this recurring expenditure. I had a discussion with the members of the Advisory Committee, Principal and the Secretary of the Institution. The grants of the Government of India that are meant for this Institute are paid to the State Government. This position may be examined with a view to finding out if it is possible to give the grant direct to the Bharatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh, Delhi, instead of paying the grant to the State Government.

I paid a visit to Kangpokpi which is about 28 miles from Imphal, to see the construction of Tamong Long Road This Road will go a long way in improving communication facilities for the tribal people in this area. I also paid a visit to the Government Civil Dispensary located at Kangpokpi. I found that the dispensary was not working properly. Moreover, the doctor-incharge was on leave and compounder was dispensing medicines to the patients. I suggest that the State Government should see that patients are not left at the mercy of illiterate compounders and proper account of the receipt and issue of the medicines be maintained.

I inspected N. E. School at Motbung which is 13 miles from Imphal. A hostel is also attached to this school in which about 50 boys are staying. The villagers have also organised a private school and I was told that they incur an expenditure of Rs. 475 per month as pay for the headmaster and two teachers in the school. This clearly indicates the intense desire for getting higher education among the tribal people. I also paid a visit to Admijati Shiksha Ashram Tribal Hostel at Churachandpur where 50 tribal boarders are living, who are provided with free boarding and lodging. I inspected Kangalatonghi Orphanage Institute which is being managed by the help of Central Social Welfare Board. 37 boys and girls and seven babies are being kept in this orphanage which is being managed very well. I visited Naithonmapan Yaithibi Village, which is about 18 miles from Imphal. A temple and Mandap is being constructed in the village for which a grant-in-aid of Rs. 18,000 has been asked for by the State Government. The State Government proposes to hold inter-caste dinners etc. in the Mandap.

I had the opportunity of meeting the Tribal Advisors in Imphal. I explained to the Advisers that the policy of the State Government should be to develop tribal dialects in Devnagari script, gradually. For this purpose, the State Government should take immediate steps to bring out suitable text books in tribal dialects in Devnagari Script.

Madhya Bharat and Bombay States from 15th September, to 9th October, 1956

Madhya Bharat (now merged with Madhya Pradesh.)—As desired by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and on an invitation from the ex-Madhya Bharat Government, I attended the Seharia Sammelan organised by the ex-State of Madhya Bharat Government at Bhilsa. The condition of Seharias living outside the Scheduled Areas is deplorable. Their condition can only be imporved if they are, in addition to the allotment of agricultural land and formation of Forest Co-operatives, settled in well laid out colonies. I saw a Kalyan Kendra, which is 60 miles from Shivpuri. Under the scheme of 'Community Welfare Centres', the State Government is carrying out welfare activities in a coordinated manner. There is a provision for teaching carpentry and brick-making to the students at the school. The State Government may consider the desirability of starting weaving at this school as a craft. At village Suendrel, which is at a distance of 60 miles from Indore, I gathered that the forest contractors are exploiting the poor Adivasis. It is desirable, therefore, that Forest Co-operative Societies may be organised to eliminate the menace of middlemen. I visited Bablai, in Tehsil Maheshwar, which is in the Scheduled Areas, and Adivasi Vikas Kendra, I had earlier visited this centre in 1952. I was happy to note that the boys are manufacturing wooden casing capping for electric connections, The Multi-purpose Co-operative, society started in 1948 is having and annual turnover of approximatly Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. One of the teachers at Adivasi Kendra has been trained at Kasturba Gram and is taking keen interest in her duties. It would be better if the other teacher who is not interested to stay in this far away village is immediately transferred to some other place. The road connecting Mandleshwar and Bablai should be made Pucca as early as possible. There is a need for the starting of a hostel for the boys at this place.

I saw the Kasturba Banwasi Girls Ashram, Niwali, District Nimar, and was impressed by the progress achieved in this ashram. There are four female and one male workers working in the ashram. The Ashram is too small and has been provided with a health centre, a Balwadi and conducts adult classes. At Palsud, I inspected a hostel in which 25 Bhil, Barela and Tadvi students are admitted. The Government of *ex*-Madhya Bharat State had framed a rule that only students coming from places, more than 5 miles distance and where there are no schools, should be admitted to the hostel. I, however, found that in this hostel there were some boys admitted who came from places where schools have been started. The Head Master promised to write to the schools concerned to admit the boys who came in the above category.

At Selewad, a place situated in the heart of the Scheduled Areas, the State Government has opened a Community Welfare Centre. I found that there are 20 boys and 7 girls in the hostel. There are no boys from Naikdas who are the lowest amongst the Bhils. It is desirable that at least 5 Naikda boys and girls are admitted to this hostel.

I inspected the Community Welfare Centre at Chichalguda in District Jhabua and observed that this centre is not working satisfactorily.

In the town of Alirajpur, I saw a Harijan Balwadi and found that it was not working satisfactorily. I requested Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madhya Bharat, to depute a social worker to investigate the condition of these people and suggest a plan for promoting the welfare of sweepers. At Bag I found that there is no need for Bhil Seva Mandal to run 'Pathshala' and also a hostel if the accommodation in the Government hostel can be extended. In the hostel I found maps worth Rs. 400 lying which is not desirable, as these belong to some other institution. In the boarding school at Tanda the building of the boarding may be extended and the boys taught weaving. At Sardarpur, I inspected a Girls Hostel and found that the rooms are very small and about 5 girls are living in each room. I, therefore, suggested that the girls may be allowed to stay in the big room till proper quarters are constructed for them.

Caste restrictions and orthodoxy are followed with some rigidity in the Ex-State of Madhya Bharat. I visited Kabir Ravidas Harijan Chhatralya located in the town of Bhilsa. There are 20 boys in this hostel of two rooms who are all Chammars by caste. The State Government has laid down a condition that students coming from a distance of 5 miles and more can alone be admitted in the hostel. I have suggested that this rule may not be enforced in the case of Bhangi boys. I visited the local Harijan hostel at Gwalior started by the Harijan Sevak Sangh three years ago. In this hostel there are 19 school-going boys at present. It is desirable that in a big city like Gwalior there should be a hostel to accommodate at least 50 Harijan boys studying in the local schools and colleges. The Harijan Sevak Sangh has not started any hostel for Harijan boys studying in local colleges. It is desirable that the Harijan Sevak Sangh Madhya Bharat should depute somebody to study the working of hostel for boys as organised by Shri Bhou Rao Patil of Bombay State in Satara District. It is also advisable to start a hostel for Harijan girls at Gwalior. At Gohad in Bhind District I found that the Harijan Sevak Sangh has given a nominal grant of Rs. 5 per month for the school building. The State Government which is already incurring expenditure on the middle school situated at Gohad should also pay the rent of the school building in which the Harijan Sevak Sangh is conducting the school.

I was told that even today in some far away villages of Morena and Bhind Districts, Harijans are not allowed to carry umbrellas, ride on horses and are forced to do begar and lift dead animals and their women folk cannot wear silver anklets which are considered to be the sole prerogative of the so called high caste people. An incident relating to the attempt of Harijans to offer the holy water of the Ganges to Lord Shiva in the temple at Telari had occurred before my arrival. It appears that four Harijans of village Barai attempted to offer the holy water of the Ganges to Lord Shiva in the Temple at Telari on 4th August 1956. Anticipating some trouble the Harijan Sevak Sangh workers had informed the police. As anticipated the gathering of about 1,000 Savarna Hindus attacked the Harijans and beat them in the temple premises. About 48 Savrana Hindus have been arrested. To ease the tension the Harijan Sevak Sangh organised meetings in the area at Bijaipur and Samolgarh and the State Government are going to convene a conference of leading citizens. Panch and Patwaris of the area to devise a plan to establish peace in the area and infuse confidence among the Harijans. At Narsingarh which is in Rajagarh District I inspected a settlement colony of Harijans at Gandhigram. Eighteen families of Chamars have been settled on 350 acres of land allotted to them. Each family has been given Rs. 250 for the purchase of a pair of bullocks. I observed that there was not a single activity in the village which is organised on a co-operative basis. The selection of persons for settlement in this colony has been rather defective. It is desirable that the Chamars may be taught the method of preparing manure from night soil as well as their age old profession of tannery may be organised under the expert supervision. At Barchha in Shajapur District I received representations for grant of agricultural land from the Harijans. The State Government should fix a ceiling on agricultural holdings and examine the possibility of giving agricultural land to deserving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At Dewas I inspected a Harijan hostel and found that it is working satisfactorily. The students may be asked to bring some amount in cash or kind from their houses so that they may have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts are being supplemented by the Government. This will result in making the boys stand on their own legs. A Girls' Hostel may also be started at Dewas. At Ujjain I inspected Shri Jal Hostel in which there are 45 students including 3 Savarnas. Shri Jal Hostel is spending about Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 per year from its own pocket in running the hostel. I suggested that the boys may be taught typing and stenography so that they can easily secure employment after passing the matriculation examination. The Harijan Sevak Sangh has done remarkable work by undertaking intensive propaganda work for the removal of untouchability. Fifty-five villages of Khachraud Tehsil were selected for this purpose. The Sangh has 36 workers who work in the villages. The Sangh should consider the desirability of framing a scheme of affording economic security to the workers by framing fixed grades of pay for them. During 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956, the Sangh organised 19 conferences and threw open 138 temples, 136 public wells, 47 barber saloons, 18 hostels, etc. for Harijans. The Sangh has also distributed land among the landless Harijans. During 1955-56 the Sangh was sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,00,000 for carrying out propaganda work for the removal of untouchability and as a special case, it was exempted from raising 20 percent of the amount. I was told that out of the grant-in-aid sanctioned, only a sum of Rs. 4,000 was spent during 1955-56. The Director expressed the view that the balance of the sanctioned amount may be utilised by the Sangh during the year 1956-57.

The Harijan Sevak Sangh of the ex-State of Madhya Bharat is running 4 hostels at Indore, Ratlam, Dhar and Gwalior. The Sangh is not running any hostel for college boys. It is desirable that the Sangh should immediately start hostels for college boys as well as a hostel for girl students.

The municipalities in the ex-State of Madhya Bharat should pay attention to the construction of decent quarters for the Harijans. It would be desirable if the leather goods manufactured by the individual Chamar artisans are exempted from sales-tax by the State Government.

At Mandleshwar in Nimar District, I inspected a Harijan hostel started in 1952. There are 59 boys in the hostel against 80 last year. The State Government may consider the desirability of increasing the number of students for admission to the hostel for such a big district like Nimar. A part of the hostel building requires tin sheets for ceiling which may be supplied by the State Government. Nine acres of land is attached to the hostel which may be utilised to teach the students co-operative farming on scientific lines.

At Maheshwar, I saw the Government hand-loom factory and observed that the floor of the factory was kutcha with no skylight or a provision for electric lights in the factory. The State Government may consider the desirability of exempting the handloom sarees produced at the Government factory and the co-operative society working in the city from sales-tax.

At Dhar, I met some young boys belonging to Based community who requested that a co-operative society may be established for the development of pig industry. The State Government may consider this request and, if possible, help in the establishment of such a co-operative society.

At Tal, in Tehsil Alot, I saw the excellent work done by Harijan Sevak Sangh in regard to the removal of untouchability. At Daloda, I found that Savarnas were not helping in the task of eradicating untouchability. The temple which I visited with Harijans, was deserted by all Savarnas and even by the Pujari. I feel that propaganda by social workers should precede temple entry. At Ratlam, I visited two Harijan localities and was shown the land acquired by the Municipality on which these persons are perhaps to be settled.

I visited Rupeta village about 4 miles from Nagda. There are 250 families in the village, out of which 30 each are Chamars and Balais. The Harijan Sevak Sangh workers are to be congratulated for the happy relationship that exists between Harijans and Caste Hindus. I found that Nabhu, a Chamar, has been elected from a general seat to the village panchayat. I pointed out to the social workers to make an all-out effort in making their women-folk sit with Savarnas in the temple and do Bhajans, Kirtans, etc.

De-notified Communities.—I visited Morena, about 20 miles from Gwalior, to address Bediya Sammelan. The women-folk of this tribe have taken to prostitution. The greatest handicap in organising welfare activities among these peolple is the dearth of trained lady workers. I was assured by the members of this community that they are prepared to give up their immoral life if they are allotted land to enable them to earn a living.

At Goona, I was told that 200 families of Pardhis are proposed to be settled by the Social Welfare Board. It is desirable that 50% matching grant is sanctioned from the Tribal Welfare Department. Out of the three centres started by the State Government for the Welfare of Denotified communities, I visited two centres, one at Pichhore and the other at Nursingarh. These centres will help in creating leadership from amongst the members of these communities, which alone will be the lasting solution of the problem. While going to Tal in Tehsil Alot some women members belonging to Kanjar community alleged police excesses. 17 families of Kanjar community are living just on the border of this town. I was told by the police authorities that some members of this community had committed a number of dacoities and are absconding. I observed that these people have no land or some other means of subsistence and I understand that the State Government is considering a scheme for starting a colony for settling these families.

Bombay State—Rajpipla area of Broach District

This tour was conducted mainly to see the progress that was being made for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I visited two Sanskar Kendras one at Mangrol and the other at Rajpipla opened by the Bombay Government under the scheme for the removal of untouchability. Both these Kendras are organised by the voluntary agencies which receive grants from the State Government. The main activities taken up by the Sanskar Kendras are opening of Balwadi centres, sewing classes for women, distribution of simple medicines and first aid, social education centres for adults and programmes of drama, games etc. It was learnt that if the Savarnas required medicines they had to come to the centre at Mangrol which was situated in the Harijanvas. This was a good idea as the Savarnas who are orthodox had to visit the Harijanvas at least for this purpose. The Kendras appeared to be working satisfactorily. It was however, felt necessary to attract more of the Savrana people to the Kendras and therefore, suggested

that common programmes for games and recreation may be arranged occasionally so that the Savarna people in the village may be invited to attend such functions. The workers of the kendras, however, complained that they were receiving grants from the State Government only once in a year and therefore they were finding it difficult to carry on the work of the Sanskar Kendras throughout the year as they had no sufficient funds. They requested that they may be given some advance grants, if possible, after every three months.

A meeting of the Harijans was arranged to know at first hand their difficulties.

I visited the office of Gram Panchayat, Jhagadia, and made enquiries about the working of the Panchayat. The population of the Harijans in this village is 400 while the population of Adivasis is 2,000 in a total population of 6,000 in the village. There are 15 members in this Panchayat out of whom one is Harijan and four are Adivasis against the five reserved seats.

I also visited the two Vankar and Khalpa Harijan localities at Jhagadia. In this Vankar locality there are 25 Vankars all of whom have also got lands from 5 to 7 acres. There was some congestion in the locality and it was necessary to give them more housing plots. There are 50 to 60 houses of Khalpas in the village. Almost all of them had lands and were doing agriculture work. The Khalpas have organised a Co-operative Housing Society. The Society had not been able to secure suitable housing sites for the construction of houses. The Collector of Broach who was also present was requested to look into this question of providing necessary house-sites to the Vankars.

During my visit at Rajpipla, Mangrol and Jhagadia, enquiries were made regarding the existence of untouchability in these places. Although untouchability is not very rigidly practised in Rajpipla, it existed in somewhat acute form in Mangrol and Jhagadia. Although at Jhagadia, the Vankars and Chamars stated that they were not restricted in taking water from public wells, it was learnt that they had never tried to take water from public wells used by the Savarnas. The Backward Class Welfare Officer stated that he had arranged for the temple entry of the Harijans in Jhagadia once but the Harijans were not going to any temple regularly thereafter. Thus it is clear that concerted action is necessary for the removal of untouchability in this area.

Scheduled Tribes.—I visited Rajpipla Vibhag Satyadham Sarvodaya Sangh Centre situated in Rampur. The Centre takes up various activities for the welfare of people such as prohibition, co-operation, khadi work etc. During this tour I also visited two schools and four hostels being run for the Scheduled Tribes at various places in this area. The primary school at Mangrol had four teachers in the school out of whom one was a Harijan teacher. There was no drinking water arrangement in the school and the Headmaster was asked to arrange for it. The Schools and hostels were generally doing well. A Backward Classes hostel at Umerva was started in June, 1955, but it has not yet been recognised so far. The village people were running a High school also from their own funds and it was difficult for them to continue the hostel by donations. The members of the Managing Committee of the hostel, therefore, requested me to recommend to the State Government to recognise their hostel.

I called a meeting of social workers of Rajpipla and made enquiries regarding the welfare of Scheduled Tribes that was being done in that area and also regarding the general condition of the Scheduled Tribes and the Harijans. The two important points that were brought to my notice were:—

(i) that prosecutions were being launched against Adivasis for cultivating land without permission from the the Forest Department and fines were being imposed on Scheduled Tribes from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 and even in some cases up to Rs. 100. The lands along with the huts that were standing thereon were removed by Government and some of the Adivasis were rendered landless and homeless, and

(ii) that the communications in the area were very slender and it was impossible to move during the rainy season in the whole division.

Regarding the first point the Divisional Forest Officer, Rajpipla Division, explained to me that on account of the Government policy on increasing the forest area they were taking strict view of unauthorised cultivation in the forest area. It was also learnt that about 6,000 acres of land were being cultivated by the Adivasis in the forest settlement. Regarding the second point, I learnt from the Prant Officer, that the State Government had sanctioned construction of necessary roads in the Sub-Division and the work was already taken up. It would take about three years before proper communications can be established in the Sub-Division. In regard to the point one, I may, however, state that since the State Government had given about 6,000 acres of land out of forest for cultivation by the forest settlers, a few more acres if cultivated by the Adivasis on the outskirts of the forest area would not affect the position to any great extent. It would be better to be more liberal especially in cases of Adivasis who had no other lands for cultivation. I would take up the matter with the Minister of Forest in the Bombay State.

During this tour, I also attended a meeting of the Scheduled Tribe people held in the temple compound at Mangrol where the Adivasis from the nearby village and from Mangrol had collected and placed the following difficulties before me :—

(i) There was no dispensary in a radius of 10 miles from Mangrol and the Adivasis were in great difficulty. To call a doctor from Rajpipla was very costly. It was, therefore, better to establish a dispensary at Mangrol.

(ii) Dead wood was not allowed to be removed by the Adivasis although such wood was destroyed by white ants and was swept away by floods. It would be better to allow the Adivasis to utilise such wood.

(iii) Formerly there was a licence for the collections of "Asatri" leaves (Bidi leaves) but this system has now been abolished and the forest department now arranges annual auction. The old system should be revived.

(iv) The Adivasis residing in the forest and the hilly areas were very poor and it would be better to arrange for some cottage industries for them.

(v) The Adivasis residing in the area were being misled by the people. The State Government should, therefore appoint some propaganda workers so that they could be guided properly.

I promised to look into the matters brought to my notice.

I next visited the Shameshwerpura Vikas Group Forest Industries Labourers' Producers Co-operative Society Ltd., Rajpipla. Out of the total number of 246 members, 245 members are from Adivasis. During the last two years the Society was able to make profits of Rs. 2,215 and Rs. 3,461 respectively. The Society has also been allotted two coupes during the current year. I also visited the villages of Jitgadh, Juna Raj and Dharoli and made enquiries regarding the conditions of Adivasis in these areas. The total population of the Dharoli village is about 2,000 out of whom 50% were Vasava Bhils. A Panchayat has been sanctioned for this village and there are 9 members out of whom 2 are from the Scheduled Tribes. The boys school in this village is a basic school with agriculture as the main bias. The total number of boys in the school was 201 out of whom 77 were Bhil boys. There is also separate girls school where 102 girls are receiving education out of whom 15 girls are from Scheduled Tribes. The Sarpanch and other people complained that as the Community Project was going to end, the Stockman provided for the veterinary dispensary opened at Dharoli was being removed. They requested that the State Government may be moved to continue the Stockman out of their own budget. The labourers would construct quarters for the Stockman, if required.

During my visit to Rajpipla dispensary, I made enquiries regarding the common diseases among the Adivasis. It was learnt that many Adivasis in the area were suffering from T. B. and some special measures were necessary to check the disease. I also learnt that the medicines provided at Dharoli and Rajpipla dispensaries were not quite sufficient and more provision for medicines was necessary.

During this tour I also made enquiries about the most backward area in the District where intensive development under the Centrally Sponsored Programme could be taken up. All were agreed that Sagbara area was very backward and was in a need of such a development block. The Dediapada taluka, though equally backward, was not suitable for intensive development at present as it was sparsely populated.

I attended a general meeting of the Adivasis and backward classes at Jhagadia. At this place I also saw the Sarvajanik Balmandir. There, about 30 children are receiving education. No Adivasi children were attending this Balmandir. I suggested to the Managing Committee to admit some Adivasi and Harijan children to the Balmandir by giving them necessary free-ships. For this purpose I promised to recommend to the Social Welfare Board to pay a grant of Rs. 1,000 to this Institution. The Kasturba Maternity Home at Jhagadia was also inspected by me. This maternity home which was serving all sections of persons including backward classes appeared to be doing good work. The Rajpipla Vibhag which is a very backward area needed propaganda workers for explaining to the Adivasis the new legislation on land reforms enacted by the State Government recently and also other concessions and privileges given by the State Government to the Adivasis and also to help these Adivasis in bringing their grievances and difficulties to the notice of the officers concerned. I also paid a visit to the Government Mangalore Tile Training Centre at Dharoli. This centre was opened under the Community Development Block. This centre appeared to be working well and had nine trainees including three from Backward Classes. There are prospects of developing the industry of manufacture of Mangalore tile as suitable soil is available in the area.

Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Bombay from 19th October to 5th November, 1956.

Madhya Pradesh (*19th October*, 1956).—During this tour I attended a public meeting held under the Presidentship of the Minister-in-charge of the Social Welfare Department where I was asked to award prizes to 8 selected villages which were considered successful in eliminating untouchability from their areas.

Madras (*20th to 23rd October*, 1956).—The occasion to visit this State was the performance by me of inauguration ceremony of the Second Tribal show and Exhibition held at Ootacamund under the auspices of the Nilgiri Tribal Welfare Committee. A good number of Tribal people had gathered and prizes were distributed to a number of tribals of all ages for their success in sports, games, athletics, workmanship etc. Toda women who bore children last year were given gifts like woollen clothes for themselves and their children. I also paid a visit to the Toda residential school run by the Servants of India Society at Nirgasimund. A maternity centre is also being run by the Servants of India Society but it is not successful as only two maternity cases have been admitted in this centre so far, since the tribals prefer to go to the hospital at Ootacamund where seven beds are reserved for them. I, therefore, suggest that this centre may be closed and the building may be utilised for the hostel which requires expansion. In addition to the maternity centre at Nirgasimund, there are two other centres at Aggal (Kotagiri) for Kotas and at Kunchpannai for Irulars which are running successfully with the grant of Rs. 30,000 given by the Prime Minister.

At Coonoor, I inaugurated the Second Tribal Conference of the Nilgiri District Hill Tribes held under the auspices of Shri Sadguru Sarva Samarasa Sangam, Coonoor. The conference was attended by all tribals *viz.* Todas, Kotas , Irulas, Kurumans, Pulayans, Pallians, Kadars etc. I also paid a visit to boarding and tribal residential school run by Sri Satguru's institution. At present there are 44 Kuruma boys. It is proposed to increase the number of Kuruma boys to 50 and make arrangements for 20 girls also. I inspected the mobile van which was run by the State Government to eradicate venereal diseases. With the introduction of this mobile van the number of child births had increased from year to year. The total births from 1953 to 1956 were approximately 120 at the rate of nearly 30 each year. I also paid a visit to the Thakkar Bapa Industrial School for Scheduled Castes. At Madras, I discussed the proposals for the Second Five Year Plan with the State Government.

Bombay State (25th October to 5th November).—I performed the opening ceremony of the hostel building constructed by the Harijan Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandal, Poona. The Poona Mandal has given land in a good locality for this institution and the Government of Bombay have given a grant of Rs. 12,500 while the expenditure on the hostel building has come to over Rs. 25,000. The hostel building will suffice only for half of the Scheduled Caste inmates and it is proposed to put up an extension to the building if the State Government sanction more grants, and it is also proposed to raise collections. The Government of Bombay may be approached for raising the limit of their building grant for such hostels from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 so that the institution can avail of this grant for extending their building.

I paid a visit to the Sarvodaya Co-operative Farming Society for Ex-Criminal Tribes, Mundwa, in Poona. This society is not running successfully. From the experience of past three years it has become evident that it will be very impracticable to run this society on collective basis. It would be more advantageous to run the same on tenant basis as each member would take lively interest in cultivation. The arrears of water and rental itself were paid out of the Central grants which is not the object of this grant. I paid visits to the various institutions run by the Adivasi Seva Mandal, Thana. 25 Co-operative Societies are run by this institution very successfully. The share capital is Rs. 40,000 with a reserve fund of Rs. 1,25,000 while other funds amount to Rs. 3,00,000. They have taken no loan from a Bank which is creditable. The sale effected comes to Rs. 17,95,000 and the stock on hand on 30-9-1956 was Rs. 1,15,000. They made a profit of Rs. 1,66,360. I also visited the Sarvodaya Centre at Kasa and also the agriculture farm at Kosbad which is a model farm for tribals.

I was much impressed to see the dispensary and Ashram school at Talwade. Both the school and dispensary were running very successfully. The agricultural farm Kosbad can be converted into a Janta College for the tribals. This has contributed a good deal in the improvement of agricultural development for the various tribes in that area. The centre at Kainad was also being run by Shri Nagolkar and his wife with great success. They are also developing a co-operative farming society among the tribals and have undertaken various activities for the welfare of tribals.

I also held the discussions with the Minister for Forests, Deputy Minister of Health and Deputy Minister for Backward Classes.

Himachal Pradesh—from 9th November to 12th November, 1956

I undertook three days' tour in the State to preside over the Harijan and Adivasi Conference organised by the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh at Rampur Bushahar in Mahasu District of Himachal Pradesh. This conference was inaugurated by Shri B.N. Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

At Simla, I paid a visit to an educational institution run for Scheduled Caste children, specially of Mehtar community and of the conservancy staff of the Simla Municipality. There were 32 boys and girls studying in this institution and they were being looked after very well. This institution deserves encouragement by the State Government. There were complaints that the work for laying of pipes for easing water supply position at Narkanda, for which a sum of Rs. 13,000 has been sanctioned, was going at a slow pace. The authorities in the Public Works Department should be moved to have the work completed, as early as possible.

At Rampur Bushahr, I was able to meet a very large number of Scheduled Tribes—the Kinnaras and the Gaddis—who had come from the interior and border areas to attend the Lavi Fair. The tribals from Spiti and Kulu valley had also come to attend the fair. During this Lavi Fair, the trade in Pashmina is carried on to the extent of a thousand maunds and trade in wool to about 2,000 maunds. Dry fruits are also sold in large quantities. A small exhibition was arranged at the fair for the finished products of pashmina and wool. The workmanship and design of some of the exhibits was very fine. I feel that a cooperative society, if started at Rampur Bushahr, can secure to these people a reasonable margin of profit on their finished products and dry fruits. On account of lack of transport facilities, chilgoza was being sold very cheap and a lot of fresh fruit like grapes and apples, go waste in the Chini area. Anyhow, the road construction work beyond Rampur Bushahr upto Sarahan is in progress and it is proposed to lay the road upto Chini within the next two years. The most effective way of improving the economic condition of Scheduled Tribes living in these hilly and border areas is to encourage fruit plantation and to afford them transport facilities to market their goods. Facilities should also be provided for drinking water by digging of wells and by laying pipe lines from Kuhls. The construction of Kuhls in Chini area is also equally important as at present a large acreage of land is not being made use of by these people because of inadequate water supply.

I attended a meeting of the District Planning Committee at Rampur Bushahr where difficulties causing delay in the implementation of a number of schemes were explained. I am separately taking up this matter with the Government of India and recommending to them that sanctions for grant-in-aid should be communicated to the State Governments by the end of January each year to enable the State Governments to achieve the targets during the working season which was only from April to October, specially in Pangi and Chini areas. Another difficulty was about the inadequacy of staff. I feel, it is very necessary to gear up the administrative machinery if targets provided in the Second Plan are to be achieved. I have suggested that two ashram schools on the lines of those started in Bombay and Orissa States may be opened, one each in Pangi and Chini areas for the Scheduled Tribes and if these are successfully run, their number may be increased during the following years. As regards the rural water supply scheme for irrigation, I have recommended to the Government for the grant of additional amount of Rs. 2,00,000 for the entire plan period which should be met out of the savings under the head "Training-cum-Production Centre", as sufficient number of trainees are not forth-coming.

Mahasu District has largest number of Scheduled Castes in the State. I was happy to find that most of the temples in the area around Rampur Bushahr Tehsil have been thrown open to the Harijans and the propaganda work done by the Harijan Sevak Sangh has had a good response. There are, however, places in the interior of villages where Scheduled Castes are not allowed to take water from wells. The Harijan Sevak Sangh should consider the desirability of appointing one or two more social workers in that area.

I found that the Public Works Department was short of technical personnel and even the required number of labourers were not available for the various roads and other projects. This was due to the lower rates being paid which the Central Public Works Department should revise. Staff working in the interior areas should also be granted adequate compensatory allowance at the rates enforced by the Punjab Government in the Lahaul and Spiti areas. The State Government should also sanction some suitable subsidy for opening grain shops in the interior areas to ensure timely supply of foodgrains to the officers and labourers who at times remain cut off from the main lines of communications during the months of January to March.

I suggest that a representative from among the Scheduled Tribes and from the Backward Areas should also be nominated on the Advisory Committee. This will create the necessary confidence amongst the people living in the border areas.

Bombay State—from 7th to 20th December, 1956

I visited the ashram schools in the two talukas of Jabugam and Chhota Udaipur and also the school in village Uchapan. Unfortunately there is only one Middle School in the whole taluka and the number of Primary schools which are being opened in this area not only justify the middle school but also a High School together with a backward class hostel attached to it. The Forest Co-operative Society called Shri Jetpur Dungarwant Vibhag Forest Labourers' Society Ltd. is conducting the boarding school in the Raipur village which has not yet been recognised by the Education Department. It also requires ten acres of land for converting the school into a boarding school with agricultural bias. I recommend that this land may be given to the school. Another boarding school which I visited was in the Zoz village in Chhota Udaipur taluka. This boarding school is housed in a very decent building and has nine acres of land and a good well. A small vegetable and flower garden has come up very nicely. The children residing in the boarding school help in the cultivation of land. I suggest that the Primary schools within the radius of one mile of this school should be closed down and the parents should be asked to send their children to this boarding school which will run efficiently on basic education lines. The Ashram school at Rangpur also required more land which may be given to this school so that agriculture may become the main industry for basic education for the students of this school. The building of this school has been very well constructed, though at an additional cost of Rs. 9,000 over and above the amount sanctioned by the State Government, 50% of this extra cost should be paid by the State Government to this Ashram School.

The Forest Co-operative Societies that are being run in these backward areas are showing satisfactory results. For instance, the Jetpur Dungarwant Vibhag Forest Labourers' Co-operative society had made a large profit of Rs. 45,000, out of which Rs. 17,000 were distributed among its 580 members who are mostly Kolis and Naikas belonging to Scheduled Tribes. A sum of Rs. 4,000 was also distributed as bonus to the labourers in the shape of brass utensils and other articles. However, the Government of Bombay has not yet fixed the upset price for the coupes given to the Society for the two years 1955-56 and 1956-57. Early steps should be taken to fix the upset price so that the balance-sheet of the Society for the last two years can be finalised. Seven Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies have been organised in Chhota Udaipur taluka between the years 1950 and 1954. The Contractors have been eliminated and the exploitation of Scheduled Tribes has been ended to a great extent. The total number of members of these Societies is about 1,350 and it has provided work to about 30,000 Adivasi labourers. A saw mill has also been started under these societies where articles of furniture are manufactured for sale direct to the public. I suggest that Adivasi boys should be trained in carpentry in the workshop of the saw mill.

I had also an opportunity to visit the Scheduled Areas of Chhota Udaipur. It is matter of satisfaction that water works has been started in the Kwant village where necessary medical facilities have also been provided. At Chhota Udaipur, the training centre for giving training to teachers especially from the Scheduled Areas has been started. Three more such centres are proposed to be started.

Rajasthan—from 28th December to 30th December, 1956

This short tour was undertaken by me as I was nominated in Sub-committee meeting of the Indian Council of Social Work which was held at Jaipur. In this Sub-committee principles of grants-in-aid or financial aid to voluntary agencies were discussed. I was also nominated for group committee meeting which held discussion on tribal welfare.

GIPN—S4—2 Com. S. C. & T./57—28-10-57-8,500.